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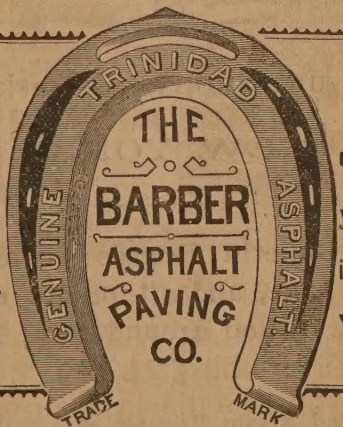

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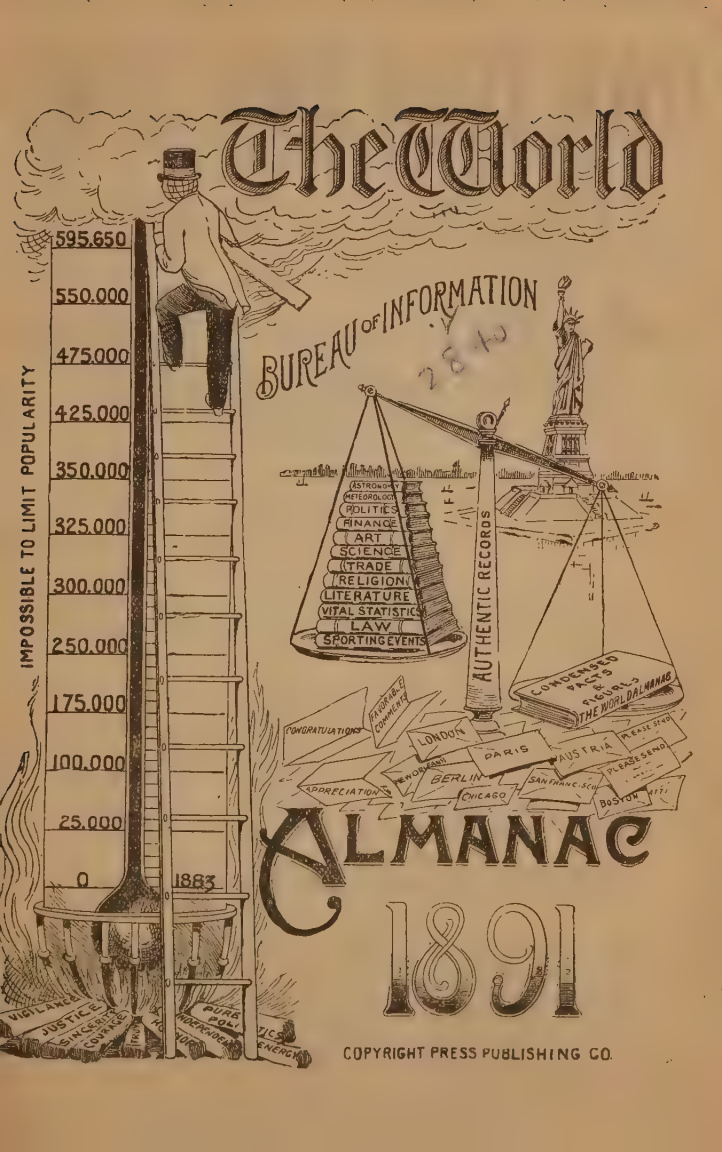
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PREFACE.

THE contents of THE WORLD ALMANAC are again extended beyond the limits of preceding annual issues, the additional pages giving room for a greater variety of information, and for the introduction of special articles upon prominent topics of current interest, such as "The Farmers' Alliance," "American Naval Progress in 1890," "The Inter-Continental Railway," the "Columbian World's Exposition," the new rates of duties under the McKinley Tariff act and the Congressional vote of 1890.

Two departments of the ALMANAC have been greatly enlarged; the astronomical matter, prepared by an eminent authority exclusively for this annual, includes important phenomena not heretofore treated, and the records of sports have been increased and in some instances wholly rewritten. Everything in the ALMANAC has been revised, when possible, to date. In response to almost innumerable requests for local information in the ALMANAC, a fine map of the metropolis has been introduced, with which is given a directory of public officials, churches and financial institutions.

The area, as well as the magnitude, of the circulation of this work has been made manifest during the past year in the steady stream of suggestions for additions which has flowed in from all parts of the world, even its extremes of Iceland, China and Australia. For these evidences of interest the editor repeats his thanks, and to every practicable call he would be glad to respond. But the limits, even of the enlarged ALMANAC, will permit the insertion of but a part of the proposed subjects, and the remainder must go over to future issues. Much that has been requested can be had only from the new census, and it was hoped that a fair portion of this would be ready for the present issue. But at the time of going to press only the tables of population of States and larger cities and of a few industrial facts were available. For a full synopsis of the census of 1890, readers must look to the next year's ALMANAC.

While the most diligent efforts have been made to ensure accuracy in the ALMANAC, it would be too much to expect that among the five million figures and letters between its covers, errors may not have been overlooked by the fallible eyes of editor and proofreaders. To the kindly critic the invitation to send corrections is again extended.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY, 1891.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Austin's Liquor Law in the New England States. The Liquor Law in the New England States, by Henry Austin. 1890. Cloth, **$2 00**; Law Sheep..... **$2 50**

Barbour's Summary of the Law of Payment. By Oliver L. Barbour, LL.D. 1888..... **$6 00**

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Chase's Blackstone. Commentaries on the Laws of England, in four books, by Sir William Blackstone, Knight, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas; so abridged as to retain all portions of the original work which are of historical or practical value. By Geo. Chase, LL.D., Professor of Municipal Law in the Law School of Columbia College, New York City. Third Edition. 1148 pp. 1890. 8vo. Law Sheep..... **$6 00 net.**

To this edition several appendices have been added, containing special information for the assistance of the student; also a new and much fuller index than was contained in the former edition. Such changes have also been made in the notes as were necessary to adapt them to the present state of the law, and additional cases of value have been cited.

Harris' Law of Contracts by Married Women. In relation to their separate estates under American Statutes. By George E. Harris. 750 pp. 8vo. 1887..... **$6 00 net.**

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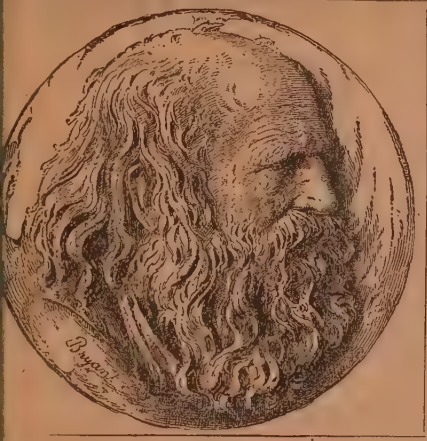
HECLA BRONZE AND IRON WORKS.



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THE astronomical calculations in this Almanac are expressed in *local mean time*, and were specially prepared for it by J. Morrison, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., of the office of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

The Year 1891.

corresponds to the year 7399–7400 of the Byzantine era; 5651–52 of the Jewish era, the year 5652 beginning on October 2 at sunset; 1308–1309 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1309 beginning on August 7; 2644th since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; and the 2551st of the Japanese era, or the 24th year of the Meiji. The 116th year of the Independence of the United States begins on July 4.

Chronological Cycles.

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Astronomical Days and Years.

The interval between two consecutive transits of a fixed star over any meridian or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis is called a *Sidereal* Day, and is invariable, while the interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit, and the inclination of this orbit to the equator, on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun dial; the difference between the two at any time is the "*Equation of Time*," and may amount to 16 minutes and 21 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight. The Sidereal and Mean Solar Days are both invariable, but one day of the latter is equal to 1 day, 3 minutes and 56.555 seconds of the former.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal Year*, and consists of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the moon and planets on the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow retrograde mean motion of 50.26" annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes, 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of 0.595 seconds per century, but this variation will not always continue. A Julian Year, established by Julius Cæsar, in B.C. 46, consists of 365¼ Mean Solar Days, which exceeds the Tropical Year by 11 minutes and 14 seconds.

The Gregorian Year was introduced in 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII., with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the month. It consists of 365 days, but every year, exactly divisible by 4, and the centennial years, which are exactly divisible by 400 and 4,000, contain 366 days, by which arbitrary division the error in the Gregorian system will amount only to one day in about 100,000 years. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may, therefore, be set down at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which date the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A D. 325, when the festival of Easter was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; and hence, September 3, 1752, was called the 14th, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February, and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 12 days. The former is still used in Russia.

In the monthly calendars the times of rising and setting of the sun are for the *upper limb*, and of the moon, for the *centre*. Refraction and parallax have been taken into account in both cases. Although computed for Boston, New-York, Washington and Charleston, they will serve, with sufficient accuracy, for all ordinary purposes for all other places situated on or near the same parallel of latitude.

Memoranda for the Year 1891

January.

1 Thursday.
4 ii. Sunday after Xmas.
6 Epiphany Sunday.
11 i. Sunday after Epiph.
18 ii. Sunday " "
25 Septuagesima Sunday.

February.

1 Sexagesima Sunday.
8 Quinquagesima Sunday.
11 Ash Wednesday.
15 i. Sunday in Lent.
22 ii. Sunday in Lent.

March.

1 iii. Sunday in Lent.
8 iv. Sunday " "
15 v. Sunday " "
22 Palm Sunday.
27 Good Friday.
29 Easter Sunday.

April.

1 Wednesday.
5 Low Sunday.
12 ii. Sunday after Easter.
19 iii. Sunday " "
26 iv. Sunday " "

May.

1 Friday.
3 Rogation Sunday.
7 Ascension Day.
10 Sunday after Ascension.
17 Whitsun Day.
24 Trinity Sunday.
28 Corpus Christi.
31 i. Sunday after Trinity.

June.

1 Monday.
7 ii. Sunday after Trinity.
14 iii. Sunday " "
21 iv. Sunday " "
24 St. John Baptist.
28 v. Sunday aft. Trinity.

July.

1 Wednesday.
5 vi. Sunday aft. Trinity.
12 vii. Sunday " "
19 viii. Sunday " "
26 ix. Sunday " "

August.

1 Saturday.
2 x. Sunday aft. Trinity.
9 xi. Sunday " "
16 xii. Sunday " "
23 xiii. Sunday " "
30 xiv. Sunday " "

September.

1 Tuesday.
6 xv. Sunday aft. Trinity
13 xvi. Sunday " "
20 xvii. Sunday " "
27 xviii. Sunday " "

October.

1 Thursday.
4 xix. Sunday aft. Trinity
11 xx. Sunday " "
18 xxi. Sunday " "
25 xxii. Sunday " "

November.

1 xxiii. Sunday aft. Trinity
8 xxiv. Sunday " "
15 xxv. Sunday " "
22 xxvi. Sunday " "
29 i. Sunday in Advent.

December.

1 Tuesday.
6 ii. Sunday in Advent.
13 iii. Sunday " "
20 iv. Sunday " "
25 Christmas.
27 St. John Evangelist.
31 Thursday

Principal Elements of the Solar System.

Name.	Mean Distance, From Sun Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period, Days.	Orbit Velocity, Miles per Second.	Mean Diameter, Miles.	Mass. Earth = 1.	Volume. Earth = 1.	Density. Earth = 1.	Gravity at Surface. Earth = 1.
Sun	.....	.....	.....	866,400	331100	1310000	0.25	27.65
Mercury...	36.0	87.969	23 to 35	3,030	0.125	0.056	2.23	0.85
Venus.....	67.2	224.701	21.9	7,700	0.78	0.92	0.86	0.83
Earth.	92.9	365.256	18.5	7,918	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mars	141.5	686.950	15.0	4,230	0.107	0.152	0.72	0.38
Jupiter....	483.3	4332.58	8.1	86,500	316.0	1309	0.24	2.65
Saturn. ...	886.0	10759.22	6.0	71,000	94.9	721	0.13	1.18
Uranus....	1781.9	30686.82	4.2	31,900	14.7	65	0.22	0.91
Neptune...	2791.6	60181.11	3.4	34,800	17.1	85	0.20	0.88

The number of asteroids discovered up to present date is 301.

It is supposed that *a* Centauri, one of the brightest stars of the Southern hemisphere, is the nearest of the fixed stars to the earth. The researches on its parallax by Henderson and Maclear gave it for its distance from the earth, in round numbers, 20,000,000,000,000 of miles. At the inconceivably rapid rate at which light is propagated through space, it would require three years and three months to reach the earth from this star.—*Whitaker.*

A list of the large telescopes of the United States, and a description of the Lick telescope, were given in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1889, pages 124 and 125.

Facts About the Earth.

ACCORDING to Clark, the equatorial semi-diameter is 20,926,202 feet = 3963.296 miles, and the polar semi-diameter is 20,854,895 feet = 3950.738 miles. One degree of latitude at the pole = 69.407 miles. One degree of latitude at the equator = 68.704 miles.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

(According to Behm and Wagner's estimate, 1884.)

Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants.		Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	
		Number.	Per Sq. Mile.			Number.	Per Sq. Mile.
Asia.....	17,832,340	795,591,000	44.0	Europe.....	3,892,234	327,743,400	84.0
America.....	15,389,250	100,416,400	6.5	Australasia ...	3,581,140	4,232,000	1.1
Africa...	11,929,300	205,823,200	17.0	Polar Regions	1,791,280	82,500	...
Total.....					54,415,544	1,433,887,500	26.3

An estimate of the population of the earth made in 1886 by Professor E. Levasseur for the International Statistical Institute is as follows: Asia, 789,000,000; America, 112,000,000; A rica, 197,000,000; Europe, 347,000,000; Oceania, 38,000,000; total, 1,483,000,000.

For population of the earth, according to creed, see RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

(Estimate by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., Edinburgh.)

Race.	Location.	Number.	Race.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan	Europe, Persia, etc.....	545,500,000	Hottentot and Bushmen..	South-Africa....	150,000
Mongolian or Turanian..	Greater part of Asia.....	630,000,000	Malay and Polynesian....	Australasia and Polynesia.....	35,000,000
Semitic or Hamitic.....	North-Africa, Arabia.....	65,000,000	American Indian.....	North & South-America.....	15,000,000
Negro and Bantu.....	Central Africa..	150,000,000	Total.....	.....	1,440,650,000

The human family is subjected to forty-four principal governments. As to their form they may be classified as follows: *Absolute monarchies*, China, Madagascar, Morocco, Persia, Russia, Siam, Turkey; *Limited monarchies*, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, British Empire, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hawaii, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Sweden, and Norway; *Republics*, Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Orange Free State, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, San Domingo, Switzerland, Transvaal, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela. Besides these are the undefined despotisms of Central and South Africa and a few insignificant independent states.

The average duration of human life is about 33 years. One quarter of the people on the earth die before age 6, one half before age 16, and only about 1 person of each 100 born lives to age 65. The deaths are calculated at 67 per minute, 97,790 per day, and 35,639,835 per year; the births at 70 per minute, 100,800 per day, and 36,792,000 per year.

The Seasons.

		D.	H.	M.	
Spring begins	March	20	4	21 P.M.	New-York *Mean Time.* (True Equinoxes and Solstices.)
Summer begins	June	21	12	28 P.M.	
Autumn begins	September	23	3	9 A.M.	
Winter begins	December	21	10	55 P.M.	

Morning Stars.

MERCURY, January 13 to March 23; May 9 to July 6; September 12 to October 27; December 28 to end of year.
VENUS, January 1 to September 18.
MARS, July 30 to end of year.
JUPITER, February 13 to September 5.
SATURN, January 1 to March 4; September 13 to end of year.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY, to January 13; March 23 to May 9; July 6 to September 12; October 27 to December 28.
VENUS, September 18 to end of year.
MARS, January 1 to July 30.
JUPITER, January 1 to February 13; September 5 to end of year.
SATURN, March 4 to September 13.

Standard Time.

PRIMARILY, for the convenience of the railroads, a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, by which trains are run and local time regulated. According to this system, the United States, extending from 67° to 125° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour. The first (eastern) section includes all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most southern point. The second (central) section includes all the territory between the last-named line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third (mountain) section includes all territory between the last-named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. The fourth (Pacific) section covers the rest of the country to the Pacific coast. Standard time is uniform inside each of these sections, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour. Thus at 12 noon in New-York City (eastern time), the time at Chicago (central time) is 11 o'clock A.M.; at Denver (mountain time), 10 o'clock A.M.; and at San Francisco (Pacific time), 9 o'clock A.M. Standard time is 16 minutes slower at Boston than true local time, 3 minutes slower at New-York, 8 minutes faster at Washington, 19 minutes faster at Charleston, 30 minutes faster at Detroit, 18 minutes faster at Kansas City, 10 minutes slower at Chicago, 1 minute faster at St. Louis, 28 minutes faster at Salt Lake City, and 10 minutes faster at San Francisco.

Time Difference

BETWEEN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN CITIES.

LATER THAN NEW-YORK.	H. M.		H. M.	EARLIER THAN NEW-YORK.	H. M.		H. M.
Antwerp	5 13	Dublin	4 31	Paris	5 0	Hong Kong	11 27
Berlin	5 50	Edinburgh	4 43	Rio de Janeiro	2 3	Melbourne	9 24
Bremen	5 31	Geneva	5 21	Rome	5 46	Mexico, City of	1 40
Brussels	5 14	Hamburg	5 36	St. Petersburg	6 57	Panama	22
Buenos Ayres	1 2	Liverpool	4 44	Valparaiso	10	Vera Cruz	1 29
Calcutta	10 50	London	4 56	Vienna	6 1	Yokohama	9 45
Constantinople	6 53	Madrid	4 42	Havana	33		

Bell Time on Shipboard.

	Time, A.M.	Time, A.M.	Time, A.M.
1	Bell 12.30	1 Bell 4.30	1 Bell 8.30
2	Bells 1.00	2 Bells 5.00	2 Bells 9.00
3	" 1.30	3 " 5.30	3 " 9.30
4	" 2.00	4 " 6.00	4 " 10.00
5	" 2.30	5 " 6.30	5 " 10.30
6	" 3.00	6 " 7.00	6 " 11.00
7	" 3.30	7 " 7.30	7 " 11.30
8	" 4.00	8 " 8.00	8 " Noon

	Time, P.M.	Time, P.M.	Time, P.M.
1	Bell 12.30	1 Bell 4.30	1 Bell 8.30
2	Bells 1.00	2 Bells 5.00	2 Bells 9.00
3	" 1.30	3 " 5.30	3 " 9.30
4	" 2.00	4 " 6.00	4 " 10.00
5	" 2.30	1 Bell 6.30	5 " 10.30
6	" 3.00	2 Bells 7.00	6 " 11.00
7	" 3.30	3 " 7.30	7 " 11.30
8	" 4.00	4 " 8.00	8 " Midnight

On shipboard, for purposes of discipline and to divide the watch fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the Starboard (right side, looking toward the head), and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided: Afternoon Watch, noon to 4 P.M.; First Dog Watch, 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.; Second Dog Watch, 6 P.M. to 8 P.M.; First Watch, 8 P.M. to midnight; Middle Watch, 12 A.M. to 4 A.M.; Morning Watch, 4 A.M. to 8 A.M.; Forenoon Watch, 8 A.M. to noon. This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which comes on duty at noon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having Dog Watches, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 P.M. and 8 P.M. into two Watches. Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship.—*Whitaker.*

Twilight Table.

(Specially computed for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

SHOWING the beginning and end of twilight for the 1st, 11th, and 21st days of every month throughout the year, as seen on the parallels of Boston, New York, Washington and Charleston, S. C., and by estimation will serve equally well for all adjacent or intermediate points.

	Boston.		New York.		Washington.		Charleston.	
	Begins. A.M.	Ends. P.M.	Begins. A.M.	Ends. P.M.	Begins. A.M.	Ends. P.M.	Begins. A.M.	Ends. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January 1.....	5 48	6 19	5 46	6 21	5 43	6 24	5 35	6 33
" 11	5 48	6 28	5 46	6 30	5 44	6 32	5 36	6 40
" 21.....	5 46	6 38	5 44	6 39	5 42	6 41	5 36	6 47
February 1.....	5 37	6 50	5 36	6 51	5 35	6 52	5 30	6 57
" 11.....	5 27	7 1	5 27	7 2	5 26	7 2	5 24	7 5
" 21.....	5 14	7 13	5 15	7 13	5 15	7 13	5 15	7 13
March 1.....	5 2	7 23	5 3	7 22	5 4	7 21	5 6	7 19
" 11.....	4 45	7 35	4 47	7 33	4 49	7 31	4 53	7 27
" 21	4 27	7 47	4 30	7 45	4 33	7 42	4 40	7 35
April 1.....	4 6	8 2	4 10	7 58	4 14	7 54	4 24	7 43
" 11.....	3 46	8 16	3 50	8 12	3 56	8 7	4 10	7 52
" 21.....	3 25	8 32	3 31	8 26	3 37	8 20	3 55	8 2
May 1.....	3 6	8 48	3 13	8 40	3 21	8 33	3 42	8 12
" 11.....	2 47	9 6	2 56	8 56	3 5	8 47	3 30	8 22
" 21.....	2 31	9 22	2 42	9 11	2 52	9 0	3 21	8 32
June 1.....	2 17	9 38	2 29	9 26	2 41	9 14	3 13	8 43
" 11.....	2 9	9 51	2 23	9 37	2 36	9 24	3 9	8 51
" 21.....	2 8	9 55	2 22	9 41	2 35	9 28	3 9	8 54
July 1.....	2 14	9 54	2 27	9 40	2 40	9 27	3 13	8 54
" 11.....	2 24	9 45	2 37	9 34	2 49	9 22	3 20	8 50
" 21	2 39	9 34	2 49	9 23	3 0	9 12	3 29	8 43
August 1.....	2 57	9 16	3 6	9 6	3 15	8 57	3 40	8 32
" 11.....	3 13	8 57	3 22	8 48	3 29	8 41	3 50	8 20
" 21	3 29	8 37	3 35	8 31	3 41	8 24	3 59	8 7
September 1.....	3 45	8 14	3 50	8 9	3 55	8 4	4 9	7 51
" 11.....	3 59	7 54	4 3	7 50	4 7	7 46	4 17	7 36
" 21.....	4 12	7 34	4 15	7 31	4 18	7 28	4 20	7 20
October 1.....	4 24	7 15	4 26	7 14	4 27	7 12	4 32	7 7
" 11.....	4 35	6 58	4 36	6 57	4 37	6 56	4 39	6 54
" 21.....	4 46	6 43	4 47	6 43	4 47	6 43	4 47	6 43
November 1.....	4 58	6 29	4 58	6 29	4 57	6 30	4 54	6 33
" 11.....	5 9	6 19	5 8	6 20	5 7	6 21	5 2	6 26
" 21	5 20	6 12	5 18	6 14	5 16	6 16	5 10	6 22
December 1.....	5 29	6 9	5 27	6 11	5 25	6 13	5 17	6 20
" 11.....	5 38	6 9	5 36	6 11	5 33	6 14	5 25	6 22
" 21.....	5 45	6 12	5 42	6 14	5 39	6 17	5 31	6 26
January 1.....	5 48	6 19	5 46	6 21	5 43	6 24	5 35	6 33

Easter Sunday.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DATE OF EASTER SUNDAY IN EACH YEAR OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1801—April 5.
1802—April 18.
1803—April 10.
1804—April 1.
1805—April 14.
1806—April 6.
1807—March 29.
1808—April 17.
1809—April 2.
1810—April 22.
1811—April 14.
1812—March 29.
1813—April 18.
1814—April 10.
1815—March 26.
1816—April 14.
1817—April 6.
1818—March 22.
1819—April 11.
1820—April 2.
1821—April 22.
1822—April 7.
1823—March 30.
1824—April 18.
1825—April 3.
1826—March 26.
1827—April 15.
1828—April 6.
1829—April 19.
1830—April 11.
1831—April 3.
1832—April 22.
1833—April 7.
1834—March 30.
1835—April 19.
1836—April 3.
1837—March 26.
1838—April 15.
1839—March 31.
1840—April 19.
1841—April 11.
1842—March 27.
1843—April 16.
1844—April 7.
1845—March 23.
1846—April 12.
1847—April 4.
1848—April 23.
1849—April 8.
1850—March 31.
1851—April 20.
1852—April 11.
1853—March 27.
1854—April 16.
1855—April 8.
1856—March 23.
1857—April 12.
1858—April 4.
1859—April 24.
1860—April 8.
1861—March 31.
1862—April 20.
1863—April 5.
1864—March 27.
1865—April 16.
1866—April 1.
1867—April 21.
1868—April 12.
1869—March 28.
1870—April 17.
1871 April 9.
1872—March 31.
1873—April 13.
1874—April 5.
1875—March 28.
1876—April 16.
1877—April 1.
1878—April 21.
1879—April 13.
1880—March 28.
1881—April 17.
1882—April 9.
1883—March 25.
1884—April 13.
1885—April 5.
1886—April 25.
1887—April 10.
1888—April 1.
1889—April 21.
1890—April 6.
1891—March 29.
1892—April 17.
1893—April 2.
1894—March 25.
1895—April 14.
1896—April 5.
1897—April 18.
1898—April 10.
1899—April 2.
1900—April 15.

Astronomical Phenomena for the Year 1891.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

I. Eclipses.

There will be *four* Eclipses in the year 1891—two of the Sun and two of the Moon, as follows:

1. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, May 23, invisible in the United States and Canada.

2. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, June 6, invisible at New-York and at all places on the Atlantic Coast f the United States. It will be visible as a partial Eclipse in Iceland, Greenland and all that portion of North merica lying north and west of a line drawn through the northern extremity of Newfoundland, Gaspè, Quebec, ttawa, Toronto, Detroit, St. Louis, Fort Worth and Camp Hudson, Texas, and Hidalgo in Chihuahua, Mexico, nd in the whole of Europe, except Portugal and the Southern portion of Spain. The path of the Annular clipse lies for the most part in the Arctic Ocean north of Eastern Siberia.

	Chicago.	Denver.	San Francisco.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
clipse begins	June 6, 9 15 27.6 A.M.	7 30 25.2 A.M.	6 0 44.4 A.M.
clipse ends	" 9 57 10.8 A.M.	8 46 24.6 A.M.	7 38 36.6 A.M.
ngle of position at beginning	322.4°	310.4°	287.3°

The angle of position is estimated from the *north* point of the Sun's limb toward the *east*.

3. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, November 15, visible in the United States.

	Boston.	New-York.	Washington.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
oon enters shadow	5 50.5 P.M.	5 39.1 P.M.	5 26.8 P.M.
otal Eclipse begins	6 52.5 "	6 41.1 "	6 28.8 "
iddle of the Eclipse	7 34.3 "	7 22.9 "	7 10.6 "
otal Eclipse ends	8 16.2 "	8 4.8 "	7 52.5 "
oon leaves shadow	9 18.5 "	9 7.1 "	8 54.8 "

	Charleston.	Chicago.	Denver.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
oon enters shadow	5 15.3 P.M.	4 44.6 P.M.	
otal Eclipse begins	6 17.3 "	5 46.6 "	4 37.0 P.M
iddle of the Eclipse	6 59.1 "	6 28.4 "	5 18.8 "
otal Eclipse ends	7 41.0 "	7 10.3 "	6 0.7 "
oon leaves shadow	8 43.3 "	8 12.6 "	7 3.0 "

Magnitude of the Eclipse, 1.39, the Moon's diameter being unity.

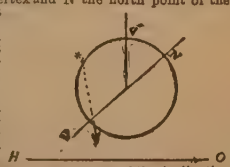
4. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 1, invisible in North America.

II. A Transit of Mercury.

A Transit of Mercury over the Sun's disk, May 9, partially visible throughout the western portion of orth America.

	New-York.	Washington.	Cincinnati.	Madison.	Denver.	San Francisco.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
irst contact	6 58.5 P.M.	6 48.1 P.M.	6 16.5 P.M.	5 56.7 P.M.	4 54.2 P.M.	3 44.7 P.M.

The last contact occurs when the Sun is below the horizon. The duration of the Transit is about 4 hours 56 inutes. The position of the point of first contact with reference to the horizon of each of the above places is shown y the following diagram, in which the circle represents the Sun, V the vertex and N the north point of the un's limb; HO the horizon of the place and * the position of the planet at e first contact. The dotted line and arrow head denote the path and di ction of the planet across the solar disk. At New York the first contact will ot be visible, unless viewed from a moderate elevation and under the most vorable circumstances, as the vertex, V, of the Sun sets at 7 hours 4 min- es P.M. The first contact will not be visible at Boston or Charleston.



Mercury's orbit intersects the plane of the Earth's orbit in two points, hose longitudes, as seen from the Sun, are, in round numbers, 47° and 227°. , then, the planet is in inferior conjunction when the Earth has these longi- des, a Transit must take place. The Earth arrives at these points early November and May, respectively, in which months Transits of Mercury n only occur. The mean motions of the Earth and Mercury are so adjust- that Transits usually occur at intervals of 13, 7, 9½, 3½, 9½ and 3½ years, hich, however, are only approximate, for in consequence of the motion of Mercury's nodes and the inclination his orbit to that of the Earth, a period of nearly 217 years is necessary to complete a regular cycle of Transits, ter which they recur in slightly different order.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1891—*Continued.*

The last four Transits happened in 1851, November 12; 1868, November 5; 1878, May 6; 1881, November 7, and the next four will occur on 1891, May 9; 1894, November 10; 1907, November 14; 1914, November 7. The May Transits occur at the descending node, or when the planet is moving from the north to the south side of the Earth's orbit, and the November Transits at the ascending node. During a Transit the motion of the planet is *retrograde*, or from *east* to *west*, and the amount of motion observed is exactly equal to the sum of the motions of the Earth and planet together.

A small telescope or a good opera glass, to whose eye-piece a piece of black or smoked glass has been adjusted, will be necessary to observe the planet, which will appear projected on the Sun as a beautiful round black spot, moving slowly across the Sun from east to west. The most favorable places for observing the phenomenon are on the Pacific Coast and the islands in the Pacific Ocean.

III. Disappearance of Saturn's Rings.

Saturn's rings will disappear from our view on September 22, and will reappear on October 30.

The plane of Saturn's rings is inclined 28° 10′ to the plane of the Earth's orbit, and as the planet moves round the Sun, its axis, as well as the plane of the rings, preserve the *same* absolute direction in space, just as the Earth's axis and the plane of our equator do; we therefore always see the rings foreshortened; hence they appear oval or elliptical except when the Earth happens to be in or very near the plane of the rings, when they appear as a straight line extending out on opposite sides of the planet. The Earth's orbit subtends an angle of 12″ 2′ at Saturn, and as the planet completes a revolution round the Sun in 10759.219 days, the plane of the rings will require to pass over this angle about 360 days, during which period there will be one or two disappearances of the rings, according to the position the Earth may occupy in its orbit at the moment when the plane of the rings extended first touches or intersects the Earth's orbit.

The rings may disappear from three causes: first, when the plane of the rings passes through the Earth, their edge being too thin to be seen, except in the most powerful telescopes; second, when the plane of the rings passes through the Sun, the edge, though illumined, being invisible for the reason assigned in the first case, and third, when the plane of the rings (extended) passes between the Sun and Earth, in which case we have the dark surface of the rings turned toward us, when they are *absolutely invisible*. When all three causes conspire together—that is, when the plane of the rings passes through the Sun at the time of opposition, the disappearance may last nearly eight months. The present disappearance occurs under conditions not very favorable for observation, since Saturn is a morning star, conjunction with the Sun taking place on September 12, or ten days before the plane of the rings passes through the Earth.

The best time to observe Saturn will be a few days before the *reappearance* of the rings, in the early mornings, about October 20, when Saturn will have advanced some 30° from the Sun. The next disappearance will, of course, occur when the planet will have completed half a revolution round the Sun, and the planet's period being 29.458 years, half of this, or 14.729 years, is the average time between two consecutive disappearances; hence, the next will occur in May, 1906, and under more favorable circumstances.

IV. Planetary Configurations.

(Expressed in New York Mean Time.)

	D.	H.	M.			
Jan.	2	8	19 P.M.	☿		in ♑.
	4	3	58 A.M.	☿		stationary.
	7	10	12 A.M.	☿		in perihelion.
	7	1	20 P.M.	♂	☾	♀ north 4° 19′.
	8			♀		greatest brilliancy.
	8	5	P.M.	♀		in perihelion.
	10	7	15 P.M.	♂	☿ ☾	
	12	3	32 A.M.	♂	♃ ☾	
	13	12	35 P.M.	♂	☿ ☉	inferior.
	14	9	40 A.M.	♂	♂ ☾	
	17	5	46 P.M.		☿	great. hel. lat. north.
	21	10	12 A.M.	□	♓ ☉	
	24	7	12 P.M.		☿	stationary.
	28	4	35 A.M.	♂	♄ ☾	♄ south 3° 15′.
	30	6	12 P.M.		♀	great. hel. lat. north.
Feb.	5	12	38 P.M.	♂	♀ ☾	♀ north 5° 27′.
	6	4	52 A.M.		☿	greatest elongation west 25° 40′.
	7	12	42 A.M.	♂	☿ ☾	♄ north 3° 46′.
	9	12	36 A.M.	♂	♃ ☾	♃ north 4° 12′.
	10	4	59 A.M.		♀	in ♓.
	12	5	50 A.M.	♂	♂ ☾	♂ north 4° 38′.
	13	10	9 A.M.	♂	♅ ☾	
	13	3	44 P.M.		♀	greatest elongation west 46° 51′.
	20	10	A.M.		☿	in aphelion.
	21	5	P.M.		♂	in ♑.
	24	7	12 A.M.	♂	♄ ☾	♄ south 3° 4′.

	D.	H.	M.			
Mar.	4	10	24 A.M.	♂	♄ ☉	
	5	2	30 A.M.	♂	☿ ♃	☿ south 1° 26′.
	6	11	30 P.M.	♂	♀ ☾	
	8	10	5 P.M.	♂	♃ ☾	
	9	7	44 A.M.	♂	☿ ☾	☿ north 3° 1′.
	12	7	27 P.M.		☿	great. hel. lat. south.
	13	3	25 A.M.	♂	♂ ☾	♂ north 3° 25′.
	20	4	21 P.M.		☉	enters Aries.
	23	9	10 A.M.	♂	♄ ☾	♄ south 3° 5′.
	23	8	2 P.M.	♂	☿ ☉	superior.
	27	7	48 P.M.		♀	in ♉.
	31	7	34 P.M.		☿	in ♑.
April	5	9	39 A.M.		☿	in perihelion.
	5	2	36 P.M.	♂	♀ ☾	♀ north 4° 51′.
	5	5	43 P.M.	♂	♃ ☾	♃ north 4° 34′.
	7	4	29 P.M.	♂	♀ ♃	♀ north 0° 13′.
	11	1	32 A.M.	♂	♂ ☾	♂ north 1° 44′.
	15	5	P.M.		☿	great. hel. lat. north.
	19	3	A.M.		☿	greatest elongation east 20° 1′.
	19	12	37 P.M.	♂	♄ ☾	♄ south 3° 16′.
	19	1		♂	♓ ☉	
	28	11	30 A.M.	♂	♂ ♆	♂ north 2° 17′.
	29	9	28 A.M.		☿	stationary.
May	1	12	27 A.M.		♀	in aphelion.
	3	10	A.M.	♂	♃ ☾	♃ north 4° 36′.
	5	8	45 A.M.	♂	♀ ☾	♀ north 2° 54′.
	8	5	17 A.M.	♂	☿ ☾	☿ north 1° 46′.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1891—*Continued.*

	D.	H.	M.		
May	9	4	16	A.M.	☿ in ♉.
	9	6		P.M.	☿ transit over sun's disk.
	9	9	45	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	9	10	49	P.M.	♂ ☾ ♂ north 0° 1′.
	13	4	17	A.M.	♄ stationary.
	16	7	9	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾ ♄ south 3° 27′.
	19	9	19	A.M.	☿ ☾ in aphelion.
	22	4		A.M.	♅ stationary.
	23				☾ eclipsed, invisible in New York.
	23	4	36	P.M.	♀ great. hel. lat. south.
	30	10	28	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾ ♃ north 4° 33′.
June	1	6	15	A.M.	□ ♄ ☉
	4	18	18	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ north 0° 12′.
	5	9		A.M.	♅ greatest elongation west 24° 2′.
	6				☉ eclipsed, invisible at New York.
	7	12		P.M.	□ ♃ ☉
	7	6	40	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ south 1° 29′.
	8	6	42	P.M.	♅ great. hel. lat. south.
	13	4	48	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾ ♄ south 3° 30′.
	18	3		A.M.	♂ ♅ ♆ ♅ south 0° 19′.
	21	12	28	P.M.	☉ enters Cancer.
	22	3		P.M.	♂ ☿ ♆ ☿ north 0° 29′.
	27	7	28	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾ ♃ north 4° 15′.
	27	6	40	P.M.	☿ in ♌.
July	2	8	53	A.M.	☿ in perihelion.
	3	10		P.M.	☿ in aphelion.
	4	6	6	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾ ☿ south 2° 7′.
	5	8			♅ stationary.
	6	1	7	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ south 2° 43′.
	7	1	22	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ superior.
	8	5		A.M.	♃ stationary.
	10	4	35	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾ ♄ south 3° 25′.
	11	7		P.M.	☿ ♅ ☿ north 0° 41′.
	12	4	14	P.M.	☿ great. hel. lat. north.
	18	11		P.M.	☿ in ♌.
	20	5		A.M.	□ ♅ ☉
	24	2		P.M.	♃ ♃ ☾
	30	2	45	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☉
Aug.	3	8	16	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ south 3° 34′.
	4	6	41	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ south 3° 35′.
	5	3	37	A.M.	☿ in ♍.
	6	2	18	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	7	5	25	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾ ♄ south 3° 16′.
	13	8	13	P.M.	♂ ♅ ♄ ♅ south 3° 36′.
	15	9	35	A.M.	☿ in aphelion.
	16	7			☿ greatest elongation east 27° 25′.
	20	7	29	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾ ♃ south 3° 44′.
	21	9		A.M.	♀ in perihelion.
	22	3	8	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ north 0° 1′.
	25	10		P.M.	♂ great. hel. lat. north.
	30	3		A.M.	☿ stationary.
Sept.	2	12	13	A.M.	♂ ☾ ♂ south 4° 5′.
	2	2	47	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ south 3° 48′.
	3	6	30	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾ ♄ south 3° 6′.
Sept.	4	5	51	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	4	5	43	P.M.	☿ great. hel. lat. south.
	5	5	16	P.M.	8 ♃ ☉
	12	9	28	A.M.	♀ great. hel. lat. north.
	13	1	15	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	13	8	42	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☉
	14	2	36	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ south 0° 32′.
	17	1	51	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾ ♃ north 3° 45′.
	18	10	10	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☉ superior.
	21	9		A.M.	☿ stationary.
	22				♄ disappearance of ring
	23	3	9	A.M.	☉ enters Libra.
	23	6	37	P.M.	☿ in ♎.
	28	8		A.M.	☿ in perihelion.
	28	4		P.M.	☿ greatest elongation west 17° 53′.
	29	11	51	P.M.	♂ in aphelion.
	30	6	37	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ south 4° 1′.
Oct.	1	7	30	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾ ♄ south 2° 59′.
	3	2	4	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾ ☿ south 0° 12′.
	3	2	22	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ south 2° 36′.
	8	3	29	P.M.	☿ great. hel. lat. north.
	12	10	30	P.M.	♂ ♂ ♄ ♂ south 0° 54′.
	14	6	50	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾ ♃ north 3° 57′.
	17	1	44	A.M.	♂ ♀ ♅ ♀ north 0° 21′.
	25	6		A.M.	♂ ♅ ☿ north 0° 10′.
	26	7	35	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♅ ☿ north 0° 10′.
	27	9	39	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ superior.
	28	8	23	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾ ♄ south 2° 52′.
	29	2	32	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ south 3° 20′.
	30				♄ reappearance of ring.
Nov.	1	2	52	A.M.	☿ in ♉.
	1	7	13	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾ ☿ south 1° 27′.
	2	2	36	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ south 0° 13′.
	3	5	52	P.M.	♃ stationary.
	7	12	35	P.M.	♀ in ♉.
	10	1	54	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	11	7	51	A.M.	☿ in aphelion.
	15				☾ eclipsed, visible in New York.
	25	8	54	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾ ♄ south 2° 40′
	27	11	56	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ south 2° 3′.
	29	10		P.M.	♂ ♆ ☉
	30				☉ eclipsed, invisible at New York.
Dec.	1	5	7	P.M.	□ ♃ ☉
	1	5	13	P.M.	☿ great. hel. lat. south.
	2	9	17	P.M.	♀ ♅ ☾ ♀ north 1° 54′.
	5	10	7	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♀ ☿ south 1° 15′.
	7	10	54	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	11	10	16	A.M.	☿ greatest elongation east 20° 36′.
	11	3	58	P.M.	♀ in aphelion.
	15	5	0	A.M.	♂ ♂ ♅ ♂ north 0° 29′.
	19	6		A.M.	☿ stationary.
	20	5	32	P.M.	☿ in ♑.
	21	6		P.M.	□ ♄ ☉
	21	10	55	P.M.	☉ enters Capricornus.
	22	8	14	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾ ♄ south 2° 21′.
	25	7	26	A.M.	☿ in perihelion.
	26	10		A.M.	♂ ♂ ☉ south 0° 25′.
	28	4	57	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☉ inferior.

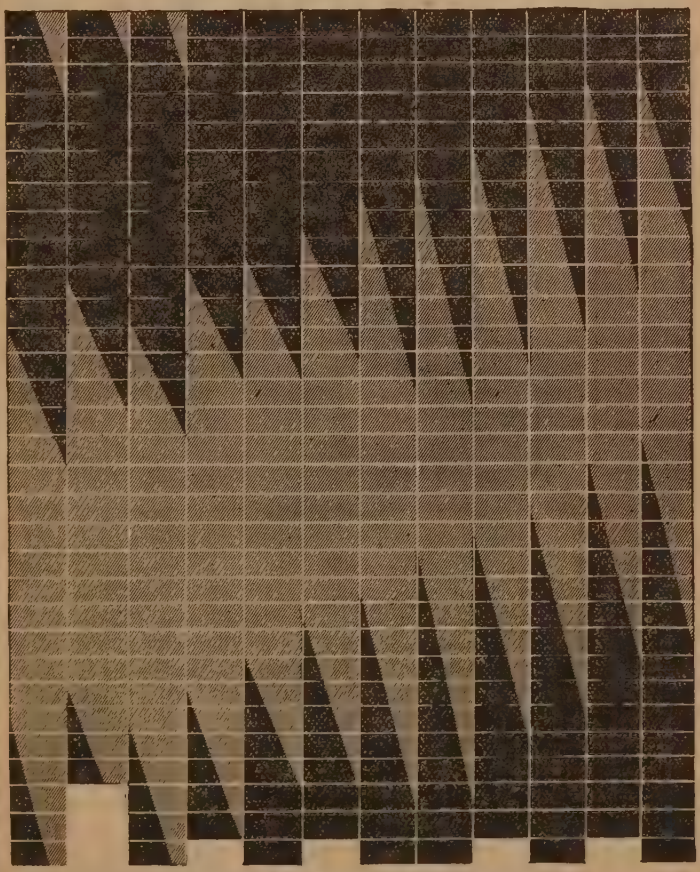
EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the same *meridian*, i.e., when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises just as the other is setting. "Quadrature" is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can only be seen with the naked eye at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending (☋) node" it is crossing the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "perihelion" means nearest, and "aphelion" farthest, from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon. There will be several such phenomena this year, but they will not be visible to the naked eye.

The Moon's Phases, 1891.

1891.	Phase.	D.	Boston.	New-York.	Washington.	Charleston.	Chicago.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January.	Last Quarter.	3	5 28 A.M.	5 16 A.M.	5 4 A.M.	4 53 A.M.	4 22 A.M.
	New Moon.	10	10 40 A.M.	10 29 A.M.	10 16 A.M.	10 5 A.M.	9 34 A.M.
	First Quarter.	17	1 33 A.M.	1 22 A.M.	1 9 A.M.	12 58 A.M.	12 27 A.M.
	Full Moon.	24	7 41 P.M.	7 29 P.M.	7 17 P.M.	7 6 P.M.	6 35 P.M
February.	Last Quarter.	1	11 58 P.M.	11 46 P.M.	11 34 P.M.	11 23 P.M.	10 52 P.M.
	New Moon.	8	9 28 P.M.	9 16 P.M.	9 4 P.M.	8 53 P.M.	8 22 P.M.
	First Quarter.	15	1 45 P.M.	1 34 P.M.	1 21 P.M.	1 10 P.M.	12 39 P.M.
	Full Moon.	23	2 34 P.M.	2 23 P.M.	2 10 P.M.	1 59 P.M.	1 28 P.M.
March.	Last Quarter.	3	2 53 P.M.	2 42 P.M.	2 29 P.M.	2 18 P.M.	1 47 P.M.
	New Moon.	10	7 6 A.M.	6 55 A.M.	6 42 A.M.	6 31 A.M.	6 0 A.M.
	First Quarter.	17	4 26 A.M.	4 15 A.M.	4 2 A.M.	3 51 A.M.	3 20 A.M.
	Full Moon.	25	8 27 A.M.	8 16 A.M.	8 4 A.M.	7 53 A.M.	7 21 A.M.
April.	Last Quarter.	2	1 46 A.M.	1 34 A.M.	1 22 A.M.	1 11 A.M.	12 40 A.M.
	New Moon.	8	4 12 P.M.	4 1 P.M.	3 49 P.M.	3 38 P.M.	3 7 P.M.
	First Quarter.	15	8 56 P.M.	8 45 P.M.	8 32 P.M.	8 21 P.M.	7 50 P.M.
	Full Moon.	24	12 21 A.M.	12 9 A.M.	11 57 P.M. [23d	11 46 P.M. [23d	11 15 P.M. [23d
May.	Last Quarter.	1	9 7 A.M.	8 55 A.M.	8 43 A.M.	8 32 A.M.	8 1 A.M.
	New Moon.	8	1 31 A.M.	1 20 A.M.	1 7 A.M.	12 56 A.M.	12 25 A.M.
	First Quarter.	15	2 20 P.M.	2 9 P.M.	1 56 P.M.	1 45 P.M.	1 14 P.M.
	Full Moon.	23	1 41 P.M.	1 30 P.M.	1 18 P.M.	1 7 P.M.	12 35 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	30	2 10 P.M.	1 59 P.M.	1 46 P.M.	1 35 P.M.	1 4 P.M.
June.	New Moon.	6	11 42 A.M.	11 30 A.M.	11 18 A.M.	11 7 A.M.	10 36 A.M.
	First Quarter.	14	7 49 A.M.	7 38 A.M.	7 26 A.M.	7 15 A.M.	6 44 A.M.
	Full Moon.	22	12 28 A.M.	12 16 A.M.	12 4 A.M.	(21)11 53 P.M.	(21)11 22 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	28	6 31 P.M.	6 20 P.M.	6 8 P.M.	5 57 P.M.	5 26 P.M.
July.	New Moon.	5	11 14 P.M.	11 3 P.M.	10 50 P.M.	10 39 P.M.	10 8 P.M.
	First Quarter.	14	12 44 A.M.	12 33 A.M.	12 21 A.M.	12 10 A.M.	(13)11 39 P.M.
	Full Moon.	21	8 10 A.M.	8 18 A.M.	8 46 A.M.	8 35 A.M.	8 4 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	27	11 48 P.M.	11 37 P.M.	11 24 P.M.	11 13 P.M.	10 42 P.M.
August.	New Moon.	4	12 28 P.M.	12 17 P.M.	12 4 P.M.	11 53 A.M.	11 22 A.M.
	First Quarter.	12	4 27 P.M.	4 16 P.M.	4 4 P.M.	3 53 P.M.	3 21 P.M.
	Full Moon.	19	4 44 P.M.	4 32 P.M.	4 20 P.M.	4 9 P.M.	3 38 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	26	7 25 A.M.	7 13 A.M.	7 1 A.M.	6 50 A.M.	6 19 A.M.
September.	New Moon.	3	3 32 A.M.	3 20 A.M.	3 8 A.M.	2 57 A.M.	2 26 A.M.
	First Quarter.	11	6 23 A.M.	6 12 A.M.	5 59 A.M.	5 48 A.M.	5 17 A.M.
	Full Moon.	18	12 19 A.M.	12 8 A.M.	(17)11 56 P.M.	(17)11 45 P.M.	(17)11 13 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	24	6 23 P.M.	6 11 P.M.	5 59 P.M.	5 48 P.M.	5 17 P.M.
October.	New Moon.	2	8 13 P.M.	8 2 P.M.	7 50 P.M.	7 39 P.M.	7 7 P.M.
	First Quarter.	10	6 12 P.M.	6 1 P.M.	5 48 P.M.	5 37 P.M.	5 6 P.M.
	Full Moon.	17	9 1 A.M.	8 49 A.M.	8 37 A.M.	8 26 A.M.	7 55 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	24	9 12 A.M.	9 0 A.M.	8 48 A.M.	8 37 A.M.	8 6 A.M.
November.	New Moon.	1	1 48 P.M.	1 37 P.M.	1 24 P.M.	1 13 P.M.	12 42 P.M.
	First Quarter.	9	4 2 A.M.	3 51 A.M.	3 38 A.M.	3 27 A.M.	2 56 A.M.
	Full Moon.	15	7 32 P.M.	7 20 P.M.	7 8 P.M.	6 57 P.M.	6 26 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	23	3 41 A.M.	3 30 A.M.	3 18 A.M.	3 7 A.M.	2 36 A.M.
December.	New Moon.	1	7 1 A.M.	6 49 A.M.	6 37 A.M.	6 26 A.M.	5 54 A.M.
	First Quarter.	8	12 29 P.M.	12 17 P.M.	12 5 P.M.	11 54 A.M.	11 23 A.M.
	Full Moon.	15	8 8 A.M.	7 57 A.M.	7 44 A.M.	7 33 A.M.	7 2 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	23	12 54 A.M.	12 43 A.M.	12 30 A.M.	12 19 A.M.	(22)11 48 P.M.
	New Moon.	30	10 35 P.M.	10 24 P.M.	10 12 P.M.	10 1 P.M.	9 29 P.M.

Moonlight Chart, 1891.



EXPLANATION.—The light shading indicates the amount of moonlight each night. January 4, February 2, March 3, April 1 and 30, May 29, etc., are the first days on which the moon *rises after* midnight; January 12, February 10, etc., are the first evenings when the new moon is visible; January 17, February 15, etc., are the first evenings when the moon *sets after* midnight: January 26, February 25, etc., are the last evenings when the moon rises during twilight.

Ritualistic Calendar.

COLORS FOR THE ALTAR IN USE IN THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

White.—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days), on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red.—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the following Saturday, First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days), Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet.—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Even); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday).

Black.—Good Friday and at funerals.

Green.—All other days.

MARRIAGES should not be celebrated from Advent Sunday till 8 days after Epiphany; Septuagesima till 8 days after Easter; Rogation till Trinity Sunday.

Jewish Calendar for 1891.

NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.				NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.			
5651.			1891.	5651.			1891.
Tebet	21		Jan. 1	Tamuz	17	Fast of Tamuz	July 23
Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 10	Ab	1	New Moon	Aug. 5
Adar	1	"	Feb. 9	"	9	Fast of Ab	" 13
"	14	Little Purim	" 22	Elul	1	New Moon	Sept. 3
Veadar	1	New Moon	March 11	5652.			
"	13	Fast of Esther	" 23	Tisri	1	New Year	Oct. 3
"	14	Purim	" 24	"	3	Fast of Guedaliah	" 5
Nisan	1	New Moon	April 9	"	10	Kipur	" 12
"	15	Passover	" 23	"	15	Tabernacle	" 17
"	16	"	" 24	"	16	"	" 18
Yiar	1	New Moon	May 9	"	21	Hosana Raba	" 23
"	14	Second Passover	" 22	"	22	Feast of the Eighth Day	" 24
"	18	33 of the Homer	" 26	"	23	" " "	" 25
Sivan	1	New Moon	June 7	Hesvan	1	New Moon	Nov. 2
"	6	Sebuot	" 12	Kislev	1	"	Dec. 2
"	7	"	" 13	"	25	Hanuca	" 26
Tamuz	1	New Moon	July 7	"	30	New Moon	" 31

The year 5651 is an embolismic imperfect year of 383 days. The year 5652 is an ordinary perfect year of 355 days. All Jewish sabbaths, festivals and feasts begin the previous evening at sunset.

Greek Church and Russian Calendar.

A.D. 1891, A.M. 7399-8000.

New Style		HOLY DAYS.	Old Style.	New Style		HOLY DAYS.	Old Style.
Jan.	13	Circumcision	Jan. 1	May	18	All Saints	May 6
"	18	Theophany (Epiphany)	" 6	"	24	First Day of Fast of Apostles	" 12
Feb.	1	First Sunday of the Triodion	" 20	"	27	Coronation of Emperor*	" 15
"	8	Sunday of the Carnival	" 27	July	1	Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles	June 29
"	11	First Day of Lent	" 30	Aug.	1	First Day of Fast of Theotokos	Aug. 1
"	14	Hypapante	Feb. 2	"	18	Transfiguration	" 6
"	22	Orthodoxy Sunday	" 10	"	27	Repose of Theotokos	" 15
March	14	Accession of Emperor*	March 2	Sept.	11	St. Alexander Nevsky*	" 31
"	22	Palm Sunday	" 10	"	20	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 7
"	27	Great Friday (Good Friday)	" 15	"	26	Exaltation of the Cross	" 14
"	29	Holy Pasch (Easter Day)	" 17	Oct.	14	Patronage of Theotokos*	Oct. 1
April	6	Annunciation of Theotokos	" 25	Nov.	27	First Day of Fast of Nat. of Christ	Nov. 15
May	5	St. George	April 23	Dec.	3	Entrance of Theotokos	" 21
"	7	Ascension	" 25	"	21	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
"	17	Pentecost (Whit-Sunday)	May 5	Jan.	6	Nativity (Christmas)	" 25

* Peculiar to Russia.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1891.

YEAR.	Names of Months.	Month Begins.	YEAR.	Names of Months.	Month Begins.
1308	Latter Gomada	Jan. 12, 1891	1308	Mulharram	Aug. 7, 1891
"	Rajab	Feb. 10, "	"	Saphar	Sept. 6, "
"	Schabân	Mar 12, "	"	Rabia	Oct. 5, "
"	Ramadân	April 10, "	"	Latter Rabia	Nov. 4, "
"	Schawal	May 10, "	"	Gomada	Dec. 3, "
"	Dulkadah	June 8, "	"	Latter Gomada	Jan. 2, 1892
"	Dulhagee	July 8, "			

Calendars for 1891-92.

1891.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
March.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
July.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
August							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

1892.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Feb.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29					
March.							
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July.							2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Sept.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Nov.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Dec.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Legal Holidays in the Various States.

JANUARY 1. NEW-YEAR'S DAY: In Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Jersey, New-York, North-Carolina, North-Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South-Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West-Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington and Wyoming.

JANUARY 8. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS: In Louisiana.

JANUARY 19. LEE'S BIRTHDAY: In Georgia and Virginia.

FEBRUARY 10, 1891. MARDI-GRAS: In Alabama and Louisiana.

FEBRUARY 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY: In Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North-Carolina, North-Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode-Island, South-Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington and Wyoming.

MARCH 2. ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAN INDEPENDENCE: In Texas.

MARCH 4. FIREMEN'S ANNIVERSARY: In New-Orleans, La.

MARCH 27, 1891. GOOD-FRIDAY: In Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

APRIL 1, 1891. STATE ELECTION DAY: In Rhode-Island.

APRIL 21. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO: In Texas.

APRIL 26. MEMORIAL DAY: In Alabama and Georgia.

MAY 10. MEMORIAL DAY: In North-Carolina.

MAY 20. ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: In North-Carolina.

MAY 30. DECORATION DAY: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North-Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode-Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Washington and Wyoming.

JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY: In all the States.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1891. LABOR DAY: In Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

NOVEMBER —. GENERAL ELECTION DAY: In Arizona, California, Kansas, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North-Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South-Carolina, Rhode-Island, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In the States which hold elections in November, 1891, election day falls on the 3d instant.

NOVEMBER 26, 1891. THANKSGIVING DAY: Is observed in all the States, though in some it is not a statutory holiday.

DECEMBER 25. CHRISTMAS DAY: In all the States, and in South-Carolina the two succeeding days in addition.

Sundays and Fast Days (whenever appointed) are legal holidays in nearly all the States.

ARBOR DAY is a legal holiday in Idaho, Kansas and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor, in Nebraska April 22d, and in Colorado on the third Friday in April (April 17th, 1891). Arbor Day is also a legal holiday in Rhode-Island, on a day set by the Governor, but does not affect the payment of notes, etc.

In Minnesota, Washington's Birthday and Memorial Day are the only general holidays expressly provided by law. As to the maturity of bills and notes, the following days are by implication holidays: Thanksgiving Day, Good Friday, Christmas, January 1st, and July 4th; as to schools, Christmas, January 1st, July 4th, and Thanksgiving Day.

In New-Mexico there are no legal holidays established by statute, and in Delaware no State holidays.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in New-York.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays, but there is no general law on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a holiday in those States which provide by law for it.

A Ready Reference Calendar

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752, to 1952 inclusive.*

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1767 1778 1789 1795 1801 1807 1818 1829 1835 1846 1857 1863 1874 1885 1891 1903 1914 1925 1931 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1773 1779 1790 1802 1813 1819 1830 1841 1847 1858 1869 1875 1886 1897 1909 1915 1926 1937 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1763 1774 1785 1791 1803 1814 1825 1831 1842 1853 1859 1870 1881 1887 1898 1910 1921 1927 1938 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1765 1771 1782 1793 1799 1805 1811 1822 1833 1839 1850 1861 1867 1878 1889 1895 1901 1907 1918 1929 1935 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1766 1777 1783 1794 1800 1806 1817 1823 1834 1845 1851 1862 1873 1879 1890 .. 1902 1913 1919 1930 1941 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1769 1775 1786 1797 1809 1815 1826 1837 1843 1854 1865 1871 1882 1893 1899 1905 1911 1922 1933 1939 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1759 1770 1781 1787 1798 1810 1821 1827 1838 1849 1855 1866 1877 1883 1894 1900 1906 1917 1923 1934 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS.	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764 1792 1804 1832 1860 1888 .. 1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768 1796 1808 1836 1864 1892 1904 1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772 .. 1812 1840 1868 1896 1908 1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776 .. 1816 1844 1872 .. 1912 1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780 .. 1820 1848 1876 .. 1916 1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756 1784 1824 1852 1880 .. 1920 1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760 1788 1828 1856 1884 .. 1924 1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:* To know on what day of the week July 4 will be in the year 1891, in the table of years look for 1891, and in a parallel line, under July, is fig. 3, which directs to col. 3, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Saturday.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesd. 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	*Sunday* 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesd. 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	*Sunday* 2	Monday 2
Wednesd. 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	*Sunday* 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	*Sunday* 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesd. 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	*Sunday* 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesd. 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	*Sunday* 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesd. 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
Sunday 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesd. 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesd. 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	*Sunday* 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesd. 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	*Sunday* 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	*Sunday* 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	*Sunday* 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	*Sunday* 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	*Sunday* 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
Sunday 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	*Sunday* 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	*Sunday* 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	*Sunday* 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	*Sunday* 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	*Sunday* 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	*Sunday* 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
Sunday 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	*Sunday* 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	*Sunday* 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	*Sunday* 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	*Sunday* 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	*Sunday* 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	*Sunday* 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
Sunday 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	*Sunday* 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	*Sunday* 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	*Sunday* 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

* 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3–13 were omitted).—*This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.*

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	*Calendar for* BOSTON, New-England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon.			*Calendar for* NEW-YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.			*Calendar for* WASHINGTON, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and Central California.			*Calendar for* CHARLESTON, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Southern California.		
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	12 3 51	7 30	4 38	10 57	7 24	4 44	10 58	7 19	4 49	10 59	7 3	5 4	11 3
2	Fr	12 4 10	7 30	4 39	11 58	7 24	4 45	11 56	7 19	4 50	11 56	7 4	5 5	11 56
3	Sa	12 4 30	7 30	4 40	morn.	7 24	4 46	morn.	7 19	4 51	morn.	7 4	5 6	morn.
4	☽	12 5 14	7 30	4 41	12 57	7 24	4 47	12 56	7 19	4 52	12 55	7 4	5 7	12 53
5	M	12 5 41	7 30	4 42	2 2	7 24	4 48	2 0	7 19	4 53	1 57	7 4	5 8	1 50
6	Tu	12 6 7	7 30	4 43	3 10	7 24	4 49	3 6	7 19	4 54	3 2	7 4	5 9	2 52
7	W	12 6 34	7 30	4 44	4 20	7 24	4 50	4 16	7 19	4 55	4 10	7 4	5 9	3 56
8	Th	12 6 59	7 30	4 45	5 33	7 24	4 51	5 27	7 19	4 56	5 20	7 4	5 10	5 3
9	Fr	12 7 24	7 30	4 46	6 44	7 24	4 52	6 37	7 19	4 58	6 30	7 4	5 11	6 11
10	Sa	12 7 49	7 29	4 47	sets.	7 24	4 53	sets.	7 19	4 59	sets.	7 4	5 12	sets.
11	☾	12 8 13	7 29	4 48	6 2	7 23	4 54	6 2	7 18	5 0	6 13	7 4	5 13	6 29
12	M	12 8 36	7 29	4 49	7 21	7 23	4 55	7 26	7 18	5 1	7 30	7 4	5 13	7 42
13	Tu	12 8 59	7 28	4 50	8 40	7 23	4 56	8 42	7 18	5 2	8 45	7 4	5 14	8 54
14	W	12 9 21	7 28	4 51	9 56	7 22	4 57	9 57	7 17	5 3	9 59	7 3	5 15	10 3
15	Th	12 9 42	7 27	4 53	11 9	7 22	4 58	11 9	7 17	5 4	11 8	7 3	5 16	11 8
16	Fr	12 10 3	7 27	4 54	morn.	7 22	4 59	morn.	7 17	5 5	morn.	7 3	5 17	morn
17	Sa	12 10 23	7 26	4 55	12 20	7 21	5 0	12 19	7 16	5 6	12 17	7 3	5 18	12 13
18	☽	12 10 42	7 26	4 56	1 30	7 21	5 1	1 27	7 16	5 7	1 24	7 2	5 19	1 16
19	M	12 11 1	7 25	4 58	2 38	7 20	5 2	2 34	7 15	5 8	2 30	7 2	5 20	2 18
20	Tu	12 11 19	7 24	4 59	3 46	7 19	5 4	3 41	7 14	5 9	3 36	7 2	5 21	3 21
21	W	12 11 35	7 23	5 0	4 50	7 18	5 5	4 44	7 13	5 10	4 39	7 1	5 22	4 21
22	Th	12 11 52	7 22	5 1	5 49	7 18	5 6	5 43	7 12	5 12	5 36	7 1	5 23	5 17
23	Fr	12 12 7	7 22	5 3	6 41	7 17	5 7	6 35	7 11	5 13	6 29	7 0	5 24	6 10
24	Sa	12 12 22	7 21	5 4	rises.	7 16	5 9	rises.	7 10	5 14	rises.	7 0	5 25	rises.
25	☾	12 12 35	7 20	5 6	5 44	7 15	5 10	5 48	7 10	5 15	5 53	7 0	5 26	6 8
26	M	12 12 48	7 19	5 7	6 44	7 15	5 11	6 48	7 9	5 16	6 52	6 59	5 27	7 3
27	Tu	12 13 1	7 19	5 9	7 45	7 14	5 12	7 48	7 9	5 17	7 50	6 59	5 28	7 59
28	W	12 13 12	7 18	5 10	8 46	7 13	5 13	8 47	7 8	5 18	8 49	6 58	5 29	8 53
29	Th	12 13 23	7 17	5 11	9 47	7 12	5 15	9 47	7 8	5 19	9 47	6 58	5 30	9 49
30	Fr	12 13 32	7 16	5 12	10 46	7 12	5 16	10 45	7 7	5 20	10 45	6 57	5 31	10 42
31	Sa	12 13 41	7 15	5 13	11 49	7 11	5 17	11 47	7 7	5 21	11 45	6 56	5 32	11 39

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	*Calendar for* BOSTON, New-England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon.			*Calendar for* NEW-YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.			*Calendar for* WASHINGTON, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and Central California.			*Calendar for* CHARLESTON, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Southern California.		
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	☽	12 13 49	7 14	5 14	morn.	7 10	5 18	morn.	7 6	5 22	morn.	6 56	5 32	morn.
2	M	12 13 57	7 13	5 15	12 52	7 9	5 19	12 49	7 5	5 23	12 45	6 55	5 33	12 36
3	Tu	12 14 4	7 11	5 16	2 0	7 7	5 20	1 56	7 4	5 24	1 51	6 54	5 34	1 38
4	W	12 14 9	7 10	5 18	3 9	7 6	5 22	3 4	7 3	5 25	2 58	6 53	5 35	2 42
5	Th	12 14 14	7 9	5 19	4 20	7 5	5 23	4 14	7 2	5 26	4 7	6 52	5 36	3 49
6	Fr	12 14 18	7 8	5 20	5 26	7 4	5 24	5 20	7 1	5 27	5 13	6 51	5 37	4 53
7	Sa	12 14 22	7 7	5 22	6 25	7 3	5 25	6 19	7 0	5 28	6 12	6 50	5 38	5 54
8	☾	12 14 24	7 6	5 23	7 13	7 2	5 26	7 8	6 59	5 29	7 3	6 49	5 39	6 46
9	M	12 14 26	7 5	5 25	sets.	7 1	5 28	sets.	6 58	5 31	sets.	6 48	5 40	sets.
10	Tu	12 14 27	7 4	5 26	7 33	7 0	5 29	7 35	6 57	5 32	7 37	6 47	5 41	7 43
11	W	12 14 27	7 2	5 27	8 50	6 59	5 30	8 50	6 56	5 33	8 51	6 46	5 42	8 52
12	Th	12 14 27	7 1	5 29	10 6	6 58	5 31	10 5	6 55	5 34	10 4	6 46	5 43	10 1
13	Fr	12 14 26	7 0	5 30	11 18	6 57	5 33	11 16	6 54	5 35	11 14	6 45	5 44	11 7
14	Sa	12 14 24	6 59	5 31	morn.	6 55	5 34	morn.	6 53	5 36	morn.	6 44	5 45	morn.
15	☽	12 14 21	6 57	5 32	12 29	6 54	5 36	12 26	6 52	5 38	12 22	6 43	5 46	12 11
16	M	12 14 17	6 56	5 33	1 38	6 52	5 37	1 33	6 51	5 39	1 28	6 42	5 47	1 14
17	Tu	12 14 13	6 54	5 35	2 44	6 51	5 38	2 38	6 49	5 40	2 32	6 41	5 48	2 15
18	W	12 14 8	6 53	5 36	3 45	6 49	5 39	3 39	6 48	5 41	3 32	6 40	5 49	3 13
19	Th	12 14 2	6 51	5 38	4 39	6 48	5 41	4 32	6 47	5 42	4 26	6 39	5 50	4 6
20	Fr	12 13 55	6 50	5 39	5 26	6 46	5 42	5 20	6 46	5 43	5 14	6 38	5 51	4 55
21	Sa	12 13 48	6 48	5 40	6 4	6 45	5 44	5 59	6 44	5 44	5 53	6 37	5 52	5 37
22	☾	12 13 41	6 47	5 42	6 37	6 43	5 45	6 33	6 43	5 46	6 28	6 36	5 53	6 14
23	M	12 13 32	6 46	5 43	rises.	6 42	5 47	rises.	6 41	5 47	rises.	6 35	5 54	rises.
24	Tu	12 13 23	6 44	5 44	6 39	6 40	5 48	6 40	6 40	5 48	6 44	6 34	5 55	6 48
25	W	12 13 14	6 42	5 46	7 39	6 39	5 49	7 40	6 38	5 49	7 41	6 32	5 56	7 43
26	Th	12 13 4	6 40	5 47	8 40	6 37	5 50	8 39	6 37	5 50	8 39	6 31	5 56	8 38
27	Fr	12 12 53	6 39	5 48	9 41	6 36	5 51	9 39	6 35	5 51	9 38	6 30	5 57	9 33
28	Sa	12 12 42	6 38	5 49	10 44	6 35	5 52	10 42	6 34	5 52	10 39	6 29	5 58	10 30

3D MONTH. **MARCH, 1891.** 31 DAYS.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	Calendar for Boston, New-England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon.			Calendar for New-York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Southern California.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	12 12 30	6 36	5 50	11 49	6 34	5 52	11 46	6 33	5 53	11 41	6 28	5 58	11 29
2	M	12 12 18	6 35	5 51	morn.	6 32	5 53	morn.	6 31	5 54	morn.	6 27	5 58	morn.
3	Tu	12 12 5	6 33	5 52	12 56	6 31	5 54	12 51	6 30	5 55	12 46	6 26	5 59	12 31
4	W	12 11 52	6 32	5 54	2 4	6 29	5 55	1 58	6 28	5 56	1 52	6 25	6 0	1 34
5	Th	12 11 38	6 30	5 55	3 10	6 28	5 56	3 3	6 27	5 57	2 56	6 24	6 0	2 37
6	Fr	12 11 24	6 29	5 56	4 10	6 27	5 57	4 4	6 26	5 58	3 57	6 23	6 1	3 37
7	Sa	12 11 10	6 27	5 58	5 2	6 25	5 59	4 57	6 24	5 59	4 51	6 22	6 2	4 33
8	S	12 10 55	6 26	5 59	5 46	6 24	6 0	5 41	6 23	6 0	5 36	6 21	6 3	5 22
9	M	12 10 40	6 24	6 0	6 21	6 22	6 1	6 19	6 21	6 1	6 14	6 20	6 3	6 4
10	Tu	12 10 25	6 23	6 1	sets.	6 20	6 2	sets.	6 19	6 2	sets.	6 19	6 4	sets.
11	W	12 10 9	6 21	6 2	7 41	6 18	6 3	7 40	6 18	6 3	7 40	6 17	6 5	7 39
12	Th	12 9 53	6 19	6 3	8 56	6 16	6 4	8 54	6 16	6 4	8 52	6 16	6 6	8 47
13	Fr	12 9 37	6 17	6 4	10 10	6 15	6 5	10 7	6 15	6 5	10 3	6 14	6 6	9 55
14	Sa	12 9 20	6 15	6 5	11 24	6 13	6 6	11 19	6 13	6 6	11 16	6 13	6 7	11 1
15	S	12 9 3	6 13	6 7	morn.	6 12	6 7	morn.	6 12	6 7	morn.	6 11	6 8	morn.
16	M	12 8 46	6 11	6 8	12 34	6 10	6 8	12 29	6 10	6 8	12 23	6 10	6 9	12 6
17	Tu	12 8 28	6 9	6 9	1 38	6 9	6 9	1 32	6 9	6 9	1 26	6 9	6 9	1 7
18	W	12 8 11	6 7	6 10	2 35	6 7	6 10	2 29	6 7	6 10	2 22	6 8	6 10	2 3
19	Th	12 7 53	6 5	6 11	3 24	6 5	6 11	3 18	6 5	6 11	3 11	6 6	6 11	2 52
20	Fr	12 7 35	6 2	6 12	4 6	6 3	6 12	4 1	6 3	6 12	3 56	6 5	6 11	3 37
21	Sa	12 7 17	6 0	6 14	4 40	6 2	6 13	4 35	6 2	6 13	4 30	6 3	6 12	4 15
22	S	12 6 58	5 59	6 15	5 9	6 1	6 14	5 5	6 1	6 14	5 2	6 2	6 13	4 50
23	M	12 6 40	5 57	6 16	5 34	6 0	6 15	5 31	5 58	6 15	5 28	6 1	6 14	5 20
24	Tu	12 6 22	5 55	6 17	5 56	5 58	6 16	5 55	5 56	6 16	5 53	5 59	6 14	5 48
25	W	12 6 3	5 53	6 19	rises.	5 56	6 17	rises.	5 55	6 17	rises.	5 58	6 15	rises.
26	Th	12 5 45	5 51	6 20	7 35	5 54	6 18	7 33	5 54	6 18	7 32	5 57	6 16	7 28
27	Fr	12 5 26	5 50	6 21	8 38	5 53	6 19	8 35	5 53	6 19	8 33	5 56	6 16	8 25
28	Sa	12 5 8	5 48	6 22	9 42	5 52	6 20	9 39	5 52	6 20	9 35	5 55	6 17	9 24
29	S	12 4 49	5 46	6 23	10 48	5 50	6 21	10 44	5 51	6 21	10 38	5 54	6 18	10 24
30	M	12 4 31	5 45	6 24	11 55	5 48	6 22	11 50	5 49	6 21	11 45	5 52	6 18	11 27
31	Tu	12 4 13	5 43	6 25	morn.	5 46	6 23	morn.	5 48	6 22	morn.	5 50	6 19	morn.

4TH MONTH. **APRIL, 1891.** 30 DAYS.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	Calendar for Boston, New-England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon.			Calendar for New-York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Southern California.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	12 3 55	5 43	6 26	1 0	5 45	6 24	12 54	5 46	6 23	12 47	5 49	6 20	12 28
2	Th	12 3 37	5 42	6 28	2 2	5 44	6 26	1 55	5 45	6 24	1 49	5 48	6 21	1 28
3	Fr	12 3 19	5 40	6 29	2 56	5 42	6 27	2 50	5 43	6 25	2 43	5 46	6 21	2 24
4	Sa	12 3 1	5 38	6 30	3 41	5 40	6 28	3 36	5 41	6 26	3 30	5 44	6 22	3 14
5	S	12 2 43	5 36	6 31	4 18	5 38	6 29	4 15	5 40	6 27	4 9	5 42	6 23	3 57
6	M	12 2 26	5 34	6 32	4 50	5 36	6 30	4 47	5 38	6 28	4 44	5 41	6 23	4 36
7	Tu	12 2 9	5 32	6 33	5 19	5 34	6 31	5 17	5 36	6 29	5 16	5 39	6 24	5 12
8	W	12 1 52	5 31	6 34	5 44	5 33	6 32	5 44	5 35	6 30	5 45	5 38	6 25	5 45
9	Th	12 1 35	5 29	6 35	sets.	5 31	6 33	sets.	5 33	6 31	sets.	5 37	6 25	sets.
10	Fr	12 1 19	5 27	6 36	8 58	5 29	6 34	8 54	5 31	6 32	8 52	5 35	6 26	8 41
11	Sa	12 1 3	5 26	6 37	10 14	5 28	6 35	10 9	5 30	6 33	10 4	5 34	6 27	9 48
12	S	12 0 47	5 24	6 38	11 24	5 26	6 36	11 18	5 28	6 34	11 12	5 33	6 27	10 54
13	M	12 0 31	5 23	6 40	morn.	5 25	6 37	morn.	5 27	6 35	morn.	5 32	6 28	11 53
14	Tu	12 0 16	5 21	6 41	12 26	5 24	6 38	12 20	5 26	6 36	12 13	5 31	6 29	morn.
15	W	12 0 1	5 19	6 42	1 20	5 22	6 39	1 14	5 24	6 37	1 7	5 30	6 30	12 47
16	Th	11 59 47	5 18	6 43	2 5	5 21	6 40	2 0	5 23	6 38	1 54	5 29	6 30	1 35
17	Fr	11 59 33	5 16	6 44	2 43	5 19	6 41	2 38	5 22	6 40	2 32	5 28	6 31	2 16
18	Sa	11 59 19	5 14	6 45	3 13	5 17	6 42	3 9	5 20	6 41	3 5	5 27	6 32	2 52
19	S	11 59 6	5 13	6 47	3 39	5 16	6 43	3 36	5 19	6 42	3 33	5 25	6 32	3 23
20	M	11 58 53	5 11	6 48	4 2	5 14	6 44	4 0	5 17	6 43	3 57	5 24	6 33	3 51
21	Tu	11 58 40	5 10	6 49	4 23	5 13	6 45	4 22	5 16	6 44	4 21	5 23	6 34	4 18
22	W	11 58 28	5 8	6 50	4 44	5 11	6 46	4 45	5 14	6 45	4 45	5 22	6 34	4 45
23	Th	11 58 16	5 6	6 51	rises.	5 10	6 47	rises.	5 13	6 46	rises.	5 21	6 35	rises.
24	Fr	11 58 5	5 5	6 52	7 33	5 9	6 48	7 30	5 12	6 47	7 26	5 20	6 36	7 16
25	Sa	11 57 51	5 3	6 53	8 39	5 7	6 49	8 36	5 10	6 48	8 30	5 19	6 37	8 17
26	S	11 57 41	5 2	6 54	9 48	5 6	6 50	9 43	5 9	6 48	9 37	5 18	6 37	9 20
27	M	11 57 34	5 1	6 55	10 55	5 5	6 52	10 49	5 8	6 49	10 42	5 17	6 38	10 23
28	Tu	11 57 24	4 59	6 56	11 58	5 3	6 53	11 52	5 6	6 50	11 44	5 16	6 39	11 24
29	W	11 57 16	4 58	6 58	morn.	5 2	6 54	morn.	5 5	6 51	morn.	5 15	6 39	morn.
30	Th	11 57 7	4 56	6 59	12 52	5 0	6 55	12 46	5 3	6 51	12 40	5 14	6 40	12 21

Eq. time [illegible] = 12 11 42

5TH MONTH. **MAY, 1891.** 31 DAYS.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	*Calendar for* BOSTON, New-England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon.			*Calendar for* NEW-YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.			*Calendar for* WASHINGTON, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and Central California.			*Calendar for* CHARLESTON, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Southern California.		
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	11 57	4 55	7 0	1 40	4 59	6 56	1 34	5 2	6 52	1 29	5 13	6 41	1 11
2	Sa	11 56	4 53	7 1	2 18	4 57	6 57	2 14	5 1	6 53	2 9	5 12	6 42	1 55
3	S	11 56	4 52	7 2	2 51	4 56	6 58	2 47	5 0	6 54	2 44	5 11	6 43	2 34
4	M	11 56	4 50	7 3	3 18	4 54	6 59	3 17	4 59	6 55	3 15	5 10	6 44	3 9
5	Tu	11 56	4 49	7 4	3 45	4 53	7 0	3 45	4 57	6 56	3 44	5 10	6 45	3 43
6	W	11 56	4 48	7 5	4 11	4 52	7 1	4 11	4 56	6 57	4 12	5 9	6 45	4 15
7	Th	11 56	4 47	7 6	4 38	4 51	7 2	4 40	4 55	6 58	4 42	5 8	6 46	4 49
8	Fr	11 56	4 46	7 7	sets.	4 50	7 3	sets.	4 54	6 59	sets.	5 7	6 47	sets.
9	Sa	11 56	4 45	7 8	9 3	4 49	7 4	8 58	4 53	7 0	8 51	5 6	6 47	8 35
10	S	11 56	4 44	7 9	10 10	4 48	7 5	10 4	4 52	7 1	9 58	5 5	6 48	9 38
11	M	11 56	4 43	7 10	11 10	4 47	7 6	11 3	4 51	7 2	10 56	5 5	6 49	10 36
12	Tu	11 56	4 42	7 11	morn.	4 46	7 7	11 54	4 50	7 3	11 48	5 4	6 49	11 28
13	W	11 56	4 41	7 12	12 0	4 45	7 8	morn.	4 49	7 4	morn.	5 3	6 50	morn.
14	Th	11 56	4 40	7 13	12 41	4 44	7 9	12 36	4 48	7 5	12 30	5 2	6 51	12 13
15	Fr	11 56	4 39	7 14	1 15	4 43	7 10	1 10	4 47	7 6	1 5	5 2	6 51	12 51
16	Sa	11 56	4 38	7 15	1 42	4 42	7 11	1 39	4 46	7 7	1 36	5 1	6 52	1 24
17	S	11 56	4 37	7 16	2 6	4 42	7 11	2 3	4 46	7 8	2 1	5 0	6 53	1 53
18	M	11 56	4 36	7 17	2 28	4 41	7 12	2 25	4 45	7 8	2 21	5 0	6 53	2 21
19	Tu	11 56	4 35	7 19	2 48	4 40	7 13	2 48	4 44	7 9	2 48	4 59	6 54	2 47
20	W	11 56	4 34	7 20	3 9	4 39	7 14	3 10	4 44	7 10	3 11	4 58	6 55	3 14
21	Th	11 56	4 33	7 21	3 30	4 39	7 15	3 32	4 43	7 10	3 34	4 58	6 55	3 41
22	Fr	11 56	4 32	7 22	3 55	4 38	7 16	3 58	4 43	7 11	4 1	4 57	6 56	4 11
23	Sa	11 56	4 31	7 23	rises.	4 37	7 17	rises.	4 42	7 12	rises.	4 57	6 57	rises.
24	S	11 56	4 30	7 24	8 45	4 36	7 18	8 38	4 42	7 13	8 32	4 56	6 57	8 14
25	M	11 56	4 30	7 25	9 50	4 35	7 19	9 44	4 41	7 14	9 37	4 56	6 58	9 17
26	Tu	11 56	4 29	7 26	10 50	4 35	7 20	10 43	4 41	7 15	10 36	4 55	6 58	10 16
27	W	11 56	4 29	7 27	11 40	4 34	7 20	11 34	4 40	7 15	11 28	4 55	6 59	11 9
28	Th	11 57	4 28	7 27	morn.	4 34	7 21	morn.	4 40	7 16	morn.	4 55	7 0	11 54
29	Fr	11 57	4 27	7 28	12 21	4 33	7 22	12 16	4 39	7 17	12 11	4 55	7 0	morn.
30	Sa	11 57	4 27	7 29	12 54	4 33	7 23	12 50	4 38	7 18	12 46	4 54	7 1	12 35
31	S	11 57	4 26	7 29	1 23	4 32	7 23	1 21	4 38	7 19	1 18	4 54	7 1	1 11

6TH MONTH. **JUNE, 1891.** 30 DAYS.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	*Calendar for* BOSTON, New-England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon.			*Calendar for* NEW-YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.			*Calendar for* WASHINGTON, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and Central California.			*Calendar for* CHARLESTON, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Southern California.		
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	11 57	4 26	7 30	1 49	4 32	7 24	1 48	4 37	7 19	1 47	4 54	7 2	1 44
2	Tu	11 57	4 25	7 31	2 15	4 31	7 25	2 15	4 37	7 19	2 15	4 53	7 2	2 17
3	W	11 57	4 25	7 32	2 39	4 31	7 26	2 41	4 36	7 20	2 43	4 53	7 3	2 48
4	Th	11 58	4 24	7 32	3 7	4 30	7 26	3 10	4 36	7 20	3 13	4 53	7 3	3 24
5	Fr	11 58	4 24	7 33	3 37	4 30	7 27	3 42	4 36	7 21	3 46	4 53	7 3	4 0
6	Sa	11 58	4 23	7 33	4 14	4 29	7 27	4 19	4 35	7 21	4 25	4 52	7 4	4 42
7	S	11 58	4 23	7 34	sets.	4 29	7 28	sets.	4 35	7 22	sets.	4 52	7 4	sets.
8	M	11 58	4 23	7 35	9 50	4 28	7 28	9 44	4 35	7 23	9 37	4 52	7 5	9 17
9	Tu	11 59	4 22	7 36	10 36	4 28	7 29	10 30	4 34	7 23	10 24	4 52	7 6	10 6
10	W	11 59	4 22	7 37	11 3	4 28	7 30	11 8	4 34	7 24	11 2	4 52	7 6	10 47
11	Th	11 59	4 22	7 37	11 44	4 28	7 30	11 40	4 34	7 24	11 36	4 52	7 7	11 23
12	Fr	11 59	4 22	7 38	morn.	4 28	7 31	morn.	4 34	7 25	morn.	4 52	7 7	11 53
13	Sa	11 59	4 22	7 38	12 8	4 28	7 31	12 5	4 34	7 25	12 2	4 52	7 8	morn.
14	S	12 0	4 22	7 38	12 30	4 28	7 32	12 29	4 34	7 26	12 27	4 52	7 8	12 22
15	M	12 0	4 22	7 39	12 52	4 28	7 32	12 52	4 34	7 26	12 51	4 52	7 8	12 49
16	Tu	12 0	4 22	7 39	1 12	4 28	7 32	1 13	4 34	7 26	1 13	4 52	7 9	1 15
17	W	12 0	4 22	7 39	1 34	4 28	7 33	1 35	4 34	7 27	1 37	4 52	7 9	1 42
18	Th	12 0	4 22	7 39	1 56	4 28	7 33	1 59	4 34	7 27	2 1	4 52	7 9	2 10
19	Fr	12 1	4 22	7 39	2 23	4 28	7 33	2 27	4 34	7 27	2 31	4 52	7 10	2 43
20	Sa	12 1	4 22	7 39	2 54	4 28	7 33	2 59	4 34	7 27	3 4	4 52	7 10	3 20
21	S	12 1	4 22	7 40	3 34	4 28	7 34	3 40	4 34	7 28	3 46	4 52	7 11	4 5
22	M	12 1	4 23	7 40	rises.	4 29	7 34	rises.	4 35	7 28	rises.	4 53	7 11	rises.
23	Tu	12 1	4 23	7 40	9 35	4 29	7 34	9 28	4 35	7 28	9 22	4 53	7 11	9 3
24	W	12 2	4 23	7 40	10 19	4 29	7 34	10 14	4 35	7 28	10 8	4 53	7 11	9 52
25	Th	12 2	4 23	7 40	10 56	4 29	7 34	10 52	4 35	7 28	10 48	4 53	7 11	10 35
26	Fr	12 2	4 23	7 40	11 27	4 30	7 34	11 23	4 36	7 29	11 21	4 53	7 11	11 13
27	Sa	12 2	4 24	7 40	11 54	4 30	7 34	11 52	4 36	7 29	11 51	4 54	7 11	11 47
28	S	12 2	4 24	7 40	morn.	4 30	7 34	morn.	4 36	7 29	morn.	4 54	7 11	morn.
29	M	12 3	4 24	7 40	12 19	4 31	7 35	12 19	4 36	7 29	12 19	4 54	7 11	12 18
30	Tu	12 3	4 25	7 40	12 44	4 31	7 35	12 45	4 37	7 29	12 46	4 55	7 11	12 51

7TH MONTH. **JULY, 1891.** 31 DAYS.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	*Calendar for* BOSTON, New-England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon.			*Calendar for* NEW-YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.			*Calendar for* WASHINGTON, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and Central California.			*Calendar for* CHARLESTON, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Southern California.		
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOO R. &
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M
1	W	12 3 34	4 25	7 40	1 6	4 31	7 34	1 8	4 37	7 29	1 11	4 55	7 11	1 2
2	Th	12 3 46	4 26	7 40	1 39	4 32	7 34	1 43	4 37	7 29	1 47	4 55	7 11	1 5
3	Fr	12 3 57	4 27	7 40	2 13	4 33	7 34	2 18	4 38	7 29	2 23	4 56	7 11	2 3
4	Sa	12 4 8	4 27	7 39	2 54	4 33	7 33	3 0	4 38	7 28	3 6	4 56	7 11	3 2
5	S	12 4 18	4 28	7 39	3 41	4 34	7 33	3 47	4 39	7 28	3 54	4 57	7 11	4 1
6	M	12 4 29	4 29	7 39	sets.	4 35	7 33	sets.	4 40	7 28	sets.	4 57	7 11	sets
7	Tu	12 4 38	4 29	7 39	9 11	4 35	7 33	9 5	4 40	7 28	8 59	4 58	7 11	8 4
8	W	12 4 48	4 30	7 38	9 44	4 36	7 32	9 39	4 41	7 27	9 34	4 58	7 10	9 2
9	Th	12 4 57	4 31	7 38	10 11	4 37	7 32	10 8	4 41	7 27	10 4	4 59	7 10	9 5
10	Fr	12 5 6	4 32	7 38	10 34	4 37	7 32	10 32	4 42	7 27	10 30	5 0	7 10	10 2
11	Sa	12 5 14	4 33	7 37	10 56	4 38	7 31	10 54	4 43	7 26	10 53	5 0	7 10	10 5
12	S	12 5 22	4 33	7 37	11 16	4 39	7 31	11 16	4 43	7 26	11 16	5 1	7 9	11 1
13	M	12 5 29	4 34	7 37	11 35	4 40	7 30	11 36	4 44	7 25	11 37	5 1	7 9	11 4
14	Tu	12 5 36	4 35	7 36	11 58	4 40	7 30	morn.	4 45	7 25	morn.	5 2	7 9	mor
15	W	12 5 42	4 36	7 36	morn.	4 41	7 29	12 0	4 46	7 24	12 2	5 3	7 8	12
16	Th	12 5 48	4 37	7 35	12 21	4 42	7 29	12 24	4 47	7 24	12 28	5 3	7 8	12 3
17	Fr	12 5 54	4 37	7 34	12 53	4 43	7 28	12 57	4 48	7 23	1 2	5 4	7 8	1 1
18	Sa	12 5 58	4 38	7 33	1 26	4 44	7 28	1 31	4 49	7 23	1 37	5 4	7 7	1 4
19	S	12 6 2	4 39	7 32	2 11	4 45	7 27	2 17	4 50	7 22	2 24	5 5	7 7	2 2
20	M	12 6 6	4 40	7 32	3 7	4 45	7 26	3 14	4 50	7 21	3 22	5 5	7 6	3 4
21	Tu	12 6 9	4 41	7 31	rises.	4 46	7 26	rises.	4 51	7 21	rises.	5 6	7 6	rise
22	W	12 6 12	4 42	7 30	8 53	4 47	7 25	8 49	4 52	7 20	8 44	5 7	7 5	8 3
23	Th	12 6 14	4 43	7 29	9 28	4 48	7 24	9 25	4 53	7 19	9 21	5 7	7 5	9 1
24	Fr	12 6 15	4 44	7 28	9 56	4 49	7 23	9 54	4 54	7 18	9 53	5 8	7 4	9 4
25	Sa	12 6 16	4 45	7 27	10 22	4 50	7 22	10 21	4 55	7 17	10 21	5 9	7 3	10 2
26	S	12 6 16	4 46	7 26	10 47	4 51	7 21	10 48	4 56	7 17	10 49	5 9	7 3	10 5
27	M	12 6 16	4 47	7 25	11 13	4 52	7 20	11 15	4 57	7 16	11 17	5 10	7 2	11 2
28	Tu	12 6 15	4 48	7 24	11 42	4 53	7 19	11 45	4 57	7 15	11 49	5 11	7 1	mor
29	W	12 6 14	4 49	7 23	morn.	4 54	7 18	morn.	4 58	7 14	morn.	5 11	7 0	12
30	Th	12 6 12	4 50	7 22	12 14	4 54	7 18	12 19	4 58	7 14	12 24	5 12	7 0	12 3
31	Fr	12 6 9	4 51	7 21	12 51	4 55	7 17	12 56	4 59	7 13	1 2	5 13	6 59	1 1

8TH MONTH. **AUGUST, 1891.** 31 DAYS.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	*Calendar for* BOSTON, New-England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon.			*Calendar for* NEW-YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.			*Calendar for* WASHINGTON, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and Central California.			*Calendar for* CHARLESTON, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Southern California.		
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOO R. &
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M
1	Sa	12 6 6	4 52	7 20	1 38	4 56	7 16	1 44	5 0	7 12	1 50	5 14	6 58	2
2	S	12 6 2	4 53	7 19	2 29	4 57	7 15	2 35	5 1	7 11	2 42	5 14	6 57	3
3	M	12 5 57	4 54	7 18	3 27	4 58	7 14	3 33	5 1	7 10	3 40	5 15	6 56	3
4	Tu	12 5 52	4 55	7 17	sets.	4 59	7 12	sets.	5 2	7 9	sets.	5 16	6 55	sets
5	W	12 5 47	4 56	7 16	8 13	5 0	7 11	8 10	5 3	7 8	8 7	5 16	6 55	7
6	Th	12 5 40	4 57	7 15	8 38	5 1	7 10	8 35	5 4	7 7	8 32	5 17	6 54	8
7	Fr	12 5 33	4 58	7 14	8 59	5 2	7 9	8 58	5 5	7 6	8 56	5 18	6 53	8
8	Sa	12 5 26	4 59	7 13	9 20	5 3	7 7	9 19	5 6	7 6	9 19	5 18	6 52	9
9	S	12 5 18	5 0	7 11	9 39	5 4	7 6	9 39	5 7	7 5	9 40	5 19	6 51	9
10	M	12 5 9	5 1	7 10	10 0	5 5	7 5	10 2	5 8	7 3	10 4	5 20	6 50	10
11	Tu	12 5 0	5 2	7 9	10 22	5 6	7 4	10 25	5 9	7 2	10 28	5 21	6 48	10
12	W	12 4 50	5 3	7 8	10 49	5 7	7 3	10 52	5 10	7 0	10 57	5 21	6 47	11
13	Th	12 4 40	5 4	7 7	11 20	5 8	7 1	11 26	5 11	6 59	11 31	5 22	6 46	11
14	Fr	12 4 29	5 5	7 5	11 59	5 9	7 0	morn.	5 12	6 58	morn.	5 23	6 45	mor
15	Sa	12 4 17	5 6	7 4	morn.	5 10	6 58	12 6	5 13	6 57	12 12	5 23	6 44	12
16	S	12 4 6	5 7	7 3	12 50	5 11	6 57	12 57	5 14	6 55	1	5 24	6 43	1
17	M	12 3 53	5 8	7 1	1 51	5 12	6 56	1 58	5 15	6 54	2 6	5 25	6 42	2
18	Tu	12 3 40	5 9	6 59	3 4	5 13	6 55	3 10	5 16	6 52	3 16	5 25	6 41	3
19	W	12 3 26	5 10	6 57	rises.	5 14	6 54	rises.	5 17	6 51	rises.	5 26	6 40	rise
20	Th	12 3 12	5 11	6 55	7 54	5 15	6 53	7 52	5 18	6 49	7 49	5 27	6 39	7
21	Fr	12 2 57	5 12	6 54	8 23	5 16	6 51	8 22	5 19	6 48	8 21	5 27	6 38	8
22	Sa	12 2 43	5 13	6 52	8 49	5 17	6 50	8 49	5 20	6 46	8 50	5 28	6 36	8
23	S	12 2 27	5 14	6 51	9 15	5 18	6 49	9 17	5 21	6 45	9 20	5 29	6 35	9
24	M	12 2 12	5 15	6 49	9 43	5 19	6 46	9 46	5 22	6 44	9 50	5 29	6 34	9
25	Tu	12 1 55	5 16	6 48	10 10	5 20	6 44	10 14	5 23	6 42	10 19	5 30	6 33	10
26	W	12 1 39	5 17	6 47	10 51	5 21	6 42	10 56	5 24	6 41	11 2	5 31	6 32	11
27	Th	12 1 22	5 18	6 45	11 34	5 22	6 41	11 40	5 25	6 40	11 46	5 31	6 31	mor
28	Fr	12 1 4	5 19	6 43	morn.	5 23	6 39	morn.	5 26	6 38	morn.	5 32	6 30	12
29	Sa	12 0 47	5 21	6 41	12 24	5 24	6 38	12 30	5 27	6 37	12 37	5 33	6 28	12
30	S	12 0 29	5 22	6 39	1 21	5 25	6 36	1 27	5 27	6 35	1 34	5 33	6 27	1
31	M	12 0 11	5 23	6 37	2 24	5 26	6 35	2 28	5 28	6 33	2 33	5 34	6 26	2

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	*Calendar for* BOSTON, New-England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon.			*Calendar for* NEW-YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.			*Calendar for* WASHINGTON, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and Central California.			*Calendar for* CHARLESTON, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Southern California.		
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	11 59 52	5 24	6 35	3 25	5 27	6 33	3 29	5 30	6 31	3 34	5 35	6 25	3 49
2	W	11 59 33	5 26	6 33	4 27	5 28	6 31	4 31	5 30	6 29	4 35	5 35	6 24	4 46
3	Th	11 59 14	5 27	6 32	sets.	5 29	6 30	sets.	5 31	6 28	sets.	5 36	6 22	sets.
4	Fr	11 58 55	5 28	6 30	7 25	5 30	6 28	7 24	5 32	6 27	7 23	5 37	6 21	7 21
5	Sa	11 58 36	5 29	6 28	7 40	5 31	6 26	7 41	5 33	6 24	7 41	5 37	6 19	7 42
6	S	11 58 15	5 30	6 26	8 4	5 32	6 24	8 6	5 34	6 23	8 7	5 38	6 18	8 12
7	M	11 57 55	5 31	6 25	8 26	5 33	6 23	8 29	5 35	6 21	8 31	5 38	6 16	8 40
8	Tu	11 57 35	5 32	6 23	8 51	5 34	6 21	8 54	5 36	6 20	8 58	5 39	6 15	9 9
9	W	11 57 14	5 33	6 22	9 19	5 35	6 19	9 24	5 37	6 18	9 29	5 40	6 14	9 44
10	Th	11 56 53	5 35	6 19	9 53	5 36	6 17	9 59	5 38	6 16	10 5	5 40	6 12	10 23
11	Fr	11 56 33	5 36	6 17	10 38	5 37	6 16	10 44	5 39	6 15	10 51	5 41	6 11	11 11
12	Sa	11 56 12	5 37	6 15	11 31	5 38	6 14	11 39	5 40	6 13	11 46	5 42	6 9	morn.
13	S	11 55 50	5 38	6 14	morn.	5 39	6 12	morn.	5 41	6 12	morn.	5 42	6 8	12 7
14	M	11 55 29	5 39	6 12	12 39	5 40	6 11	12 45	5 41	6 10	12 52	5 43	6 7	1 12
15	Tu	11 55 8	5 40	6 10	1 54	5 41	6 9	1 59	5 42	6 9	2 5	5 43	6 6	2 21
16	W	11 54 47	5 41	6 8	3 13	5 42	6 7	3 16	5 43	6 7	3 22	5 44	6 5	3 35
17	Th	11 54 26	5 42	6 6	4 35	5 43	6 5	4 37	5 44	6 5	4 40	5 45	6 4	4 48
18	Fr	11 54 4	5 43	6 5	rises.	5 44	6 4	rises.	5 45	6 4	rises.	5 45	6 3	rises.
19	Sa	11 53 43	5 44	6 3	7 14	5 44	6 2	7 15	5 46	6 2	7 16	5 46	6 1	7 20
20	S	11 53 22	5 45	6 1	7 44	5 45	6 1	7 47	5 47	6 0	7 50	5 47	6 0	7 58
21	M	11 53 1	5 46	6 0	8 12	5 46	5 59	8 16	5 48	5 59	8 21	5 47	5 59	8 33
22	Tu	11 52 40	5 47	5 58	8 48	5 47	5 58	8 53	5 49	5 57	8 58	5 48	5 57	9 14
23	W	11 52 19	5 48	5 56	9 29	5 48	5 56	9 35	5 50	5 56	9 42	5 48	5 55	10 1
24	Th	11 51 58	5 50	5 54	10 19	5 49	5 54	10 25	5 51	5 54	10 32	5 49	5 54	10 52
25	Fr	11 51 37	5 51	5 52	11 14	5 50	5 53	11 20	5 52	5 53	11 27	5 50	5 53	11 47
26	Sa	11 51 17	5 52	5 50	morn.	5 51	5 51	morn.	5 53	5 51	morn.	5 50	5 51	morn.
27	S	11 50 57	5 53	5 49	12 14	5 52	5 49	12 20	5 53	5 49	12 26	5 51	5 50	12 45
28	M	11 50 37	5 54	5 47	1 17	5 53	5 48	1 22	5 54	5 48	1 27	5 52	5 49	1 43
29	Tu	11 50 17	5 55	5 46	2 20	5 54	5 46	2 24	5 55	5 46	2 28	5 52	5 48	2 40
30	W	11 49 57	5 56	5 44	3 23	5 55	5 45	3 26	5 55	5 45	3 28	5 53	5 47	3 38

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	*Calendar for* BOSTON, New-England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon.			*Calendar for* NEW-YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.			*Calendar for* WASHINGTON, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and Central California.			*Calendar for* CHARLESTON, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Southern California.		
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	11 49 38	5 57	5 42	4 23	5 56	5 43	4 24	5 56	5 43	4 26	5 54	5 45	4 32
2	Fr	11 49 19	5 58	5 40	5 24	5 57	5 41	5 24	5 57	5 42	5 25	5 55	5 43	5 27
3	Sa	11 48 1	5 59	5 39	sets.	5 58	5 40	sets.	5 58	5 41	sets.	5 56	5 42	sets.
4	S	11 48 43	6 1	5 37	6 31	6 0	5 38	6 33	5 59	5 39	6 38	5 57	5 41	6 43
5	M	11 48 25	6 2	5 36	6 53	6 1	5 37	6 56	6 0	5 38	7 0	5 57	5 40	7 11
6	Tu	11 48 7	6 3	5 34	7 20	6 2	5 35	7 25	6 1	5 36	7 30	5 58	5 39	7 44
7	W	11 47 50	6 4	5 32	7 52	6 3	5 33	7 58	6 2	5 35	8 4	5 59	5 37	8 21
8	Th	11 47 33	6 5	5 31	8 33	6 4	5 32	8 39	6 3	5 34	8 46	5 59	5 36	9 6
9	Fr	11 47 17	6 6	5 29	9 22	6 5	5 30	9 29	6 4	5 32	9 37	6 0	5 35	9 58
10	Sa	11 47 1	6 8	5 27	10 22	6 6	5 28	10 29	6 5	5 30	10 36	6 1	5 34	10 57
11	S	11 46 46	6 9	5 26	11 32	6 7	5 27	11 38	6 6	5 28	11 44	6 1	5 33	morn.
12	M	11 46 31	6 10	5 24	morn.	6 8	5 25	morn.	6 7	5 26	morn.	6 2	5 31	12 2
13	Tu	11 46 16	6 11	5 22	12 47	6 9	5 24	12 52	6 8	5 24	12 57	6 3	5 30	1 12
14	W	11 46 2	6 12	5 21	2 6	6 10	5 22	2 9	6 9	5 23	2 13	6 3	5 29	2 23
15	Th	11 45 49	6 13	5 19	3 25	6 11	5 21	3 26	6 10	5 21	3 28	6 4	5 28	3 34
16	Fr	11 45 36	6 14	5 17	4 44	6 12	5 19	4 45	6 11	5 19	4 45	6 5	5 26	4 46
17	Sa	11 45 23	6 15	5 15	rises.	6 13	5 17	rises.	6 12	5 18	rises.	6 5	5 25	rises.
18	S	11 45 12	6 16	5 14	6 7	6 13	5 16	6 10	6 13	5 16	6 14	6 7	5 24	6 24
19	M	11 45 1	6 18	5 12	6 40	6 16	5 14	6 45	6 15	5 15	6 50	6 8	5 23	7 7
20	Tu	11 44 50	6 19	5 11	7 20	6 17	5 13	7 26	6 16	5 14	7 33	6 8	5 22	7 50
21	W	11 44 40	6 20	5 9	8 7	6 18	5 12	8 14	6 17	5 13	8 21	6 9	5 21	8 41
22	Th	11 44 31	6 21	5 8	9 3	6 19	5 11	9 10	6 18	5 11	9 17	6 10	5 19	9 37
23	Fr	11 44 23	6 22	5 6	10 3	6 20	5 9	10 9	6 19	5 10	10 15	6 11	5 18	10 35
24	Sa	11 44 15	6 23	5 5	11 6	6 21	5 8	11 12	6 20	5 9	11 17	6 12	5 17	11 34
25	S	11 44 8	6 24	5 3	morn.	6 22	5 6	morn.	6 21	5 8	morn.	6 13	5 16	morn.
26	M	11 44 2	6 26	5 0	12 11	6 23	5 5	12 16	6 22	5 6	12 20	6 14	5 15	12 34
27	Tu	11 43 56	6 27	4 59	1 14	6 24	5 3	1 17	6 23	5 5	1 20	6 15	5 14	1 30
28	W	11 43 52	6 28	4 58	2 15	6 25	5 2	2 17	6 24	5 4	2 19	6 15	5 14	2 26
29	Th	11 43 48	6 29	4 57	3 15	6 26	5 0	3 16	6 24	5 3	3 17	6 16	5 13	3 20
30	Fr	11 43 45	6 30	4 56	4 16	6 27	4 59	4 16	6 25	5 2	4 15	6 17	5 12	4 15
31	Sa	11 43 42	6 31	4 55	5 17	6 29	4 58	5 15	6 26	5 1	5 13	6 17	5 11	5 9

NOVEMBER, 1891.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	*Calendar for* BOSTON, New-England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon.			*Calendar for* NEW-YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.			*Calendar for* WASHINGTON, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and Central California.			*Calendar for* CHARLESTON, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Southern California.		
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	11 43 40	6 32	4 54	6 19	6 30	4 57	6 16	6 27	5 0	6 14	6 18	5 10	6 5
2	M	11 43 49	6 34	4 53	sets.	6 31	4 56	sets.	6 28	4 59	sets.	6 19	5 9	sets.
3	Tu	11 43 40	6 35	4 51	5 56	6 32	4 55	6 1	6 29	4 58	6 7	6 20	5 8	6 23
4	W	11 43 41	6 36	4 50	6 31	6 33	4 54	6 37	6 30	4 57	6 44	6 21	5 7	7 3
5	Th	11 43 42	6 38	4 49	7 19	6 35	4 53	7 25	6 31	4 56	7 32	6 22	5 7	7 53
6	Fr	11 43 45	6 39	4 47	8 16	6 36	4 51	8 22	6 32	4 55	8 29	6 23	5 6	8 50
7	Sa	11 43 48	6 40	4 46	9 20	6 38	4 50	9 27	6 33	4 54	9 33	6 24	5 5	9 52
8	S	11 43 52	6 42	4 45	10 32	6 39	4 49	10 37	6 34	4 53	10 43	6 25	5 4	10 59
9	M	11 43 57	6 43	4 44	11 47	6 40	4 48	11 51	6 36	4 52	11 55	6 26	5 3	morn.
10	Tu	11 44 3	6 45	4 43	morn.	6 42	4 47	morn.	6 37	4 51	morn.	6 27	5 2	12 7
11	W	11 44 9	6 46	4 41	1 3	6 43	4 46	1 5	6 38	4 50	1 8	6 28	5 2	1 16
12	Th	11 44 17	6 48	4 40	2 10	6 44	4 45	2 20	6 39	4 49	2 21	6 29	5 1	2 25
13	Fr	11 44 25	6 50	4 39	3 35	6 46	4 44	3 35	6 41	4 48	3 34	6 30	5 0	3 33
14	Sa	11 44 34	6 52	4 37	4 44	6 47	4 43	4 42	6 42	4 47	4 40	6 31	4 59	4 41
15	S	11 44 44	6 53	4 36	5 42	6 48	4 42	5 9	6 43	4 46	5 5	6 32	4 59	5 54
16	M	11 44 55	6 54	4 35	rises.	6 49	4 41	rises.	6 44	4 45	rises.	6 33	4 58	rises.
17	Tu	11 45 6	6 55	4 34	5 53	6 50	4 40	5 59	6 45	4 44	6 6	6 34	4 57	6 25
18	W	11 45 19	6 57	4 33	6 47	6 51	4 40	6 53	6 46	4 44	7 0	6 35	4 56	7 21
19	Th	11 45 32	6 58	4 33	7 47	6 52	4 39	7 53	6 47	4 43	8 0	6 36	4 56	8 20
20	Fr	11 45 46	6 59	4 32	8 51	6 53	4 38	8 47	6 48	4 42	9 3	6 37	4 55	9 22
21	Sa	11 46 1	7 0	4 31	9 57	6 54	4 38	10 2	6 49	4 42	10 7	6 38	4 55	10 22
22	S	11 46 17	7 1	4 30	11 1	6 55	4 37	11 5	6 50	4 41	11 9	6 39	4 55	11 21
23	M	11 46 33	7 2	4 30	morn.	6 57	4 36	morn.	6 51	4 41	morn.	6 40	4 54	morn.
24	Tu	11 46 51	7 3	4 29	12 3	6 58	4 36	12 6	6 52	4 40	12 9	6 40	4 54	12 17
25	W	11 47 9	7 4	4 29	1 5	7 0	4 35	1 7	6 53	4 40	1 8	6 41	4 54	1 13
26	Th	11 47 28	7 5	4 29	2 5	7 1	4 35	2 5	6 54	4 40	2 6	6 41	4 54	2 7
27	Fr	11 47 47	7 6	4 29	3 6	7 2	4 35	3 5	6 55	4 40	3 4	6 42	4 54	2 41
28	Sa	11 48 8	7 7	4 28	4 7	7 2	4 34	4 5	6 56	4 40	4 3	6 42	4 54	3 56
29	S	11 48 29	7 8	4 28	5 11	7 3	4 34	5 8	6 58	4 40	5 5	6 43	4 54	4 54
30	M	11 48 51	7 9	4 28	6 16	7 4	4 34	6 12	6 59	4 40	6 7	6 44	4 54	5 53

DECEMBER, 1891.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	*Calendar for* BOSTON, New-England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon.			*Calendar for* NEW-YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.			*Calendar for* WASHINGTON, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and Central California.			*Calendar for* CHARLESTON, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Southern California.		
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	11 49 13	7 10	4 28	sets.	7 5	4 34	sets.	7 0	4 39	sets.	6 45	4 54	sets.
2	W	11 49 36	7 11	4 28	5 15	7 6	4 34	5 21	7 1	4 39	5 29	6 46	4 54	5 49
3	Th	11 50 0	7 12	4 28	6 8	7 7	4 34	6 15	7 2	4 39	6 22	6 46	4 54	6 43
4	Fr	11 50 24	7 13	4 28	7 12	7 8	4 33	7 19	7 3	4 39	7 26	6 47	4 54	7 46
5	Sa	11 50 49	7 14	4 28	8 23	7 9	4 33	8 29	7 4	4 38	8 34	6 48	4 54	8 51
6	S	11 51 14	7 15	4 28	9 36	7 10	4 33	9 40	7 5	4 38	9 45	6 49	4 54	9 58
7	M	11 51 40	7 16	4 28	10 49	7 11	4 33	10 52	7 6	4 38	10 55	6 50	4 54	11 4
8	Tu	11 52 7	7 17	4 28	morn.	7 12	4 33	morn.	7 7	4 38	morn.	6 50	4 54	morn.
9	W	11 52 33	7 18	4 28	12 5	7 13	4 33	12 6	7 9	4 38	12 8	6 51	4 54	12 13
10	Th	11 53 1	7 19	4 28	1 19	7 14	4 33	1 19	7 10	4 38	1 18	6 52	4 54	1 20
11	Fr	11 53 28	7 20	4 28	2 33	7 15	4 33	2 32	7 11	4 38	2 31	6 53	4 55	2 27
12	Sa	11 53 56	7 21	4 28	3 49	7 16	4 33	3 46	7 11	4 38	3 43	6 54	4 55	3 35
13	S	11 54 24	7 22	4 28	5 6	7 17	4 33	5 2	7 12	4 38	4 58	6 54	4 55	4 44
14	M	11 54 53	7 23	4 28	6 19	7 18	4 33	6 14	7 13	4 38	6 7	6 55	4 56	5 51
15	Tu	11 55 22	7 24	4 29	rises.	7 18	4 34	rises.	7 13	4 39	rises.	6 56	4 56	rises.
16	W	11 55 51	7 24	4 29	5 29	7 19	4 34	5 26	7 14	4 39	5 43	6 57	4 56	6 3
17	Th	11 56 20	7 25	4 29	6 22	7 20	4 34	6 38	7 15	4 40	6 45	6 57	4 57	7 4
18	Fr	11 56 50	7 25	4 29	7 38	7 20	4 34	7 43	7 15	4 40	7 50	6 58	4 57	8 6
19	Sa	11 57 19	7 26	4 29	8 46	7 20	4 34	8 50	7 15	4 40	8 54	6 58	4 58	9 8
20	S	11 57 49	7 26	4 30	9 50	7 20	4 34	9 53	7 16	4 40	9 56	6 59	4 58	10 6
21	M	11 58 19	7 27	4 30	10 52	7 21	4 34	10 54	7 16	4 40	10 56	7 0	4 58	11 2
22	Tu	11 58 49	7 27	4 31	11 53	7 21	4 35	11 54	7 16	4 41	11 55	7 0	4 59	11 57
23	W	11 59 19	7 27	4 31	morn.	7 22	4 35	morn.	7 17	4 42	morn.	7 0	5 0	morn.
24	Th	11 59 49	7 28	4 32	12 53	7 22	4 36	12 52	7 17	4 43	12 52	7 0	5 1	12 51
25	Fr	12 0 18	7 28	4 32	1 54	7 22	4 36	1 52	7 17	4 44	1 51	7 1	5 2	1 47
26	Sa	12 0 48	7 28	4 33	2 56	7 23	4 37	2 54	7 18	4 45	2 50	7 1	5 2	2 42
27	S	12 1 18	7 29	4 33	4 1	7 23	4 38	3 57	7 18	4 45	3 52	7 1	5 3	3 40
28	M	12 1 48	7 29	4 34	5 8	7 23	4 39	5 2	7 18	4 46	4 57	7 2	5 3	4 41
29	Tu	12 2 17	7 29	4 35	6 15	7 23	4 40	6 9	7 18	4 46	6 2	7 2	5 4	5 43
30	W	12 2 46	7 30	4 36	7 19	7 24	4 41	7 13	7 19	4 47	7 6	7 2	5 4	6 45
31	Th	12 3 15	7 30	4 37	sets.	7 24	4 42	sets.	7 19	4 48	sets.	7 3	5 5	sets.

Wind and Weather Signals

OF THE UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

On March 1, 1887, a new system of weather signals was introduced by the United States Signal Office of the War Department, and has since been in use at all the stations of the service. The flags adopted for this purpose are four in number, and of the form and dimensions indicated below :

No. 1. White Flag.

Clear or fair weather.

No. 2. Blue Flag.

Rain or snow.

No. 3. Black Triangular Flag.

Temperature signal.

No. 4. White Flag with black square in centre.

Cold wave.

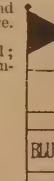
Number 1, white flag, six feet square, indicates clear or fair weather. Number 2, blue flag, six feet square, indicates rain or snow. Number 3, black triangular flag, four feet at the base and six feet in length, always refers to temperature ; when placed above numbers 1 or 2 it indicates warmer weather ; when placed below numbers 1 or 2 it indicates colder weather ; when not displayed, the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary, or that the change in temperature will not vary more than 4° from the temperature of the same hour of the preceding day, from March to October inclusive, and not more than 6° for the remaining months of the year. Number 4, white flag, six feet square, with black square in centre, indicates the approach of a *sudden* and *decided* fall in temperature. This signal is not to be displayed unless it is expected that the temperature will fall to 42° or lower, and is usually ordered at least twenty-four hours in advance of the cold wave. When Number 4 is displayed, Number 3 is always omitted.

When displayed on poles, the signals are arranged to read downward ; when displayed from horizontal supports, a small streamer is attached to indicate the point from which the signals are to be read.

EXAMPLE.

Cold wave, followed by rain or snow, succeeded by fair weather.

EXAMPLE.



Warmer, fair weather, followed by rain or snow.

INTERPRETATION OF DISPLAYS.

No. 1, alone, indicates fair weather, stationary temperature.

No. 2, alone, indicates rain or snow, stationary temperature.

No. 1, with No. 3 below it, indicates fair weather, colder.

No. 2, with No. 3 above it, indicates warmer weather, rain or snow.

No. 1, with No. 4 below it, indicates fair weather, cold wave.

No. 3, with Nos. 1 and 2 below it, indicates warmer, fair weather, followed by rain or snow.

STORM, CAUTIONARY, AND WIND-DIRECTION SIGNALS.

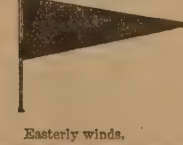
Red, Black Centre.

Storm.

Yellow, White Centre.

Cautionary.

Red Pennant.



Easterly winds.

White Pennant.

Westerly winds.

A red flag with a black centre indicates that the storm is expected to be of marked violence. A yellow flag with a white centre indicates that the winds expected will not be so severe, but will, and seaworthy vessels can meet them without danger. The red pennant indicates easterly winds ; it is, from the northeast to *south* inclusive, and that generally the storm-centre is approaching. If *ve* cautionary or storm-signal, winds from northeast quadrant are more probable ; *below*, winds m southeast quadrant. The white pennant indicates westerly winds ; that is, from *north* to southst inclusive, and that generally the storm-centre has passed. If *above* cautionary or storm-signal, ds from northwest quadrant are more probable ; if *below*, winds from southwest quadrant. By ht a red light will indicate easterly winds, and a white light above a red light will indicate westr winds.

High Tide Tables.

TABLE SHOWING THE TIME OF HIGH WATER AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR 1891.

(Specially computed for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

HIGH TIDE AT NEW-YORK.

1891.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 33	.....	12 34	12 45	11 34	.....	12 26	11 54	12 52	1 43	2 52	3 4
2	12 20	12 20	1 28	1 44	12 5	12 22	1 21	1 57	1 52	2 47	4 8	4 5
3	1 10	1 15	2 26	2 49	12 54	1 17	2 19	3 4	3 2	3 51	5 17	5 4
4	2 7	2 19	3 24	3 54	1 47	2 17	3 22	4 9	4 14	4 56	6 16	6 3
5	3 7	3 28	4 21	4 54	2 45	3 21	4 27	5 12	5 24	5 56	7 12	7 2
6	4 5	4 31	5 15	5 51	3 44	4 24	5 31	6 11	6 24	6 49	7 57	8
7	4 59	5 24	6 8	6 46	4 44	5 24	6 31	7 4	7 20	7 38	8 40	8 4
8	5 49	6 22	7 0	7 39	5 43	6 21	7 29	7 56	8 11	8 24	9 24	9 2
9	6 37	7 14	7 52	8 32	6 41	9 19	8 24	8 44	8 59	9 9	10 4	9 5
10	7 25	8 2	8 44	9 24	7 37	8 14	9 16	9 32	9 46	9 52	10 47	10 2
11	8 12	8 52	9 37	10 16	8 32	9 6	10 7	10 21	10 32	10 34	11 31	11 2
12	9 0	9 42	10 31	11 9	9 27	9 56	10 58	11 9	11 19	11 17	.....	12 1
13	9 49	10 35	11 28	.....	10 21	10 47	11 50	11 59	.....	12 7	12 5	1
14	10 42	11 28	12 5	12 29	11 15	11 39	.....	12 44	12 2	1 2	12 55	1 5
15	11 39	.....	1 4	1 34	.....	12 11	12 49	1 41	12 51	1 56	1 56	2 1
16	12 24	12 40	2 6	2 42	12 32	1 9	1 41	2 41	1 44	2 49	3 2	3 4
17	1 29	1 50	3 6	3 46	1 27	2 9	2 36	3 41	2 44	3 44	4 7	4 4
18	2 39	3 4	4 6	4 47	2 22	3 11	3 34	4 37	3 51	4 37	5 4	5 2
19	3 42	4 14	4 55	5 39	3 17	4 11	4 32	5 24	4 51	5 24	5 52	6
20	4 38	5 15	5 42	6 26	4 12	5 6	5 29	6 7	5 44	6 5	6 39	6 5
21	5 29	6 7	6 25	7 9	5 4	5 55	6 18	6 45	6 32	6 45	7 22	7 3
22	6 12	6 54	7 5	7 47	5 54	6 39	7 4	7 21	7 15	7 23	8 7	8 1
23	6 54	7 35	7 48	8 22	6 41	7 19	7 44	7 56	7 54	8 1	8 51	8 6
24	7 31	8 14	8 21	8 57	7 25	7 54	8 22	8 31	8 35	8 39	9 36	9 4
25	8 6	8 49	8 59	9 29	8 6	8 29	8 59	9 8	9 15	9 21	10 24	10 2
26	8 41	9 24	9 34	10 4	8 44	9 3	9 38	9 47	9 57	10 2	11 17	11 2
27	9 16	9 57	10 11	10 39	9 21	9 38	10 17	10 27	10 42	10 47	.....	12 1
28	9 51	10 32	10 50	11 19	9 57	10 14	11 1	11 10	11 32	11 37	12 21	1 1
29	10 28	11 7	.....	.....	10 36	10 52	11 49	11 58	.....	12 27	1 29	2 2
30	11 7	11 46	.....	.....	11 17	11 34	.....	12 42	12 32	1 26	2 47	3 3
31	11 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 4	.....	.....	1 36	2 36	.....	.....

1891.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 4	4 37	5 44	5 53	6 53	6 52	7 10	7 17	7 44	8 14	7 46	8 1
2	5 7	5 29	6 31	6 36	7 34	7 34	7 46	7 59	8 18	8 48	8 22	8 5
3	6 2	6 15	7 15	7 15	8 11	8 12	8 17	8 36	8 52	9 22	9 0	9 3
4	6 51	6 59	7 55	7 53	8 47	8 51	8 50	9 11	9 27	10 0	9 39	10 1
5	7 36	7 39	8 34	8 30	9 21	9 28	9 22	9 44	10 4	10 38	10 24	11 2
6	8 18	8 16	9 11	9 6	9 54	10 3	9 57	10 21	10 44	11 21	11 9	11 54
7	8 57	8 53	9 47	9 46	10 29	10 40	10 33	10 59	11 20	.....	11 57	.....
8	9 37	9 30	10 24	10 22	11 6	11 21	11 13	11 42	12 10	12 18	12 49	12 51
9	10 16	10 8	11 1	11 1	11 47	.....	11 57	.....	1 6	1 16	1 54	2 0
10	10 54	10 47	11 39	11 45	12 7	12 34	12 31	12 48	2 7	2 22	3 0	3 27
11	11 31	11 28	.....	12 24	12 59	1 27	1 27	1 45	3 13	3 35	4 14	4 49
12	.....	12 12	12 35	1 16	1 57	2 21	2 39	2 46	4 21	4 48	5 14	5 44
13	12 16	1 6	1 32	2 11	2 58	3 20	3 36	3 52	5 24	5 52	6 6	6 38
14	1 11	2 3	2 34	3 6	3 59	4 20	4 40	4 59	6 20	6 52	6 54	7 28
15	2 12	3 0	3 34	4 1	4 59	5 18	5 39	6 3	7 11	7 45	7 38	8 14
16	3 12	3 54	4 32	4 55	5 57	6 16	6 35	7	7 59	8 34	8 21	9 1
17	4 17	4 44	5 28	5 46	6 54	7 14	7 27	7 59	8 44	9 22	9 2	9 43
18	5 12	5 31	6 21	6 37	7 47	8 9	8 19	8 51	9 29	10 9	9 43	10 26
19	6 2	6 18	7 14	7 29	8 40	9 4	9 8	9 42	10 13	10 57	10 24	11 15
20	6 50	7 4	8 5	8 21	9 31	9 58	9 56	10 34	10 57	11 47	11 6	.....
21	7 38	7 50	8 58	9 8 14	10 22	10 52	10 44	11 25	11 42	.....	11 51	.....
22	8 28	8 36	9 51	10 8	11 15	11 49	11 32	.....	12 41	12 32	12 53	12 48
23	9 16	9 25	10 43	11 4	.....	12 9	12 19	12	1 37	1 27	1 45	1 46
24	10 8	10 18	11 39	.....	12 47	1 4	1 16	1 15	2 34	2 30	2 46	2 53
25	11 1	11 13	12 5	12 30	1 49	2 1	2 17	2 13	3 32	3 38	3 41	3 56
26	11 57	.....	1 11	1 41	2 52	3 0	3 20	3 13	4 29	4 42	4 31	4 52
27	12 14	1 2	2 17	2 41	3 54	3 57	4 19	4 16	5 16	5 38	5 14	5 49
28	1 24	2 11	3 23	3 41	4 51	4 51	5 11	5 17	5 57	6 24	5 54	6 32
29	2 37	3 15	4 24	4 35	5 44	5 44	5 55	6 10	6 34	7 3	6 34	7 6
30	3 47	4 13	5 19	5 24	6 29	6 31	6 34	6 57	7 11	7 41	7 14	7 42
31	4 49	5 8	6 9	6 11	.....	.....	7 10	7 37	.....	.....	7 54	8 20

HIGH TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

THE local time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y. (see opposite page), the hours and minutes annexed.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

	H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9 30
Annapolis, Md.	add	8 35
Atlantic City, N. J.	sub.	20
Baltimore, Md.	add	10 52
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2 50
Beaufort, S. C.	sub.	10
Block Island, R. I.	sub.	36
Boston, Mass.	add	3 22
Bridgeport, Conn.	add	3 1
Bristol, R. I.	sub.	14
Cape May, N. J.	add	13
Charleston, S. C.	sub.	43
Eastport, Me.	add	3 1
Fernandina, Fla.	sub.	19
Gloucester, Mass.	add	2 55
Hellgate Ferry, East River, N. Y.	add	1 53
Isles of Shoals, N. H.	add	3 11
Jacksonville, Fla.	add	37
Key West, Fla.	add	1 23
League Island, Pa.	add	5 12
Marblehead, Mass.	add	3 2
Nahant, Mass.	add	3 2
Nantucket, Mass.	add	4 24
Newark, N. J.	add	55
New-Bedford, Mass.	sub.	11
Newburyport, Mass.	add	3 21
New-Haven, Conn.	add	2 57
New-London, Conn.	add	1 22
Newport, R. I.	sub.	22
Norfolk, Va.	add	58
Norwich, Conn.	add	2 1
Old Point Comfort, Va.	add	39
Philadelphia, Pa.	add	5 31
Plymouth, Mass.	add	3 12
Point Lookout, Md.	add	4 49
Portland, Me.	add	3 10
Portsmouth, N. H.	add	3 17
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	add	3 51
Providence, R. I.	add	8
Richmond, Va.	add	8 53
Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	sub.	27
Rockland, Me.	add	2 56
Rockport, Mass.	add	2 51
Salem, Mass.	add	3 8
Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub.	32
Savannah, Ga.	add	6
Southport (Smithville), N. C.	sub.	52
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3 33
Washington, D. C.	add	11 48
Watch Hill, R. I.	add	41
West Point, N. Y.	add	2 47
Wilmington, N. C.	add	59

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on June 10th, 1891, find first the time of high water at New-York under this date, and then subtract 20 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

Thermometers.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Réaumur. 80°	Centigrade. 100°	Fahrenheit. 212°	
76	95	203	WATER BOILS AT SEA LEVEL.
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.5	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
— 2.9	— 1.1	30	
— 4	— 5	23	
— 5.3	— 6.7	20	
— 8	—10	14	
— 9.8	—12.2	10	
—12	—15	5	
—14.2	—17.8	0	ZERO Fahr.
—16	—20	— 4	
—20	—25	—13	
—24	—30	—22	
—28	—35	—31	
—32	—40	—40	

Weather Indications.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CLOUDY, CLEAR AND RAINY DAYS IN EACH MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Clear	11.0	9.8	11.0	10.3	9.6	10.0
Cloudy	11.0	9.9	10.8	10.4	11.5	11.0
Rain or Snow	9.2	8.2	9.1	9.2	9.8	8.8

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Clear	11.2	10.8	12.7	12.0	10.3	10.0
Cloudy	11.1	10.3	12.4	12.0	11.9	11.7
Rain or Snow	8.4	8.1	6.8	6.8	7.8	9.2

The foregoing and the two following tables are from the Connecticut Almanac, edited by Professor Phillips of Yale College, and published by H. H. Peck, New-Haven, and they show the average indications for lower New-England and New-York and its neighborhood.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS.

CRITICAL WINDS.	Clear Hours.	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours.
South to Southwest	9.	8.	8.3	14.
South to Southeast	14.	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast	20.	17.6	31.	20.5

WHEN SNOWS, FROSTS, AND SPRING BLOOMS ARE DUE.

	Average Date.	Earliest.	Latest.
First Snow of Winter	Nov. 25	Nov. 1	.....
Last Snow of Winter	Mar. 29	.....	Apr. 28
First Frost of Autumn	Sept. 21	Aug. 22	Oct 14
Last Frost of Spring	May 19	May 1	June 12
The Blooming of Apple-trees	May 12	May 1	June 1
The Blooming of Peach-trees	May 12	Apr. 14	May 20

Normal Temperature and Rainfall

IN THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE SHOWING THE NORMAL TEMPERATURE FOR JANUARY AND JULY, AND THE NORMAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT SIGNAL SERVICE STATIONS IN EACH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES. ALSO THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES EVER REPORTED FROM EACH OF SAID STATIONS, TO INCLUDE 1885.

(Prepared in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department, for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1891.)

States and Territories	Stations.	Temperature. Mean. January.	Mean. July.	Extremes. Highest.	Extremes. Lowest.	Mean Annual Precipitation. Rain and Melted Snow (inches).
Ala.	Mobile	50	82	101	11	64.1
	Montgomery	48	82	107	5	52.3
	Grant, Fort	43	76	102	7	16.5
Ariz.	Prescott	32	73	103	−18	16.4
	Yuma	54	92	118	22	3.1
Ark.	Fort Smith	34	80	104	− 7	42.4
	Little Rock	40	81	102	− 5	53.5
	Red Bluff	46	82	112	18	25.7
Cal.	Sacramento	46	72	108	19	21.9
	San Diego	54	67	101	32	11.2
Colo.	Denver	27	72	105	−29	14.6
	Las Animas	22	76	105	−26	13.5
	Montrose	23	72	98	−20	8.9
Conn.	New-Haven	27	72	100	−14	50.3
	New-London	28	71	93	−10	49.1
Del.	Del. Breakwater	33	73	93	1	32.6
Dist. of Col.	Washington	33	77	104	−14	41.8
Florida.	Jacksonville	55	82	104	15	56.3
	Key West	70	84	100	41	39.9
	Pensacola	52	81	99	15	63.8
Georgia.	Atlanta	43	78	102	− 2	55.9
	Augusta	47	82	105	0	48.6
	Savannah	51	82	105	12	52.3
Idaho.	Boisé City	28	73	107	−28	13.2
Illinois.	Cairo	34	79	103	−16	43.6
	Chicago	24	72	100	−23	36.2
	Springfield	25	77	102	−22	40.7
Indiana.	Indianapolis	28	76	101	−25	44.4
Ind. Ter.	Sill, Fort	35	82	107	− 9	31.2
Iowa.	Des Moines	17	75	104	−30	36.4
	Dubuque	17	75	101	−32	37.3
	Keokuk	23	77	102	−24	36.5
	Dodge City	28	78	108	−20	20.0
Kansas.	Concordia	19	77	103	−25	27.8
	Leavenworth	21	78	107	−29	38.7
Ky.	Louisville	34	79	105	−20	46.9
La.	New-Orleans	54	83	97	13	64.0
	Shreveport	45	83	107	1	52.2
Maine.	Eastport	20	60	88	−21	50.1
	Portland	24	69	97	−17	42.1
Md.	Baltimore	31	76	102	−11	41.2
Mass.	Boston	26	71	101	−13	46.4
	Springfield	20	73	94	−14	47.0
	Grand Haven	24	69	92	−24	37.9
Mich.	Marquette	16	65	100	−27	32.6
	Port Huron	21	69	99	−25	32.1
	Duluth	11	66	99	−41	32.5
Minn.	St. Paul	11	72	100	−41	27.8
	St. Vincent	− 8	65	103	−53	21.0
Miss.	Vicksburg	47	82	101	3	57.8
Mo.	St. Louis	30	79	106	−22	38.4
	Springfield	32	75	99	−11	48.5

States and Territories	Stations.	Temperature. Mean. January.	Mean. July.	Extremes. Highest.	Extremes. Lowest.	Mean Annual Precipitation. Rain and Melted Snow (inches).
Mont.	Assiniboine, Fort	9	67	108	−55	15.
	Custer, Fort	14	71	106	−48	13.
	Poplar River	−5	69	110	−63	10.
N. C.	Charlotte	41	79	102	− 5	54.
	Hatteras	44	78	92	8	69.
	Wilmington	47	80	103	9	57.
Neb.	North Platte	19	74	107	−35	20.
	Omaha	19	76	105	−32	33.
	Valentine	14	74	106	−35	17.
Nevada.	Winnemucca	28	72	104	−28	8.
N. Dak.	Bismarck	4	67	105	−44	19.
	Buford, Fort	3	68	107	−49	13.
N. H.	Manchester	22	69	96	−11	41.
N. J.	Atlantic City	32	72	99	− 7	42.
	Cape May	34	74	91	1	47.
N. Mex.	New-Brunswick	28	74	98	−12	46.
	Santa Fé	28	68	97	−13	13.
	Stanton, Fort	34	68	95	−18	17.
N. Y.	Albany	23	73	97	−18	38.
	New-York City	30	74	100	− 6	45.
	Oswego	25	69	100	−23	35.
Ohio.	Cincinnati	33	76	104	−12	41.
	Columbus	28	75	103	−20	39.
	Toledo	26	74	99	−16	31.
Oregon.	Portland	39	67	99	− 2	49.
	Roseburg	40	66	101	− 6	34.
	Umatilla	32	73	78	−24	9.
Pa.	Erie	27	72	94	−16	42.
	Philadelphia	32	76	100	− 5	41.
	Pittsburgh	30	74	103	−12	37.
R. I.	Block Island	30	69	88	− 4	46.
	Newport	30	70	92	− 8	50.
S. C.	Charleston	49	82	104	10	57.
S. Dak.	Yankton	13	74	103	−34	27.
Tenn.	Chattanooga	41	78	101	− 7	56.
	Memphis	40	81	102	− 8	53.
	Nashville	38	80	104	−10	51.
Texas.	Elliott, Fort	50	77	108	−14	24.
	Brownsville	57	84	102	18	30.
	El Paso	44	82	113	− 5	10.
	Palestine	43	82	102	0	45.
	Frisco	30	73	93	0	7.
Utah.	Salt Lake	28	76	101	−20	16.
Vt.	Burlington	19	71	97	−24	28.
Va.	Lynchburg	36	78	102	− 5	44.
	Norfolk	40	79	100	6	52.
	Dayton	30	78	99	−26	27.
Wash.	Olympia	38	62	97	− 2	52.
	Tatoosh Island	40	56	75	14	92.
W. Va.	Morgantown	35	74	97	−10	46.
Wis.	La Crosse	15	73	101	−43	31.
	Milwaukee	19	69	100	−25	32.
	Bridger, Fort	19	64	89	−42	8.
Wyo.	Cheyenne	25	67	100	−38	11.
	Washakie, Fort	10	67	100	−54	11.

The minus (—) sign indicates temperature below zero.

Temperature and Rainfall of Foreign Cities.

Cities	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall, Inches.	Cities.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall, Inches.	Cities.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall, Inches.
Algiers	64.3	27	Florence	59.2	41	Munich	48.4	....
Amsterdam	49.9	....	Geneva	52.7	32	Naples	60.3	30
Astrakhan	50.1	6	Genoa	61.1	47	Paris	51.3	22
Barcelona	63.0	....	Glasgow	49.8	44	Prague	50.2	14
Berlin	48.2	24	Havana	79.1	91	Quebec	40.3	....
Birmingham	48.2	....	Jerusalem	62.6	16	Quito	60.9	....
Bombay	81.3	75	Lima	73.3	....	Rio Janeiro	77.2	29
Bordeaux	57.0	30	Lisbon	61.4	27	Rome	60.5	31
Brussels	50.7	29	London	50.8	25	Rotterdam	51.0	23
Buenos Ayres	62.8	....	Madrid	58.2	9	San Domingo	81.3	108
Cairo	72.2	....	Manchester	48.8	36	St. Petersburg	39.6	17
Calcutta	82.4	76	Manilla	78.4	....	Stockholm	42.3	20
Cayenne	....	116	Maranham	....	277	Sydney	65.8	49
Cherrapongee*	....	610	Marseilles	58.3	23	Valparaiso	64.0	....
Christiania	41.5	....	Melbourne	57.0	29	Venice	55.4	....
Constantinople	56.5	....	Mexico	60.9	....	Vera Cruz	77.0	180
Copenhagen	46.6	19	Milan	55.1	38	Vienna	51.0	19
Dublin	50.1	29	Montreal	44.6	....	Warsaw	56.2	....
Edinburgh	47.1	38	Moscow	40.0	.. .			

*In Southwestern Assam. It is the wettest place in the world. In 1861 the rainfall there reached 905 inches.
NOTE.—The mean annual temperature of the globe is 50° Fahrenheit. The average rainfall is 36 inches.

Tornadoes and Lightning.

STATISTICS OF DAMAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

LIEUTENANT J. P. FINLEY, Signal Corps, U.S.A., has compiled tornado statistics from observations reported for eighty-seven years ending 1887.

During that period tornadoes have been reported in each of the States, in number as follows: Missouri, 156; Kansas, 153; Georgia, 128; Illinois, 127; Iowa, 118; Alabama, 102; Ohio, 92; Indiana, 84; Minnesota, 78; Texas, 73; Michigan, 71; New-York, 67; Pennsylvania, 61; North-Carolina, 59; Wisconsin, 59; South-Carolina, 57; Nebraska, 52; Mississippi, 49; Dakota, 46; Arkansas, 34; Tennessee, 31; Kentucky, 26; Massachusetts, 22; other States (tornadoes less than 20), 112. Total, 1,857.

Number of lives definitely reported lost, 3,165; number of persons definitely reported injured, 5,049. These figures do not represent actual aggregates, as in some cases the killed or injured by tornadoes have been indefinitely reported as "much," "great," etc., loss of life, or "many" injured.

The estimated loss of property by tornadoes, by States, was as follows: Missouri, $94,325,000; Ohio, $87,737,500; New-York, $67,000,000; Kansas, $64,000,000; Georgia, $56,000,000; Minnesota, $50,750,000; Iowa, $49,775,000; South-Carolina, $46,875,000; Texas, $46,525,000; Illinois, $46,125,000; Mississippi, $44,275,000; Alabama, $38,175,000; Indiana, $35,800,000; Wisconsin, $28,750,000; North-Carolina, $26,625,000; Michigan, $26,410,000; Pennsylvania, $26,125,000; Nebraska, $22,100,000; Arkansas, $17,125,000. Remaining States, less than $10,000,000 each. Total, $941,282,500. For a more detailed statement, see THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1889.

A record kept by H. F. Kretzer, St. Louis, Mo., showed that in five years ending December 31, 1887, the damage to property in the United States by lightning was $11,749,935. During the same period, the number of persons killed by lightning was 1,030—males, 742; females, 251; sex unknown, 37. Total number of persons injured, 1,592—males, 1,470; females, 884; sex unknown, 238. Animals killed, 4,886, of which 1,426 were cattle, 1,273 horses, 273 mules, 567 hogs, 445 sheep. Buildings and objects struck by lightning, 7,116, making an average loss for each recorded lightning discharge of $1,651.20.

The class of buildings struck most frequently are first, dwellings; second, barns and granaries. The heaviest losses were upon barns and granaries, aggregating $3,119,055. Oil-tanks and oil-works come next, with losses aggregating $3,088,425.

Opening and Closing of St. Mary's Falls Canal.

The dates of the opening of St. Mary's Falls Canal, Michigan, which connects Lakes Huron and Superior are as follows:

Year.	Opening.	Closing.	Year.	Opening.	Closing.	Year.	Opening.	Closing.	Year.	Opening.	Closing.
55	June 18	Nov. 23	1864	May 2	Dec. 4	1873	May 5	Nov. 18	1882	April 21	Dec. 3
56	May 4	Nov. 28	1865	May 1	Dec. 3	1874	May 12	Dec. 2	1883	May 2	Dec. 11
57	May 9	Nov. 30	1866	May 5	Dec. 3	1875	May 12	Dec. 2	1884	April 23	Dec. 10
58	April 18	Nov. 20	1867	May 4	Dec. 3	1876	May 8	Nov. 26	1885	May 6	Dec. 2
59	May 3	Nov. 28	1868	May 2	Dec. 3	1877	May 2	Nov. 30	1886	April 28	Dec. 4
60	May 11	Nov. 26	1869	May 4	Nov. 29	1878	April 8	Dec. 3	1887	May 1	Dec. 2
61	May 3	Nov. 14	1870	April 29	Dec. 1	1879	May 2	Dec. 3	1888	May 7	Dec. 4
62	April 27	Nov. 27	1871	May 8	Nov. 29	1880	April 28	Nov. 15	1887	April 15	Dec. 4
63	April 28	Nov. 24	1872	May 11	Nov. 26	1881	May 7	Dec. 5	1890	April 20	Dec. 4

In 1889 the amount of east-bound freight which passed through the canal was 5,552,641 tons; west-bound, 3,963,381 tons; valuation, $83,732,527.

Opening and Closing of Navigation

ON THE HUDSON RIVER AND THE ERIE CANAL, AND OPENING OF LAKE ERIE 1824–90 (corrected table).

Navigation of the Hudson River.			Navigation of the Erie Canal.			
River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Navigable Days.	Opening of Lake Erie.*
Mar. 3, 1824	Jan. 5, 1825	309	April 30, 1824	Dec. 4	219	
Mar. 6, 1825	Dec. 13, 1825	283	April 12, 1825	Dec. 5	238	
Feb. 25, 1826	Dec. 13, 1826	302	April 25, 1826	Dec. 18	243	
Mar. 20, 1827	Nov. 25, 1827	251	April 22, 1827	Dec. 18	241	April 21, 1827
Feb. 8, 1828	Dec. 23, 1828	220	Mar. 27, 1828	Dec. 20	269	April 1, 1828
April 1, 1829	Jan. 14, 1830	286	May 2, 1829	Dec. 17	230	May 10, 1829
Mar. 15, 1830	Dec. 25, 1830	283	April 20, 1830	Dec. 17	242	May 5, 1830
Mar. 15, 1831	Dec. 6, 1831	262	April 16, 1831	Dec. 1	230	May 8, 1831
Mar. 25, 1832	Dec. 21, 1832	289	April 25, 1832	Dec. 21	241	April 27, 1832
Mar. 21, 1833	Dec. 13, 1833	277	April 19, 1833	Dec. 12	238	April 23, 1833
Feb. 29, 1834	Dec. 15, 1834	291	April 17, 1834	Dec. 12	240	April 6, 1834
Mar. 25, 1835	Nov. 30, 1835	268	April 15, 1835	Nov. 30	230	May 8, 1835
April 4, 1836	Dec. 7, 1836	244	April 25, 1836	Nov. 26	216	April 27, 1836
Mar. 27, 1837	Dec. 14, 1837	261	April 20, 1837	Dec. 9	234	May 16, 1837
Mar. 19, 1838	Nov. 25, 1838	257	April 11, 1838	Nov. 25	228	Mar. 31, 1838
Mar. 25, 1839	Nov. 18, 1839	286	April 20, 1839	Dec. 16	241	April 11, 1839
Feb. 25, 1840	Nov. 5, 1840	285	April 20, 1840	Dec. 9	228	April 27, 1840
Mar. 24, 1841	Nov. 19, 1841	286	April 24, 1841	Nov. 30	221	April 14, 1841
Feb. 4, 1842	Nov. 28, 1842	308	April 20, 1842	Nov. 28	222	Mar. 7, 1842
April 13, 1843	Dec. 10, 1843	242	May 1, 1843	Nov. 30	214	May 6, 1843
Mar. 18, 1844	Dec. 17, 1844	278	April 18, 1844	Nov. 26	222	Mar. 14, 1844
Feb. 24, 1845	Dec. 3, 1845	283	April 15, 1845	Nov. 29	228	April 3, 1845
Mar. 18, 1846	Dec. 14, 1846	275	April 16, 1846	Nov. 25	234	April 11, 1846
April 7, 1847	Dec. 25, 1847	263	May 1, 1847	Nov. 30	214	April 23, 1847
Mar. 22, 1848	Dec. 27, 1848	292	May 1, 1848	Dec. 9	223	April 9, 1848
Mar. 19, 1849	Dec. 26, 1849	280	May 1, 1849	Dec. 5	219	Mar. 25, 1849
Mar. 10, 1850	Dec. 17, 1850	282	April 22, 1850	Dec. 11	234	Mar. 25, 1850
Feb. 25, 1851	Dec. 14, 1851	293	April 15, 1851	Dec. 5	235	April 2, 1851
Mar. 28, 1852	Dec. 23, 1852	270	April 20, 1852	Dec. 16	239	April 20, 1852
Mar. 23, 1853	Dec. 21, 1853	274	April 20, 1853	Dec. 20	245	April 14, 1853
Mar. 17, 1854	Dec. 8, 1854	266	May 1, 1854	Dec. 3	217	April 29, 1854
Mar. 27, 1855	Dec. 20, 1855	268	May 1, 1855	Dec. 10	224	April 21, 1855
April 11, 1856	Dec. 14, 1856	248	May 5, 1856	Dec. 4	214	May 2, 1856
Feb. 27, 1857	Dec. 27, 1857	303	May 6, 1857	Dec. 15	223	April 27, 1857
Mar. 20, 1858	Dec. 17, 1858	273	April 28, 1858	Dec. 8	225	April 15, 1858
Mar. 13, 1859	Dec. 10, 1859	273	April 15, 1859	Dec. 12	242	April 7, 1859
Mar. 6, 1860	Dec. 14, 1860	283	April 25, 1860	Dec. 12	232	April 17, 1860
Mar. 5, 1861	Dec. 23, 1861	294	May 1, 1861	Dec. 10	224	April 13, 1861
April 4, 1862	Dec. 19, 1862	259	May 1, 1862	Dec. 10	224	April 15, 1862
April 3, 1863	Dec. 11, 1863	252	May 1, 1863	Dec. 9	223	April 3, 1863
Mar. 11, 1864	Dec. 12, 1864	277	April 30, 1864	Dec. 8	223	April 13, 1864
Mar. 22, 1865	Dec. 16, 1865	270	May 1, 1865	Dec. 12	226	April 26, 1865
Mar. 20, 1866	Dec. 15, 1866	270	May 1, 1866	Dec. 12	226	April 28, 1866
Mar. 26, 1867	Dec. 8, 1867	257	May 6, 1867	Dec. 20	229	April 21, 1867
Mar. 24, 1868	Dec. 5, 1868	252	May 4, 1868	Dec. 7	217	April 19, 1868
April 5, 1869	Dec. 9, 1869	248	May 6, 1869	Dec. 10	218	May 1, 1869
Mar. 31, 1870	Dec. 17, 1870	261	May 10, 1870	Dec. 8	213	April 16, 1870
Mar. 12, 1871	Nov. 20, 1871	263	April 24, 1871	Dec. 1	220	April 1, 1871
April 7, 1872	Dec. 9, 1872	247	May 13, 1872	Dec. 1	202	May 6, 1872
April 16, 1873	Nov. 22, 1873	221	May 15, 1873	Dec. 5	205	April 29, 1873
Mar. 19, 1874	Dec. 12, 1874	269	May 5, 1874	Dec. 5	215	April 18, 1874
April 13, 1875	Nov. 20, 1875	229	May 18, 1875	Nov. 30 (by ice)	297	May 12, 1875
April 1, 1876	Dec. 2, 1876	245	May 4, 1876	Dec. 1	211	May 4, 1876
Mar. 30, 1877	Dec. 31, 1877	277	May 8, 1877	Dec. 7	214	April 17, 1877
Mar. 14, 1878	Dec. 20, 1878	282	April 15, 1878	Dec. 7	237	Mar. 24, 1878
April 4, 1879	Dec. 20, 1879	261	May 8, 1879	Dec. 6	212	April 24, 1879
Mar. 5, 1880	Nov. 25, 1880	266	April 20, 1880	Nov. 21 (by ice)	216	Mar. 19, 1880
Mar. 21, 1881	Jan. 2, 1882	288	May 17, 1881	Dec. 8	206	May 1, 1881
Mar. 8, 1882	Dec. 5, 1882	273	April 11, 1882	Dec. 7	241	Mar. 26, 1882
Mar. 29, 1883	Dec. 15, 1883	261	May 7, 1883	Dec. 1	208	May 4, 1883
Mar. 25, 1884	Dec. 19, 1884	269	May 6, 1884	Dec. 1	209	April 25, 1884
April 7, 1885	Dec. 7, 1885	247	May 11, 1885	Dec. 1	205	May 2, 1885
Mar. 30, 1886	Dec. 3, 1886	248	May 1, 1886	Dec. 1	214	April 25, 1886
April 6, 1887	Dec. 20, 1887	258	May 7, 1887	Dec. 1	209	April 17, 1887
April 7, 1888	Dec. 14, 1888	252	May 10, 1888	Dec. 3	208	April 14, 1888
Mar. 19, 1889	Open all winter.	...	May 1, 1889	Nov. 30	214	April 10, 1889
Not closed 1890	Dec. 2, 1890	...	April 28, 1890	Nov. 30	216	Mar. 31, 1890

* At Buffalo. The record in the above table is kept by the State Superintendent of Public Works.

The Sunday World.

TAKES
PRECEDENCE
OVER ALL CONTEMPORARIES

PUBLISHED **347,750** ONE SUNDAY.

CIRCULATION

THE ONLY SUBSTANTIAL RECOGNITION OF MERIT.

Number of Copies Printed per Sunday.		Total Number Circulated During the Year.		Largest Number Printed on any one Sunday.	
1883....	24,054		1,250,840		38,370
1884 ...	80,276		4,174,392		147,757
1887....	257,267		13,377,918		274,800
1890	**258,813**		**13,458,290**		**347,750**

A REVOLUTION.

Public Opinion Bends Gracefully to the Unequalled Effectiveness of Advertising in The Greatest "WANT" Medium on Earth.

Columns of Advertisements Printed per Sunday in

THE HERALD.	THE WORLD.
1883.....91	1883..... 14
1885.....71	1885..... 83
1887.....72	1887..... 120
1889.....83	1889..... 139
1890.....95	**1890....149**

Columns of Advertising Printed during 1890.

In THE HERALD..... 4,968

In THE WORLD.....**7,783**

Number of Advertisements Published Sundays in

THE HERALD.		THE WORLD.	
Per Sunday.	Total.	Per Sunday.	Total.
1883.... 4,263	221,683	1883 267	13,935
1885.... 3,198	166,326	1884.... 1,362	70,836
1887... 3,117	162,128	1886.... 3,625	188,539
1889.... 3,507	182,408	1888.... 4,428	234,449
1890.... 4,000	208,024	1890....4,781	248,623

Number of "WANTS" Printed during 1890:

Sun.....	44,711
Times.....	35,328
Tribune.....	53,970
Press.....	17,358

SUNDAY WORLD, **248,623** .....4 Papers... 151,367

COST SMALL.

All Advantages and Qualifications Essential to an Economical and Profitable Advertising Medium are concentrated in

RESULTS BIG.

THE SUNDAY WORLD.

"THE WORLD" SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Postage Paid.

For the United States and Canada.

DAILY, One Year $6.00
DAILY, Six Months..... 3.00
DAILY and SUNDAY, One Year..... 8.50
DAILY and SUNDAY, Six Months..... 4.25
DAILY and SUNDAY, One Month..... .75
SUNDAY, One Year..... 2.50
EVENING WORLD, One Month..... .30
EVENING WORLD, One Year..... 3.50
SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD, One Year..... 2.00
THE WEEKLY WORLD, One Year..... 1.00

Liberal Commissions Allowed to Club Agents.
Sample Copies Sent Free.

For England and the Continent and all Countries in the International Postal Union.

DAILY and SUNDAY, One Year.....$15.50
DAILY only..... 12.00
SUNDAY..... 4.50

To Australia, except New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, via San Francisco.

DAILY and SUNDAY, One Year.....$14.50
SUNDAY, One Year..... 3.50

Address all communications, whether concerning advertisements or subscriptions, to the Main Office, PULITZER BUILDING, Park Row, New York City.

"High-Water Mark."

595,650

COPIES

Circulated in ONE DAY.

Phenomenal Growth.

Unrivalled Accomplishments.

THE WORLD,

PUSHING FORWARD IN UNEXPLORED PATHWAYS OF POPULARITY.

COPIES CIRCULATED.

1883,	Per Day,	33,521	Per Week,	234,648	Total,	12,235,238
1884,	"	77,922	"	545,460	"	28,519,785
1886,	"	192,126	"	1,344,882	"	70,126,041
1888,	"	285,447	"	1,998,129	"	104,473,650
1890,	"	316,636	"	2,216,453	"	115,572,210

OVER **TWO MILLION COPIES** PER WEEK.

No Two other Newspapers combined can equal the Records made by THE WORLD.

2,216,453 Copies Distributed per Week 1890

115,572,210 CIRCULATION 1890

BY THE TON.

The amount of White Paper used by THE WORLD surpasses all comprehension.

	Rolls.	Pounds.	8-Page Sheets.		Rolls.	Pounds.	8-Page Sheets.
1883	2,372	1,423,288	13,597,478	1884	7,481	4,468,455	40,093,817
1885	16,942	8,229,207	74,516,854	1886	25,211	12,200,829	110,485,363
1887	32,221	15,657,662	141,789,492	1888	34,105	17,134,467	155,302,955
1889	32,518	18,983,928	171,759,746	1890	34,480	19,763,549	173,305,785

ONE DAY'S CONSUMPTION.

94 Tons — 282 Rolls — 188,747 lbs.

A CELEBRATED "CASE."

Short "Takes" of THE WORLD'S Compositors.

	Number of Cols. Set.	Number of Ems.	Pieces of Type Handled.	Compositors' Pay Roll.
1883	21,265	136,648,890	307,460,003	$78,892.34
1885	27,154	205,863,896	463,193,766	133,867.10
1887	45,363	341,270,482	767,858,585	230,473.95
1888	53,564	394,653,279	887,960,878	271,947.12
1889	57,569	423,928,880	953,839,980	289,656.70
1890	77,291	501,557,341	1,128,504,017	323,478.60

PRINTERS' INK

DISTRIBUTED ALL OVER THE WORLD.

1883	25,154 lbs.
1885	149,620 "
1887	284,684 "
1888	293,610 "
1889	347,641 "
1890	365,392 "

THE STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

	Plates Made.	Matrices.	Lbs. Metal Cast.
1883,	7,320	2,682	351,360
1885,	34,944	5,970	1,677,312
1887,	78,672	10,144	3,776,256
1888,	121,712	13,352	5,842,176
1889,	125,136	13,603	6,006,528
1890,	131,132	13,728	6,294,336

There is only One "World."

3,331 Pounds of Ink used on One Issue.

DAILY

316,636

AVERAGE IN

• 1890 •

752 Stereotype Plates made in One Night.

BRIGHT LIGHTS

WHICH ILLUMINATE **THE WORLD.**

6,176 "WANTS" IN ONE ISSUE.

WORLD "WANTS"

1,170 ANSWERS To ONE "Want."

THE GOOD WORK GOES ON.

INCREASED ADVERTISEMENTS show **INCREASED USEFULNESS.**

	Columns Published Monthly.	Total Number of Columns.	Advertisements Per Week.	Total Number of Adv'ments Published.	
1883	385	4,626	1,660	86,577	1883
1884	764	8,457	4,961	258,782	1884
1885	1,007	12,092	8,503	448,793	1885
1886	1,204	14,451	10,066	525,024	1886
1887	1,414	16,970	11,552	602,391	1887
1888	1,479	17,748	12,468	651,941	1888
1889	1,594	19,130	13,479	702,849	1889
1890	**1,755**	**21,065**	**15,012**	**782,794**	**1890**

ALERT ADVERTISERS Get READY RETURNS.

"Situations" & "Help Wanted" "Wants" Published in "The World."		"Real Estate" and "Houses Wanted" Published in "The World."		"Business Opportunities" Published.	
1886.....	180,415	1886.....	115,811	1886.....	41,492
1887.....	234,154	1887.....	141,654	1887.....	44,709
1888.....	265,879	1888.....	152,440	1888.....	49,710
1889.....	285,162	1889.....	152,440	1889.....	54,519
1890.....	**358,056**	**1890.....**	**152,440**	**1890.....**	**59,875**

WORLD "WANTS" have Gained PUBLIC CONFIDENCE by Doing GOOD WORK.

PRODUCE RESULTS

"Situations" and "Help Wanted" "Wants" published in 1890:

Herald, 187,882
World, 358,056

"Business Opportunities" published in 1890:

Herald, - 20,812
World, - 59,875

From the Rear to the Front.

w THE WORLD has taken and Maintained the Advertising Leadership.

Number of Advertisements Published per Month.	THE WORLD.	THE HERALD.	Total Number of Advertisements Published.	THE WORLD.	THE HERALD.
ring 1883.....	7,241	51,884	During 1883...	86,577	622,600
ring **1890**....	**65,233**	48,774	During **1890**	**782,794**	585,291

WORLD "WANTS" WEAR WELL.

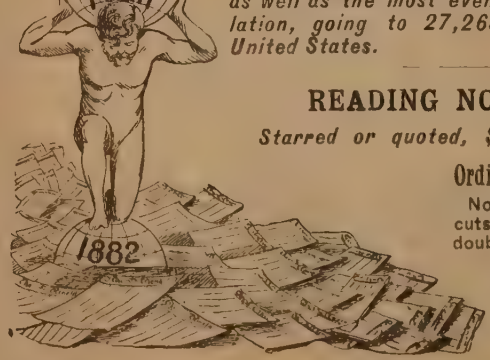
SECRETS of the SUCCESS of the WEEKLY WORLD

BEST 1890 CIRCULATION 5,719,410 RESULTS

PUBLIC 1889 ENDORSEMENT

CHEAPEST 1886 ADVERTSING RATES

ENERGY 1883 1,000,610 PUSH



CIRCULATION.
INFLUENCE.
EQUITABLE RATES.

These are the three very important things to keep your eye on in selecting the medium through which to advertise your business.

THE WEEKLY WORLD

Offers all that can be desired in these respects; and, in addition, gives the widest as well as the most evenly divided circulation, going to 27,263 towns in the United States.

READING NOTICES,

Starred or quoted, $1.00 a line.

Ordinary Advertising:

No Extra charge for cuts, display type or double column,

50c.
A LINE.

[*From* "THE WORLD, *Its History and Its New Home*," *published at the Opening of the Pulitzer Building.*]

"THE WORLD' LEADS THE WORLD."

AT HOME.—ALL ADVERTISING RECORDS BROKEN.—ABROAD.

THE BACKBONE OF ADVERTISING.

Number of "Help" and "Situations Wanted" advertisements published in the Leading Want Mediums of New York during October, 1890:

SUN,	4,230	HERALD,	22,648
TRIBUNE,	11,071	Total, 3 papers,	37,949
The World,			**41,404**
World excess over Sun, Tribune and Herald *combined*,			**3,455**

HISTORY OF EIGHT OCTOBERS.

Total number of advertisements printed in that month of each year in HERALD *and* **World:**

YEAR.	WORLD.	HERALD.
October, 1883,	7,854	62,012
October, 1884,	31,074	57,218
October, 1885,	42,083	45,868
October, 1886,	58,119	43,560
October, 1887,	65,128	46,511
October, 1888,	63,553	46,595
October, 1889,	71,184	56,151
October, 1890,	**79,772**	62,100

COLUMNS IN OCTOBER, 1890.

SUN,	825
TRIBUNE,	1,001
HERALD,	1,348
World,	**2,030**

1890,
OCTOBER
World "Wants,"
Columns,
2,030.
Number of Advertisements,
79,772.
The Highest High Water Mark.

EUROPE YIELDS SUPREMACY.

Number of columns of advertisements published during October, 1890, *in the leading French and English newspapers.*

LONDON.		PARIS.	
POST,	747 cols.	TEMPS,	124 cols.
STANDARD,	821 cols.	PETIT JOURNAL,	136 cols.
TIMES,	948 cols.	GAULOIS,	130 cols.
TELEGRAPH,	1,145 cols.	FIGARO,	216 cols.

The New York World, 2,030 cols.

AMERICA HAILS THE LEADER.

Number of columns of advertisements published during October, 1890, *in the most prominent Advertising Mediums in the United States outside of New York City:*

PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
LEDGER,	877 cols.	SUN,	746 cols.
PRESS,	884 cols.	AMERICAN,	863 cols.
SAN FRANCISCO.		ST. LOUIS.	
CHRONICLE,	1,105 cols.	GLOBE-DEMOCRAT,	1,215 cols.
EXAMINER,	1,256 cols.	POST-DISPATCH,	1,077 cols.
CHICAGO.		BOSTON.	
HERALD,	1,146 cols.	GLOBE,	1,023½ cols.
TRIBUNE,	1,492 cols.		

The New York World, 2,030 cols.

The New-York World.

A GLANCE AT ITS HISTORY AND ITS NEW HOME, THE PULITZER BUILDING.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer purchased The World, May 10, 1883. Its old plant at 32 Park Row, then amply sufficient, was long since outgrown. After seven and one-half years of unparalleled growth, The World, November 10, 1890, entered its permanent home, the Pulitzer Building, the most magnificent and most thoroughly equipped newspaper edifice in existence.

CONDENSED STATISTICS OF WORLD PROGRESS.

The average daily circulation of The World in 1882 was 22,331 copies; in 1890 it was **316,636** copies. Circulation totals by years: 1882, 8,151,157; 1890, **115,572,210.** In 1883, the total number of advertisements printed by The World was 86,577; 1890, **782,794** advertisements. Press capacity in 1883, 20,000 eight-page papers per hour; in 1890, **312,000** eight-page papers per hour. Pounds of paper used in 1883, 1,423,288; 1890, **19,763,549.** Number of stereotype plates cast in 1883, 7,320 plates; 1890, **131,132** plates.

The World's New Abode.

THE PURCHASE OF THE SITE, THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE, THE ERECTION AND DEDICATION OF THE PULITZER BUILDING.

On April 10, 1888, a deed was recorded in the Register's office conveying to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer what was then known as the French's Hotel property for $630,000. On July 2, 1888, the work of demolishing the venerable hostelry was begun. The usual competition of architects occurred. The general features of the new edifice had been clearly outlined by Mr. Pulitzer. The imposing dome, which distinguishes the building from every other in the metropolis, was originally and entirely Mr. Pulitzer's conception. The same may be said of the splendid three-storied entrance arch, an equally notable and effective architectural feature. Mr. Pulitzer further insisted that, erected upon so commanding a site, the structure must be in every sense an architectural ornament to the metropolis; that it must be a magnificent business structure of the first order, embodying the very latest and best ideas in constructive art; that, to be worthy of the paper it housed, it must also be the best equipped newspaper edifice in existence.

On June 20, 1889, the preliminary work for the foundations of the new structure was begun. On October 10, 1889, the corner-stone was laid by Master Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., then four years of age, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The invocation was by Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, and the oration by Chauncey M. Depew. Addresses were delivered by Governor Hill, Daniel Dougherty, and others. Mr. Pulitzer, unfortunately detained at Wiesbaden, Germany, by illness, was represented by Mr. W. L. Davis, Vice-President of The World. The following dedicatory cablegram was read:

A FOUNDATION OF PRINCIPLES.

God grant that this structure be the enduring home of a newspaper forever unsatisfied with merely printing news—forever fighting every form of Wrong forever Independent—forever advancing in Enlightenment and Progress—forever wedded to truly Democratic ideas forever aspiring to be a Moral Force—forever rising to a higher plane of perfection as a Public Institution.

God grant that The World *may forever strive toward the Highest Ideals be both a daily school-house and a daily forum, both a daily teacher and a daily tribune, an instrument of Justice, a terror to crime, an aid to education, an exponent of true Americanism.*

Let it ever be remembered that this edifice owes its existence to the public; that its architect is popular favor; that its moral corner-stone is love of Liberty and Justice; that its every stone comes from the people and represents public approval for public services rendered.

God forbid that the vast army following the standard of The World *should in this or in future generations ever find it faithless to those ideas and moral principles to which alone it owes its life and without which I would rather have it perish.* Joseph Pulitzer.

MR. PULITZER'S EDITORIAL OFFICE
(In Second Story of the Dome.)

THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE PULITZER BUILDING.

On December 10, 1890, occurred the formal opening of the Pulitzer Building, in the presence of the most notable assemblage that ever came together for such a purpose. Among those present were Governor Hill, of New-York; Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Governor Abbett, of New-Jersey; Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut; Governor Campbell, of Ohio; Governor Davis, of Rhode-Island; Governor-elect Amsden, of New-Hampshire; Governor-elect Morris, of Connecticut; and Governor-elect Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Senator Calvin A. Brice, Congressmen Mills, McMillin, Blount, Crisp, Wilson, Turnsey, Caruth, Springer, Flower, Allen, Cooper, Turner, McCarthy, Dunphy, Cummings, and Fitch; Mayor Grant and the heads of the various city departments; Warner Miller, George W. Childs, Colonel Charles H. Taylor, and many other eminent men, irrespective of political affiliations, from all parts of the country. In all, some 7,000 persons inspected the great building that night, being guided through it by members of the staff of THE WORLD, a collation being served in the reception-rooms on one of the upper floors.

The speech-making included addresses by Governors Hill, Abbett, Beaver, Campbell, Davis, and Bulkeley, Governors-elect Pattison and Amsden, Mayor Grant, Daniel Dougherty, Colonel Taylor, of the Boston *Globe*, Murat Halstead, Warner Miller, St. Clair McKelway, and Congressmen Flower, Mills, McMillin, Wilson, Caruth, Allen, Cooper, and Turner, and Judge Manson, of St. Louis.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PULITZER BUILDING.

The Pulitzer Building is a triumph of modern architecture. It is remarkable for the rapidity, strength, and safety of its construction. It has grown from the ground within a twelvemonth. Knock away the massive walls, and the structure still would stand. Build a fire on any floor, and the edifice could not burn.

With old-fashioned methods the Pulitzer Building would have been an impossibility. The walls at the base would have been so thick as to require almost the entire ground space. The thickest wall at present is 12 feet through at the base, tapering to two feet in thickness at the top. But the walls are not a necessity. All floors and the dome are carried independently by a system of wrought-iron columns and steel beams and girders. This is the mighty skeleton, and the walls are but as clothing.

The structure weighs 62,000,000 pounds. The dome alone would tip the scales at 850,000 pounds, or, including the estimated wind pressure in a high gale, nearly 2,000,000 pounds. It is the highest office building in existence. It is the highest structure of any kind in New-York. The tip-top point of Trinity Church steeple is barely on a level with the floor of the observatory in the lantern. From the Frankfort Street sidewalk to the lantern is 300 feet; to the top of the flag-staff, 340 feet; from the foundations to the top of the flag-staff, 375½ feet. The total number of floors is 26.

GRAPHIC STATISTICS OF THE PULITZER BUILDING.

Iron statistics of the Pulitzer Building: There are 750 wrought-iron columns, aggregating 2 miles in length; 2 miles of tie rods; 17 miles of steel beams; 2,000 anchors; 50,000 bolts; 150,000 rivets; altogether, about 5,000,000 pounds of steel and wrought iron. This mass of metal would furnish heavy rails for 29 miles of railroad.

There are 142,800 square feet of floor space in the building. All the public halls are paved with marble, yet the hard wood in the structure amounts to over 1,000,000 feet, including mahogany, cherry, white ash, maple, and quartered oak. There are over 500 doors and over 1,000 windows, for which 3 miles of sash chain were required.

In the walls and foundation 5,714,000 hard brick were used, and not one of them is visible; 62,000 buff brick and 63,000 glazed brick were also required. This brick would build 250 ordinary brick houses.

The excavations amounted to 21,000 cubic yards; 4,125 cubic yards of concrete, 2,133 cubic yards of sand, 600 barrels of plaster-of-Paris, 2,550 barrels of lime, 2,275 barrels of Portland cement, and 12,891 barrels of Rosendale cement were used in the construction.

THE PARK ROW FAÇADE.

Architecturally speaking, the Pulitzer Building is of the Renaissance order, with a tendency to Venetian detail. The Park Row façade is properly divided into a centre pavilion, with flanks on either side. The pavilion is in line with the great dome, and is surmounted by a broad pediment. The four lower stories of the pavilion constitute the porch. The material of the porch, including the great arch, with archivolt and keystone, is rock-faced Corschill sandstone. Surmounting this is a balcony carrying four classic torch-bearers, in which the highest art blends with the highest architecture. This porch, from an architectural standpoint, is a study in itself.

The notable entrance arch, as stated above, originated entirely with Mr. Pulitzer. From the outset he insisted upon an impressive portal, worthy of the general plan of the edifice. It necessarily involved the sacrifice of valuable renting space in three stories. The architect at first deemed it well-nigh an impossibility. But after repeated efforts all architectural and engineering difficulties were overcome, and the splendid design, now materialized in rich rock-faced Corschill stone, was adopted.

Eight round columns of polished Quincy granite guard the portals, with square granite piers at the extreme right and left. The cornice, elaborately carved, is ornamented with artistic medallions. Above come eight large caryatides, or male bearded figures in stone, twelve feet high, carved with great care, and bearing another cornice.

NO MORTGAGE UPON IT.

Register Fitzgerald's Official Certificate that there is not an Encumbrance of any kind on the Pulitzer Building.

Office of
The Register of the City and County
of New York: State of New York

I, Frank T. Fitzgerald,
Register of the City and County of New York having the care and custody of the records of deeds and mortgages in said city

— Do hereby Certify —

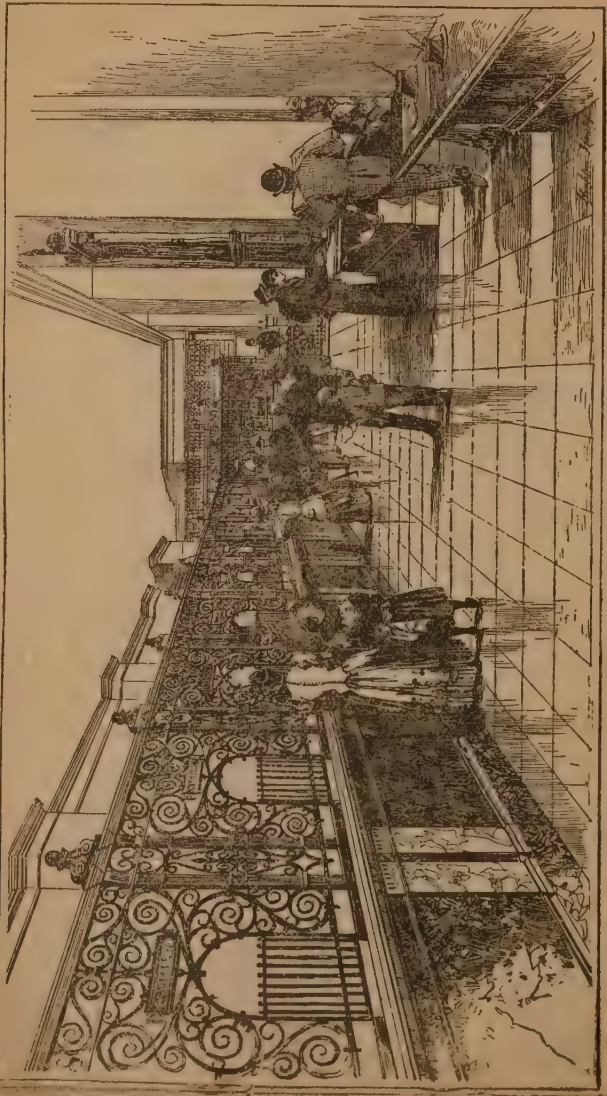
That I have made examination of said records, and that it appears therefrom that Joseph Pulitzer is now the owner in fee simple of the lot of land with the buildings thereon, known as the

— Pulitzer Building, —

situated on the Northeasterly corner of Park Row and Frankfort Street, having a frontage of 115 feet 4½ inches on Park Row and 136 feet 8½ inches on Frankfort Street free and clear of all mortgages or encumbrances of any kind

Frank T. Fitzgerald
Register

NOV-1,1890



THE NEW PUBLICATION OFFICE OF THE WORLD IN THE PULITZER BUILDING.

From this cornice rise four pedestals, supporting four heroic female torch-bearers in bronze, thirteen feet high, which are a realized dream of symbolic sculpture. Two torches are held to the right and two to the left. The figures represent Art, Literature, Science, and Invention, and the uplifted torches signify their mission of enlightenment to the world.

At the eleventh story the design changes to four square piers, with ornamental panels and balustrades. The piers carry four enormous black copper caryatides in the twelfth story. These figures are sixteen feet tall, and represent the races—Caucasian, Indian, Mongolian, and Negro. They support the cornice of the large pediment which tops the pavilion. The tympanum of the pavilion has elaborate carving of conventionalized beasts, which hold the central terra-cotta panel, bearing the monogram "J. P." and the date "1889."

THE EXTERIOR OF THE DOME.

But the Gilded Dome is the feature of the great structure that indelibly impresses itself on the public mind. It is the first glimpse of New-York that the ocean voyager gets. The traveller coming down the Sound sees its outlines towering above everything else against the southern sky. From Jersey's shores, from Brooklyn Heights, from the beach of Staten Island, from points far remote, it is first discerned as one approaches New-York looming above the busy metropolis, above Trinity's lofty spire, above the tall towers and high roofs of its neighbors—a giant among the giants.

From this tip-top point of the Pulitzer building one gets a far more extended view of the American metropolis and its environs than was ever possible before. The horizon is forty-five miles away, and on a clear day, with a powerful telescope, one can discern the smoke-stacks of the ocean steamers well out to sea. The Palisades, the high hills of the Hudson, and the Brooklyn Heights are dwarfed from this lofty point of vantage. The great bridge towers, which from the river seem to pierce the sky, are now beneath the observer. The city itself, the harbor, and the confluent rivers are spread below like a living panorama.

A GLIMPSE OF THE ROTUNDA.

The circular vestibule of the Publication Office is a gem in its way. It is nineteen feet and six inches in diameter, and seventeen feet high, in the centre. The floor is paved with white marble. Pink Knoxville marble, a rich veined stone almost like onyx, and one of the finest products of American quarries, is used for the base mouldings and pilasters. Rouge jasper, a very ornate French marble, forms the wainscoting. The ceiling of the Rotunda is a groined arch, terminating in a central boss, or pendant, with a very elaborate chandelier drop, bearing both gas and electric light. A considerable portion of the army of people who visit THE WORLD each day are able to transact their business in the Rotunda without entering the main part of the Publication Office.

THE PUBLICATION OFFICE IN THE PULITZER BUILDING.

The Publication Office, reached from the Rotunda through swinging doors, which are never locked, is 35 feet wide by 78 feet long in its greatest dimensions. It is paved with clear white marble. The counter, a fine specimen of rich marble work, runs parallel with Frankfort Street. The base and pilasters are of the pink Tennessee stone, while rouge jasper marble furnishes the panels. The elaborate electro bronze grille work above is a special design, and extends the entire length of the counter. There are eleven windows along the grille work. Within the counters the arrangements throughout the office are thoroughly systematized, even to the smallest detail. The entire woodwork of the Publication Office is Mexican mahogany. All desks and counters, other than the marble ones, are made of this rich material. The chandeliers of the office are especially ornamental, and provided with both gas and electricity. The private telephone system and the pneumatic tube service communicate with every department of THE WORLD. At the head of the Publication Office is the office of the publisher of THE WORLD. It occupies the space between the wall of the Rotunda and the main partition, and looks out upon Park Row through the large window to the left of the bulletin board. A pretty little waiting-room connects it with the main office.

THE WORLD'S NEW EDITORIAL ROOMS.

The night editor of THE WORLD, with his large corps of assistants, has accommodations on the twelfth floor, on the Park Row front, in a galleried apartment 27 x 22 feet. The first floor of the great dome is devoted to the city department, and is closely connected, of course, with the night editor's room. The diagram on another page shows the arrangements more clearly than verbal description. Over 100 reporters can find accommodations within call of the city editor. The house on the roof, which adjoins the first floor of the dome, provides ample accommodations for the managing editor of THE WORLD, the Sunday editor, the art and photo-engraving departments and the restaurant. The managing editor's apartment is supplied with house telephone, electric-call buttons typewriting machines, and every conceivable convenience.

MR. PULITZER'S EDITORIAL OFFICE.

The second story of the dome is distinctively the editorial floor. Here is Mr. Joseph Pulitzer's private editorial apartment, a spacious chamber with three great windows extending from floor to ceiling, and giving from three different segments of the dome a remarkable range of vision. Speaking by the compass, from advantageous points in the room one can see from S. E. by S. to N. E. by E., nearly three-quarters of a circumference. At the extreme left is a glimpse of the picturesque fort of Governor's Island. At the extreme right may be discerned the shimmering thread of the Harlem and the upper waters of the East River. Between these points the upper, western and lower

Diagram A

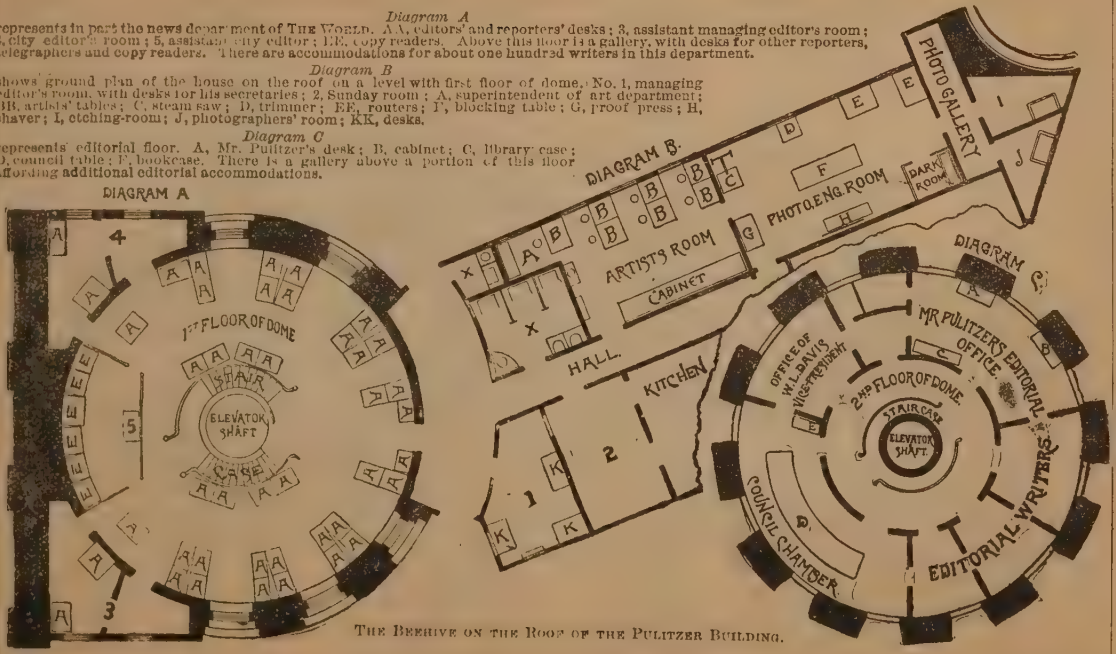
represents in part the news department of THE WORLD. AA, editors' and reporters' desks; 3, assistant managing editor's room; 4, city editor's room; 5, assistant city editor; EE, copy readers. Above this floor is a gallery, with desks for other reporters, telegraphers and copy readers. There are accommodations for about one hundred writers in this department.

Diagram B

shows ground plan of the house on the roof on a level with first floor of dome. No. 1, managing editor's room, with desks for his secretaries; 2, Sunday room; A, superintendent of art department; BB, artists' tables; C, steam saw; D, trimmer; EE, routers; F, blocking table; G, proof press; H, shaver; I, etching-room; J, photographers' room; KK, desks.

Diagram C

represents editorial floor. A, Mr. Pulitzer's desk; B, cabinet; C, library case; D, council table; F, bookcase. There is a gallery above a portion of this floor affording additional editorial accommodations.



THE BEEHIVE ON THE ROOF OF THE PULITZER BUILDING.

ections of New-York, the busy harbor, with the looming Statue of Liberty, the shores of Staten sland, the Kill von Kull, the North River, the Palisades, the Orange Mountains, and all the interven- ng territory lie like a living map beneath the eye.

Draperies and curtains of various shades at the windows, ingeniously arranged, soften and subdue he light. Above, a daintily frescoed ceiling delights the eye. Elaborate chandeliers of special esign supply gas and electric illumination. On the walls, which are wainscoted with embossed eather, are a few choice works of art in oil and water colors. At the outer wall, by the windows, is Ir. Pulitzer's private desk, while in corners are cabinets and book-shelves, bearing here and there a it of sculpture. Telephones and electric-call buttons, communicating with every department, are onveniently arranged about the walls. At the left of Mr. Pulitzer's room is the private office of the ice-President of THE WORLD, and the personal representative of Mr. Pulitzer in his absence. This partment is one of the cosiest and most artistic offices in the building. It combines the characteris- ics of a business and editorial office.

ROOMS OF THE EDITORIAL WRITERS.

At the right of Mr. Pulitzer's room are the offices of the editorial writers. There are three of hese apartments, connecting with each other. A superb and inspiring view of New-York and its nvirons is obtained from all of the windows. High above the teeming thoroughfares of the city, emoved from the bustle of the news department, and yet in close communication with it, this is an deal eyrie for the writers of THE WORLD's editorial page.

Adjoining is the Council Chamber, where the executive board of editors holds its daily session. The high ceiling is richly frescoed. A large curved table occupies the centre of the apartment, with laborate Bank of England chairs arranged about it. A revolving globe, cabinets, and cases of refer- nce books stand in the corners.

THE WORLD'S NEW COMPOSING-ROOM.

THE WORLD's great composing-room, by far the largest of its kind in existence, occupies the entire welfth floor of the building, and is most complete in its equipment in every respect. There are ccommodations here for some 210 compositors. The capacity of the composing-room of a Saturday ight is at present about 32 columns or 4 pages per hour. There are some 2,200,000 "ems" of matter, qual to about 4,500,000 separate pieces of type, in a SUNDAY WORLD of the average size. Over 100 olumns of type are often standing in the galleys awaiting insertion. To meet these demands, 32 tons f type are required, independent of numerous "job" cases. There are 40 make-up tables. A distinct ection of the composing-room is devoted to THE EVENING WORLD.

DOWN IN THE GREAT CELLARS.

After the army of correspondents, reporters, and editors have done their work, after the compos- ng-room has transformed the mountains of "copy" into page upon page of type, the matrices of hese pages are made, and go rattling down to the waiting stereotypers in the basement far below. Fierce fires are blazing under three great pots of molten metal. Close by are four big casting moulds, While the "tail cutters," finishing blocks, "shavers," duplicate matrix-making machine and steam- rying press, with other mysterious apparatus, are ranged about the spacious cellar. In a second the aper matrices from the composing-room are in the casting boxes. The hot metal is poured. The lates are cast, four at a time. They are cut, shaved, and trimmed in an incredibly short time. On Saturday night about 660 separate plates are ordinarily cast in THE WORLD's stereotype foundry.

Come down into the great excavations far beneath Park Row, and see THE WORLD's enormous ress-room. Its equal never existed. Neither Europe nor America can approach it. It is a veritable vonder of modern civilization, the acme and the culmination of the beneficent art that Gutenberg naugurated in so simple a way some four centuries ago and that Benjamin Franklin, within the undred years, found so meagrely developed. A special gallery, running midway between the lanes f monster machines, has been especially provided for the public's free admission. The press-room s 16 feet high, 112 feet long, and 60 feet wide.

THE MONARCHS OF MECHANISM.

The total capacity of these mechanical giants is 312,000 eight-page papers per hour. The machines re equivalent to twenty-six Hoe single presses. They are as follows: three quadruple perfecting nserting presses, each with a capacity of 48,000 eight-page papers per hour; one triple perfecting nserting press, with a capacity equivalent to 36,000 eight-page papers per hour; three double perfect- ng presses, each with a capacity of 24,000 eight-page papers per hour; two tandem presses, each with capacity of 24,000 eight-page papers per hour, and one single perfecting press, with a capacity of 2,000 eight-page papers per hour; total 312,000 eight-page papers per hour. The presses have nearly ouble this capacity for four-page papers, and a nearly proportionate capacity for six, ten, and twelve- age papers.

You get a glimpse of the big engines from the press-room. The largest pair of engines have 300 orse-power and the other pair 175 horse-power. These engines can be used separately or together or the presses, dynamos, stereotyping, and wetting machines. The two high-speed engines 100 orse-power each are particularly intended for the dynamos, but can be utilized for the presses in n emergency. There are also several other engines for special purposes.

If you are not surfeited with subterranean wonders, take a glance at the pumps. You will find big array of them in the great vault adjoining the press-room, far beneath the feet of the incessant multitude that passes along Park Row. Others you can see in the boiler-room and the ink depart-

ment, but here is enough for a layman to digest at first glance. Study those heavy-limbed water-lifters for a moment. Four of them are compound duplex pumps of the highest grade. They are used in connection with the water service and the hydraulic system. They pump water from the street main or from the great storage tank up into the supply tank on the rear roof. Altogether, there are seven duplex pumps in this department, four of which are compound pumps.

Over here, in another section of the vault, you see an entirely different kind of pump. It pumps air instead of water, and supplies the condensed oxygen for the pneumatic-tube service throughout the building, operates the four paper elevators from the press-room to the mail and delivery department, and also supplies power for the pneumatic hoist from the Publication Office to the composing-room.

There are 18 elevators, or "lifts," mostly of the "Otis" make, in the building, including three for tenants, one for editors and reporters, two for other employés, one for stereotype plates, four for printed papers, one for rolls of paper, one for coal, one for the restaurant, and one for "copy."

The highest business elevator in existence is the circular lift, just to the right of the main entrance, exclusively for the use of the editorial and reportorial staffs. The well rises to the sixteenth story in the dome, and to look down into it when the car is at the bottom is like a peep at the centre of the earth.

Every one of the 149 rentable offices in the building is supplied with all conveniences. Hot and cold water, gas and electric light, telephone wires, steam heat, messenger call boxes, mail shoots, and other modern notions are on every floor, and most of them in every room. The systems of steam heat, ventilation, and plumbing are the most perfect that can be devised. Every room has an abundance of light, and from every window there is a fine view of the great American metropolis. THE WORLD itself utilizes 79 rooms in the structure.

The History of the World.

A BRIEF GLANCE AT ITS PHENOMENAL HISTORY AND AT SOME OF ITS RECENT NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

THE transformation of THE WORLD after its purchase by Mr. Pulitzer, May 10, 1883, was prompt and thorough. The banner of Public Service was immediately raised. The building of a Public Institution was at once begun.

Mr. Pulitzer's inaugural editorial, published the following morning, was as follows:

The entire WORLD *newspaper property has been purchased by the undersigned, and will from this day on be under different management—different in men, measures, and methods—different in purpose, policy, and principle—different in objects and interests—different in sympathies and convictions—different in head and heart. Performance is better than promise. Exuberant assurances are cheap. I make none. I simply refer the public to the new* WORLD *itself, which henceforth shall be the daily evidence of its own growing improvement, with forty-eight daily witnesses in its forty-eight columns.*

There is room in this great and growing city for a journal that is not only cheap but bright, not only bright but large, not only large but truly Democratic—dedicated to the cause of the people rather than that of purse-potentates—devoted more to the news of the New than the Old World—that will expose all fraud and sham, fight all public evils and abuses—that will serve and battle for the people with earnest sincerity.

In that cause and for that end solely the new WORLD *is hereby enlisted and committed to the attention of the intelligent public.* JOSEPH PULITZER.

THE JOURNALISTIC REVOLUTION.

Only a consultation of the files of the New York newspapers can adequately show the progress of the journalistic revolution that began in May, 1883. It has been a revolution upward and not downward. THE WORLD has not only made itself, but has spurred the development of its contemporaries. The journalism of the entire country has felt and acknowledged the impetus. American newspapers to-day are bigger and better, more prosperous and more influential because of THE WORLD. The increase in circulation began immediately. On May 29, 1883, a gain of 35 per cent. in less than three weeks was announced. On June 15, 1883, the circulation was double the highest figures of the paper during its most flourishing period under Mr. Marble. August 11, 1883, it was announced that the paid circulation of THE WORLD had more than doubled in three months. The growth of THE WORLD kept on with clock-like regularity. September 2, 1884, THE WORLD for the first time passed the 100,000 mark, the exact circulation being 103,670. On November 5, 1884, the day after the Presidential election, THE WORLD sold 223,680 copies. May 3, 1885, with no unusual news, THE WORLD turned its 150,000 mark. July 19, 1885, "a million a week" was announced for the first time. Thus the circulation has proceeded from a daily average of 22,331 copies for 1882 to a daily average of **316,636** copies for 1890.

The universality of THE WORLD's circulation has been shown by repeated canvasses of the city and country. Its mail-bags go to the uttermost corners of the earth. No party line makes the circle

INVENTION, THE FIRST TORCH-BEARER.

of its readers. Absolute impartiality and independence in its news columns have met with the confidence of men of all political beliefs. It is a paper for both the poor and the rich. It leads all competitors in Avenue A households, in Fifth Avenue palaces, at the headquarters of the popular political and social organizations of the East and West sides, and in the fashionable club-houses and leading hotels. THE WORLD, as the statistical records show, is emphatically a paper for all the people.

THE LEGION OF WORLD ADVERTISERS.

THE WORLD'S advertising also began to grow in volume immediately after the change of proprietorship. In 1883 the total number of advertisements was 86,577; 1884, 258,782 advertisements; 1885, 448,793 advertisements; 1886, 525,024 advertisements; 1887, 622,301 advertisements; 1888, 651,141 advertisements; 1889, 702,840 advertisements; in 1890, **782,794**. In October, 1890, THE WORLD published 70,772 advertisements, the largest number ever published in any newspaper in a single month.

THE RECORD OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

The real history of THE WORLD is the record of its Public Service. To "serve and battle for the people with earnest sincerity. In that cause and for that end solely the new WORLD is hereby enlisted," wrote Mr. Pulitzer, in his inaugural editorial, May 10, 1883. The original platform of THE WORLD, its persistent mission, the cause of its success in past and present, the inspiration and the only hope of its survival for greater triumphs in the future—the new WORLD as it was, is, and shall be—THE WORLD, in a nutshell, is Public Service.

For seven and a half years THE WORLD has been anti-monopoly and anti-plutocracy in spirit and deed. It has opposed "trusts" of every stripe. It has stood on guard at the poor man's sugar-bowl. It has shown up the Standard Oil Company in its conspiracies against legitimate rivalry. It has opposed the Bell telephone autocrats, and revealed the fraudulent nature of the patent on which that monopoly rests. It has been a scourge to stock-waterers, railroad-wreckers, and the speculative cornerers of the necessities of life.

BUILDING LIBERTY'S PEDESTAL.

Shortly after its change of proprietorship THE WORLD undertook to build Liberty's lagging pedestal by popular subscription. Its clientele was then too limited for the great task. THE WORLD is sometimes delayed, but it is rarely defeated. With a circulation and influence that had more than quadrupled, it again issued a call for subscriptions, March 16, 1885. The rich had failed to contribute. The committee was in despair. THE WORLD appealed to the people. On August 11 the fund was complete. Over $100,000 had been raised by over 120,000 contributors. Never before or since has a single agency, newspaper, or anything else raised so large a sum from so many people in so short a time.

A FEW OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF 1890

It is impossible to present here even a catalogue of THE WORLD'S achievements in the line of public service. Only a few of the most notable items of its work in 1890 can be referred to.

On February 10, 1890, THE WORLD began the publication of a series of articles of startling character, revealing the political corruptions of Matthew Stanley Quay, Senator from Pennsylvania and the Republican "boss," under whose leadership Benjamin Harrison was elected President. He was exposed not because he was a Republican, but simply because he was a public rascal. THE WORLD is against embezzlers of any political stamp.

The only answer which Senator Quay has made to THE WORLD'S direct charges of embezzlement and corruption has been an unbroken silence. The courts of New York are open to him for a remedy, but he has not sought it. The prominent Republican politicians, mentioned by name as having come to the relief of Quay with their checks at a critical moment, have not denied their part in the transaction. Quay and his party friends are silent, because they know the charges are true and susceptible of proof. In such a case silence is confession.

But Pennsylvania has spoken unmistakably in the defeat of Delamater, Quay's personal candidate for the Governorship. The normal Republican majority of 80,000 melted away before THE WORLD'S explicit evidence. The Keystone State electors have refused to shield criminality with their ballots.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS SECURED.

With the passage of the Weekly Payment bill, successfully urged by THE WORLD at the last session of the Legislature, the laboring millions take one more step toward their emancipation and the full enjoyment of the fruits of their own toil. This decisive victory was in line with the paper's work for the Saturday Half Holiday, its support of the eight-hour movement, and its never-ending attacks on the trusts and monopolies which oppress the poor.

On March 27 last THE WORLD struck a body blow at the Louisiana lottery. It showed how that illegal corporation had paralyzed a State and was swindling a nation of $13,000,000 a year. This was merely the opening gun of a campaign. When the bandits of the wheel attempted to gain a legal foothold in Dakota, THE WORLD sounded the alarm, exposed their infamous methods, and defeated their scheme. At last Uncle Sam has intercepted the golden stream which for years has flown through the mails into the pockets of the lottery plotters, and their field of operations is now much restricted.

THE NEW PRESS-ROOM OF THE WORLD IN THE PULITZER BUILDING.

THE EXPOSURE OF HILTON.

In its mission as an eradicator of evil in high places THE WORLD has not hesitated to expose the gilded dishonesty of Henry Hilton, plunderer of the Stewart estate. The full story of Hilton's extraordinary influence over the merchant prince was first detailed in THE WORLD's columns. From the moment of Stewart's death Hilton had reigned as master of his vast estate. He received a round million by a will he himself had drawn. He absorbed the enormous business of the great trade emporium. An estate of over forty millions dwindled to five millions or so in his hands. And when the widow of the merchant prince died, the poor, weak woman was in his debt! When the legitimate heirs of the estate, defrauded by Hilton, invoked the law, he paid several millions to compromise the suit—an essential confession of guilt.

But Hilton's deliberate wrecking of Stewart's charitable enterprise for the working-women of New-York was the blackest page in his record. Just before his death Stewart said: "I have made my money from the women of America, and I ought to do something for them, especially for the poorer classes." Therefore, he laid the foundations for the working-women's home, one of the noblest charitable conceptions the world has known. Unfortunately, he died before the great establishment could be opened, and the project was left in Hilton's hands. This violator of a great trust strangled the magnificent charity at its birth, and turned the working-women's home into the Park Avenue Hotel.

In the interests of public morality, and especially in the interests of the poor working-women of New-York, whom he so grievously defrauded, THE WORLD exposed this wrong-doer in high places. Not libel, but shameful truth it published, and it is ready at all times to meet the issue in a court of law.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHILDREN'S BILL.

THE EVENING WORLD, after a long and persistent struggle, has reformed, through the Legislature of 1890, the unjust law touching the commitment of children to charitable institutions. The pathetic stories of Tina Weiss, Alice Graham, Heyman Shapiro, and others, who have been returned to their parents by the paper's efforts, aroused widespread sympathy and made a lasting impression on the public mind. They merely personified the evils of a law that permitted a police magistrate to settle irretrievably and beyond any appeal the fate of a child. The right of revision by a higher court or by the same court, on the production of new evidence, was denied in these cases. But henceforth, in the State of New-York, any case of injustice in the commitment of children may be appealed within a reasonable time to the jurisdiction of the higher court.

The ousting of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., from the clerkship of the Court of Common Pleas and the punishment of the Flack divorce conspirators was a notable item of WORLD work in 1889–90. The work of the paper in furthering the ends of justice in the notorious divorce finally forced him from his official position into a well-merited obscurity.

ECLIPSING THE FABULOUS PHILEAS FOGG.

Around the world in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes, and 14 seconds! What newspaper in existence ever conceived or executed a more unique undertaking? THE WORLD's representative started out to beat the imaginary record of Jules Verne's imaginary Phileas Fogg at exactly 9 hours, 40 minutes, and 30 seconds o'clock, November 14, 1889. The correspondent went from West to East, crossing the Atlantic on the Augusta Victoria. Every detail had been arranged beforehand, including the purchase of all railway and steamship tickets and the tabulation of an itinerary. THE WORLD's voyager passed through London and Paris, making a detour to Amiens to pay due respects to Jules Verne. Thence via Brindisi, Colombo, and Singapore, the globe-circler steamed to the Orient.

All the world followed the voyager with intense excitement. The overland trip from San Francisco to New-York was a continuous ovation. A guessing match as to the exact time of the trip, with a free trip to Europe as a prize, augmented the interest. Nearly a million guesses were received. The globe-circling trip was undoubtedly the most popular newspaper feature of recent years.

The detailed cable dispatch last spring, giving all particulars of the remarkable disaster to the City of Paris, was a notable news achievement that merits conspicuous mention. A WORLD representative on the unfortunate steamer put ashore in an open boat while she was being towed along the Irish coast to Queenstown. Making his way to the nearest telegraph station he sent THE WORLD, by cable, one of the most graphic and thrilling stories of the sea ever printed. No other paper in existence had an account of the disaster until twenty-four hours afterward.

ITEMS OF THE WORLD'S PUBLIC SERVICE IN 1890.

The passage of a law providing for women factory inspectors.

The exposure of the Georgia slave gang system in the Spring of 1890.

An expedition to the far Northwest territory was undertaken in the early part of 1890 to solve the mystery of the alleged white girl reported to be held captive by the Blackfoot Indians.

In January, 1890, the New Jersey edition of THE WORLD presented a thorough exposure of Jersey City's gambling dens, giving to the grand jury ample evidence for prosecution and conviction of the offenders.

Recently the revelations of the fraudulent methods of industrial insurance companies and their agents have shown the necessity of sharper official supervision and more stringent laws to protect the poor from these harpies.

When Stanley emerged from the African wilderness the first man to meet him was a WORLD correspondent, and the first news of the explorer's return to the confines of civilization was sent by him. THE WORLD's mission to Africa was twofold—to meet Mr. Stanley and to make a thorough investigation of the African slave trade. Both of these objects were successful, despite extraordinary difficulties which beset the effort.

Metric System of Weights and Measures.*

The METRIC SYSTEM has been adopted by Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Peru, etc., and, except Russia and Great Britain, where it is permissive, by all European nations. Various names of the preceding systems are, however, frequently used: In Germany, ½ kilogram = 1 pound; in Switzerland, ⅜ of a metre = 1 foot, etc. If the first letters of the prefixes *deka, hecto, kilo, myria*, from the Greek, and *deci, centi, milli*, from the Latin, are used in preference to our plain English, 10, 100, etc., it is best to employ capital letters for the multiples and small letters for the subdivisions, to avoid ambiguities in abbreviations: 1 dekametre or 10 metres = 1 Dm.; 1 decimetre or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a metre = 1 dm.

The METRE, unit of length, is nearly the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian, of the distance between Equator and Pole The International Standard Metre is, practically, nothing else but a length defined by the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium bar at 0° Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Paris, France.

The LITRE, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a metre and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

The GRAM, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a metre, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

1 silver dollar weighs 25 grams, 1 dime = 2½ grams, 1 five-cent nickel = 5 grams.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866, when Congress enacted as follows:

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system, and the tables may lawfully be used for computing, determining and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The following are the tables annexed to the above:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Myriametre	10,000 metres.	6.2137	miles.
Kilometre	1,000 metres.	0.62137	mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
Hectometre	100 metres.	328	feet 1 inch.
Dekametre	10 metres.	393.7	inches.
Metre	1 metre.	39.37	inches.
Decimetre	1-10 of a metre.	3.937	inches.
Centimetre	1-100 of a metre.	0.3937	inch.
Millimetre	1-1000 of a metre.	0.0394	inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Hectare	10,000 square metres.	2.471	acres.
Are	100 square metres.	119.6	square yards.
Centare	1 square metre.	1,550	square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
Names.	Number of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kilolitre or stere	1,000	1 cubic metre	1.308 cubic yards.	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre	100	1-10 of a cubic metre	2 bush. and 3.35 pecks.	26.417 gallons.
Dekalitre	10	10 cubic decimetres	9.08 quarts.	2.6417 gallons.
Litre	1	1 cubic decimetre	0.908 quart.	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre	1-10	1-10 of a cubic decimetre.	6.1022 cubic inches.	0.845 gill.
Centilitre	1-100	10 cubic centimetres.	0.6102 cubic inch.	0.338 fluid ounces.
Millilitre	1-1000	1 cubic centimetre	0.061 cubic inch.	0.27 fluid drams.

METRIC SYSTEM.—*Continued.*

WEIGHTS.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of what Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier or tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic metre	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectolitre	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 litres	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo.	1,000	1 litre	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimetres	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimetre	15.432 grains.
Decigram	1-10	1-10 of a cubic centimetre	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	1-100	10 cubic millimetres	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	1-1000	1 cubic millimetre	0.0154 grain.

TABLES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO CUSTOMARY UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS AND THE REVERSE.

From the legal equivalents are deduced the following tables for converting United States weights and measures:

METRIC TO CUSTOMARY. — CUSTOMARY TO METRIC.

LINEAR MEASURE.

Metres — Inches.	*Metres — Feet.*	*Metres — Yards.*	*Kilometres — Miles.*	*Ins. — Centimetres.*	*Feet — Metres.*	*Yards — Metres.*	*Miles — Kilometres.*
1 = 39.37	1 = 3.28083	1 = 1.093611	1 = 0.62137	1 = 2.54	1 = 0.304801	1 = .914402	1 = 1.60935
2 = 78.74	2 = 6.56167	2 = 2.187222	2 = 1.24274	2 = 5.08	2 = 0.609601	2 = 1.82880 4	2 = 3.21869
3 = 118.11	3 = 9.84250	3 = 3.280833	3 = 1.86411	3 = 7.62	3 = 0.914402	3 = 2.743205	3 = 4.82804
4 = 157.48	4 = 13.12333	4 = 4.374444	4 = 2.48548	4 = 10.16	4 = 1.219202	4 = 3.657607	4 = 6.43739
5 = 196.85	5 = 16.40417	5 = 5.468056	5 = 3.10685	5 = 12.70	5 = 1.524003	5 = 4.572009	5 = 8.04674
6 = 236.22	6 = 19.68500	6 = 6.561667	6 = 3.72822	6 = 15.24	6 = 1.828804	6 = 5.486411	6 = 9.66608
7 = 275.59	7 = 22.96583	7 = 7.655278	7 = 4.34959	7 = 17.78	7 = 2.133604	7 = 6.400813	7 = 11.26543
8 = 314.96	8 = 26.24667	8 = 8.748889	8 = 4.97096	8 = 20.32	8 = 2.438405	8 = 7.315215	8 = 12.87478
9 = 354.33	9 = 29.52750	9 = 9.842500	9 = 5.59233	9 = 22.86	9 = 2.743205	9 = 8.229616	9 = 14.48412

SQUARE MEASURE.

Square Centimetres — Square Inches.	*Square Metres — Square Feet.*	*Square Metres — Square Yards.*
1 = 0.155	1 = 10.764	1 = 1.196
2 = 0.310	2 = 21.528	2 = 2.392
3 = 0.465	3 = 32.292	3 = 3.588
4 = 0.620	4 = 43.055	4 = 4.784
5 = 0.775	5 = 53.819	5 = 5.980
6 = 0.930	6 = 64.583	6 = 7.176
7 = 1.085	7 = 75.347	7 = 8.372
8 = 1.240	8 = 86.111	8 = 9.568
9 = 1.395	9 = 96.874	9 = 10.764

CUBIC MEASURE.

Cubic Metres — Cubic Feet.	*Cubic Feet — Cubic Metres.*
1 = 35.314	1 = 0.028 32
2 = 70.629	2 = 0.05663
3 = 105.943	3 = 0.08495
4 = 141.258	4 = 0.11327
5 = 176.572	5 = 0.14158
6 = 211.887	6 = 0.16990
7 = 247.201	7 = 0.19822
8 = 282.516	8 = 0.22654
9 = 317.830	9 = 0.25485

SQUARE MEASURE.

Square Inches — Square Centimetres.	*Square Feet — Square Metres.*	*Square Yards — Square Metres.*
1 = 6.452	1 = 0.09290	1 = 0.836
2 = 12.903	2 = 0.18581	2 = 1.672
3 = 19.355	3 = 0.27871	3 = 2.508
4 = 25.807	4 = 0.37161	4 = 3.344
5 = 32.258	5 = 0.46452	5 = 4.181
6 = 38.710	6 = 0.55742	6 = 5.017
7 = 45.161	7 = 0.65032	7 = 5.853
8 = 51.613	8 = 0.74323	8 = 6.689
9 = 58.065	9 = 0.83613	9 = 7.525

LIQUID MEASURE.

Centilitres — Fluid Ounces.	*Litres — Quarts.*	*Litres — Gallons.*
1 = 0.338	1 = 1.0567	1 = 0.26417
2 = 0.676	2 = 2.1134	2 = 0.52834
3 = 1.014	3 = 3.1700	3 = 0.79251
4 = 1.352	4 = 4.2267	4 = 1.05668
5 = 1.691	5 = 5.2834	5 = 1.32085
6 = 2.029	6 = 6.3401	6 = 1.58502
7 = 2.368	7 = 7.3968	7 = 1.84919
8 = 2.706	8 = 8.4534	8 = 2.11336
9 = 3.043	9 = 9.5101	9 = 2.37753

DRY MEASURE.

Hectolitres — Bushels.	*Bushels — Hectolitres.*
1 = 2.8375	1 = 0.35242
2 = 5.6750	2 = 0.70485
3 = 8.5125	3 = 1.05727
4 = 11.3500	4 = 1.40969
5 = 14.1875	5 = 1.76211
6 = 17.0250	6 = 2.11453
7 = 19.8625	7 = 2.46696
8 = 22.7000	8 = 2.81938
9 = 25.5375	9 = 3.17181

LIQUID MEASURE.

Fluid Ounces — Centilitres.	*Quarts — Litres.*	*Gallons — Litres.*
1 = 2.957	1 = 0.94636	1 = 3.78544
2 = 5.915	2 = 1.89272	2 = 7.57088
3 = 8.872	3 = 2.83908	3 = 11.35632
4 = 11.829	4 = 3.78544	4 = 15.14176
5 = 14.787	5 = 4.73180	5 = 18.92720
6 = 17.744	6 = 5.67816	6 = 22.71264
7 = 20.702	7 = 6.62452	7 = 26.49808
8 = 23.659	8 = 7.57088	8 = 30.28352
9 = 26.616	9 = 8.51724	9 = 34.06896

WEIGHT (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Grams — Grains.	Kilograms — Ounces Avdp's.	Kilograms — Pounds Avdp's.	Metric Tons — Long Tons.	Grains — Grams.	Ounces Avdp's — Grams.	Pounds Avdp's — Kilograms.	Long Tons — Metric Tons.
1 = 0.1543	1 = 35.274	1 = 2.20462	1 = 0.9842	1 = 0.4799	1 = 28.3495	1 = 0.45359	1 = 1.0161
2 = 0.3086	2 = 70.548	2 = 4.40924	2 = 1.9684	2 = 12.9598	2 = 56.6991	2 = 0.90719	2 = 2.0321
3 = 0.4630	3 = 105.822	3 = 6.61386	3 = 2.9526	3 = 10.4397	3 = 85.0486	3 = 1.36078	3 = 3.0482
4 = 0.6173	4 = 141.096	4 = 8.81849	4 = 3.9368	4 = 25.9196	4 = 113.3981	4 = 1.81437	4 = 4.0642
5 = 0.7716	5 = 176.370	5 = 11.02311	5 = 4.9210	5 = 32.3995	5 = 141.7476	5 = 2.26796	5 = 5.0803
6 = 0.9259	6 = 211.644	6 = 13.22773	6 = 5.9052	0 = 38.8793	6 = 170.0972	6 = 2.72156	6 = 6.0963
7 = 1.0803	7 = 246.918	7 = 15.43235	7 = 6.8894	7 = 45.3592	7 = 198.4467	7 = 3.17515	7 = 7.1124
8 = 1.2346	8 = 282.192	8 = 17.63697	8 = 7.8736	8 = 51.8391	8 = 226.7962	8 = 3.62874	8 = 8.1284
9 = 1.3889	9 = 317.466	9 = 19.84159	9 = 8.8578	9 = 58.3190	9 = 255.1457	9 = 4.08233	9 = 9.1445

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The measures of length and the weights are nearly, practically, the same as those in use in the United States. The English ton is 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton of the United States. The English hundredweight is 112 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The metre has been legalized at 39.37079 inches, but the length of 39.370432 inches, as adopted by France, Germany, Belgium and Russia, is frequently used.

The Imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1,536: 10 lbs. of water = 277.123 cubic inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

NAMES.		Pounds of Water.		Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States Equivalents.
gills	= 1 pint	1.25		34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
pints	= 1 quart.....	2.5		69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
quarts	= 1 pottle.....	5		138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
pottles	= 1 gallon.....	10		277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
gallons	= 1 peck.....	20	Dry measures.	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
pecks	= 1 bushel.....	80		2218.19	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
bushels	= 1 coomb.....	320		8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
coombs	= 1 quarter.....	640		17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

* FOR THE WORLD ALMANAC by W. A. Hauff, New York.

Domestic Weights and Measures.

Apothecaries' Weight : 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 2 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight : 20 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure : 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle.

Cubic Measure : 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure : 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure : 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure : 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile; 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariner's Measure : 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 1,760 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Square Measure : 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure : 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

FOREIGN MONEYS.

English Money: 4 farthings = 1 penny (*d*); 12 pence = 1 shilling (*s*); 20 shillings = 1 pound (£).
French Money: 10 centimes = 1 decime; 10 decime = 1 franc.
German Money: 100 pfennig = 1 mark.
Russian Money: 100 copecks = 1 rouble.
Austro-Hungarian Money : 100 kreuzer = 1 florin.
For United States equivalents, see tables of "Value of Foreign Coins in U. S. Money."

NOTE.—France, Belgium, Greece, Italy and Switzerland constitute what is known as the "Latin" Union and their coins are alike in weight and fineness, occasionally differing, however, in name. The same system has been in part adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Russia and Roumania, but they have not joined the Union. Francs and centimes of France, Belgium and Switzerland are respectively designated lire and centissimi in Italy; drachmai and lepta in Greece; dinars and paras in Servia; pesetas and centimos in Spain; leys and bani in Roumania; leva and stotinkis in Bulgaria. Similarly the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, employ coins of the same weight and fineness, their names being also alike. Most of the South American States possess a standard coin, equal in weight and fineness to the silver 5-franc piece, generally named a "peso."—*Whitaker.*

Interest Laws and Statutes of Limitations.

States and Territories.	Interest Laws.		Statutes of Limitations.		
	Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.
	per ct.	per ct.			
Alabama	8	8	20	6	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona	7	Any rate.	5	3	2
California	7	Any rate.	5	4	2
Colorado	8	Any rate.	6	6	6
Connecticut	6	†	..	6	6
Delaware	6	6	20	6	3
Dist. of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3
Florida	8	Any rate.	20	5	2
Georgia	7	8	7	7	4
Idaho	10	18	6	6	3
Illinois	6	8	7	10	5
Indiana	6	8	10	10	6
Iowa	6	8	10	10	5
Kansas	6	10	5	5	2
Kentucky	6	8	15	15	5
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3
Maine	6	Any rate.	20	6	6
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3
Massachusetts	6	Any rate.	20	6	6
Michigan	7	10	6	6	6
Minnesota	7	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3
Missouri	6	10	20	10	5
Montana	10	Any rate.	6	6	2
Nebraska	7	10	5	5	4
Nevada	7	Any rate.	6	6	4
New-Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
New-Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
New-Mexico	6	12	15	6	4
New-York	6	6*	20	6	6
North-Carolina	6	8	10	3	3
North-Dakota	7	10	26	6	6
Ohio	6	8	5	15	6
Oregon	8	10	10	6	1
Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6
Rhode-Island	6	Any rate.	20	6	6
South-Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
South-Dakota	7	12	20	6	6
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Texas	8	12	10	4	2
Utah	10	Any rate.	5	4	2
Vermont	6	6	6	6	6
Virginia	6	8	10	5	2
Washington	10	Any rate.	6	6	3
West-Virginia	6	†	10	10	5
Wisconsin	7	10	20	6	6
Wyoming	12	Any rate.	5	5	4

* New-York has by a recent law legalized any rate of interest on call loans of $5,000 or upward, on collateral security. † No usury, but over 6 per cent. cannot be collected by law.

INTEREST EARNED BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES DURING TWENTY YEARS.

The following statement, prepared by W. C. Wright, actuary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, shows the net average interest received by twenty leading American Life Insurance Companies from 1869 to 1889, together with the highest and lowest rate each year. The gradual decline in interest earnings, consequent upon the increase of wealth, is exhibited.

Years.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Years.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Years.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Years.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
1869	8.2	3.9	6.0	1875	8.4	5.6	6.5	1880	5.6	3.6	4.8	1885	6.0	3.9	4.7
1870	7.2	4.5	5.9	1876	8.2	5.3	6.1	1881	6.3	3.8	4.8	1886	6.7	3.9	4.9
1871	7.2	4.2	6.1	1877	7.7	4.8	5.6	1882	7.8	4.1	5.1	1887	5.6	3.9	4.7
1872	8.9	5.5	6.2	1878	7.1	3.4	5.1	1883	6.8	4.1	5.1	1888	5.3	3.7	4.5
1873	8.3	5.6	6.5	1879	6.7	3.8	5.0	1884	5.7	4.0	4.7	1889	5.6	3.7	4.6
1874	7.8	4.9	6.2												

Time of Transit of Mails.

Approximate Time of Mail Transit from New-York to Important Places of the World. Prepared by Authority of the New-York Post-Office.

From New-York to	Days.	Hours.
Amsterdam	10	6
Bahamas	3	15
Barbadoes	14	3
Berlin	10	2
Bermuda	2	20
Bremen	9	16
Brisbane, *via* San Fran.	35	..
British Columbia	8	..
Brussels	10	..
Cairo	25	11
Calcutta	40	11
Cape Town	28	11
Congo	52	..
Constantinople	14	..
Cork	8	2
Demarara	17	16
Dublin	8	10
Edinburgh	9	6
Florence	10	1

From New-York to	Days.	Hours.
Geneva	9	4
Glasgow	9	..
Guadaloupe	9	..
Guatemala	18	13
Hamburg	9	6
Havana	3	..
Havre	8	17
Hayti	9	..
Hong Kong, *via* San F.	31	2
Honolulu	11	8
Jamaica	7	12
Lima	19	19
Lisbon	12	..
Liverpool	8	15
London	8	11
Madeira	15	..
Madras	39	11
Madrid	11	..
Marseilles	10	2

From New-York to	Days.	Hours.
Melbourne, *via* San F.	42	17
Mexico, City of	8	..
Moscow	12	..
Nassau	3	..
Panama	8	2
Paris	9	2
Pernambuco	23	8
Rio de Janeiro	24	15
Rome	10	5
St. Domingo	15	23
St. Thomas	9	16
St. Petersburg	12	..
Shanghai, *via* San F.	32	..
Singapore	41	11
Sydney, *via* San Fran.	31	3
Tokio	31	6
Valparaiso	34	..
Vienna	10	18
Yokohama	24	..

Postal Information.

(*Revised December*, 1890, *at the New-York Post-Office, for* THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

ALL mailable matter for transmission by the United States mails within the United States is divided into four classes, under the following regulations:

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

This class includes letters, postal cards, and anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or anything containing writing not allowed as an accompaniment to printed matter under class three.

Rates of letter postage to any part of the United States, *two cents per ounce or fraction thereof.*

Rates on local or drop letters at free delivery offices, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where there is no free delivery by carriers, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

Rates on postal cards, one cent. Nothing must be added or attached to a postal card, except that a printed address slip may be pasted on the address side. The addition of anything else subjects the card to letter postage. A card containing any offensive dun or any scurrilous or indecent communication will not be forwarded. Nothing but the address must be placed on the face, or stamped side.

Rates on specially delivered letters, ten cents on each letter in *addition* to the regular postage. This entitles the letter to immediate delivery by special messenger. Special delivery stamps are sold at post-offices, and must be affixed to such letters. An ordinary ten-cent stamp affixed to a letter will *not* entitle it to special delivery. The delivery, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of the carrier routes. At non-carrier offices it extends to one mile from the post-office. Postmasters are not obliged to deliver beyond these limits, and letters addressed to places beyond must await delivery in the usual way, notwithstanding the special delivery stamp.

Pre-payment by stamps invariably required. Postage on all letters should be *fully* prepaid, but if prepaid one full rate and no more they will be forwarded, and the amount of deficient postage collected on delivery; if wholly unpaid, or prepaid with less than one full rate and deposited at a post-office, the addressee will be notified to remit postage, and if he fails to do so, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office; but they will be returned to the sender if he is located at the place of mailing, and if his address be printed or written upon them.

Letter rates are charged on all productions by the typewriter or manifold process.

Letters (but no other class of mail matter) will be returned to the sender free, if a request to that effect is printed or written on the envelope. There is no limit of weight for first-class matter.

Prepaid letters will be reforwarded from one post-office to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage. The direction on forwarded letters may be changed as many times as may be necessary to reach the person addressed.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

This class includes all newspapers, periodicals, or matter exclusively in print and regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, from a known office of publication or news agency, to actual subscribers or news agents, and transient newspapers and publications of this character mailed by persons other than publishers.

Rates of postage to publishers, *one cent a pound or fractional part thereof*, prepaid by special stamps. Publications designed primarily for advertising or free circulation, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are excluded from the pound rate, and pay third-class rates.

Publications sent to actual subscribers in the county where published are free, unless mailed for local delivery at a letter-carrier office.

Rates of postage on transient newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, *one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.* It should be observed that the rate is one cent for each four ounces, not one cent for each paper. These rates do not apply for transient publications mailed for local delivery by carriers at a Free Delivery Office. Second-class matter will be entitled to special delivery, when special delivery ten-cent stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage.

Transient second-class matter must be so wrapped as to enable the postmaster to inspect it. The sender's name and address may be written in them, but any other writing subjects the matter to letter postage. The name and address of the sender may also be written on the wrapper.

THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

Mail matter of the third-class includes printed books, pamphlets, engravings, circulars (in print or by the hectograph, electric pen, or similar process), and other matter wholly in print, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

The rate on matter of this class is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.*

Manuscript unaccompanied by proof-sheets must pay letter rates.

Third-class matter must admit of easy inspection, otherwise it will be charged letter rates on delivery. It must be fully prepaid, or it will not be forwarded. Its wrapper must bear no writing or printing except the name and address of the sender and a return request.

The limit of weight is four pounds, except single books in separate packages, on which the weight is not limited. It is entitled, like matter of the other classes, to special delivery, when special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage.

The name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from," may be written upon the package, and a simple manuscript dedication may appear in a book or upon the article enclosed.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER.

Fourth-class matter is all mailable matter not included in the three preceding classes, which is so prepared for mailing as to be easily withdrawn from the wrapper and examined. It embraces merchandise and samples of every description, and coin or specie.

Rate of postage, *one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof* (except seeds, roots, bulbs, cuttings, cions, and plants, the rate on which is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof*). This matter must be fully prepaid, or it will not be forwarded. The affixing of special delivery ten-cent stamps in addition to the regular postage entitles fourth-class matter to special delivery. (See remarks under "second-class matter.")

Articles of this class that are liable to injure or deface the mails, such as glass, sugar, needles, nails, pens, etc., must be first wrapped in a bag, box, or open envelope and then secured in another outside tube or box, made of metal or hard wood, without sharp corners or edges, and having a sliding clasp or screw lid, thus securing the articles in a double package. The public should bear in mind that the first object of the department is to transport the mails safely, and every other interest is made subordinate.

Such articles as poisons, explosives, or inflammable articles, live animals, insects, or substances exhaling a bad odor will not be forwarded in any case.

The regulations respecting the mailing of liquids are as follows: Liquids, not ardent, vinous, spirituous or malt, and not liable to explosion, spontaneous combustion, or ignition by shock or jar, and not inflammable (such as kerosene, naphtha, or turpentine) may be admitted to the mails for transportation within the United States. When contained in glass bottles or vials, such bottles or vials must be strong enough to stand the shock of handling in the mails, and must be enclosed in a wooden or papier-mache block or tube not less than three sixteenths of an inch thick in the thinnest part, strong enough to support the weight of mails piled in bags, and resist rough handling; and there must be provided, between the bottle and its wooden case, a cushion of cork-crumbs, cotton, felt, asbestos, or some other absorbent, sufficient to protect the glass from shock in handling; the block or tube to be impervious to liquids, including oils, and to be closed by a tightly fitting screw-lid of wood or metal, with a rubber or other pad so adjusted as to make the block or tube water-tight and to prevent the leakage of the contents, in case of breaking of the glass. When enclosed in a tin cylinder, metal case or tube, such cylinder, case or tube should have a screw-lid with a rubber or cork cushion inside in order to make the same water-tight, and should be securely fastened in a wooden or papier-mache block (open only at one end), and not less in thickness and strength than above prescribed. It would be well always to consult the postmaster in reference to the proposed mailing of liquids. The limit of admissible liquids and oils is not exceeding four ounces, liquid measure.

Limit of weight of fourth-class matter (excepting liquids), four pounds.

The name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from," also the names and number (quantity) of the articles enclosed, may be written on the wrapper of fourth-class matter without additional postage charge. A request to the delivering postmaster may also be written asking him to return the package if not delivered.

REGISTRATION.

All kinds of postal matter, *except second-class matter*, can be registered at the rate of *ten cents for each package* in addition to the regular rates of postage, to be fully prepaid by stamps. Each package must bear the name and address of the sender, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom addressed. Mail matter can be registered at all post-offices in the United States.

The Post-Office Department or its revenue is not by law liable for the loss of any registered mail matter.

MONEY ORDERS.

Domestic money orders are issued by money-order post-offices for any amount up to $100, at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding $5, five cents; for $5 to $10, eight cents; for $10 to $15, ten cents; for $15 to $30, fifteen cents; for $30 to $40, twenty cents; for $40 to $50, twenty-five cents; for $50 to $60, thirty cents; for $60 to $70, thirty-five cents; for $70 to $80, forty cents; for $80 to $100, forty-five cents.

When more than $100 is required, additional orders must be obtained, but not more than three orders will be issued in one day to the same payee, payable at the same office.

POSTAL NOTES.

These will be issued for sums less than $5, for a fee of three cents, and are payable to any person presenting them, either at the office designated on the note or at the office of issue within three months of date of issue.

LETTER-SHEET ENVELOPES.

The Post-Office Department now issues a combined letter-sheet and envelope of the denomination of two cents. The prices are as follows: one, three cents; two, five cents; five, twelve cents; ten, twenty-three cents; one hundred, $2.30; one thousand, $23.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Embossed stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers of several denominations, sizes and colors are kept on sale at post-offices, singly or in quantities, at a small advance on the postage rate.

FREE DELIVERY.

The free delivery of mail matter at the residences of the people desiring it is required by law in every city of 50,000 or more population, and may be established at every place containing not less than 5,000 inhabitants.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail matter may be sent free y legislative saving clauses—viz.:

1. All public documents printed by order of Congress, the Congressional Record and speeches contained therein, franked by members of Congress or the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House.

2. Seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or by any Member of Congress, procured rom that department.

3. All periodicals sent to subscribers within the county where printed.

4. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United tates, mailed only by officers of the same, publications required to be mailed to the Librarian of Congress by the copyright law, and letters and parcels mailed by the Smithsonian Institution. All these ust be covered by specially printed "penalty" envelopes or labels.

All communications to Government officers, and to or from Members of Congress, are required o be prepaid by stamps.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

(*From the United States Official Postal-Guide.*)

Mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars. The trouble of the post-office is much diminished if etters, when mailed in large numbers, are tied in bundles, with the addresses all in one direction.

Make the address legible and complete, giving the name of the post-office, county, and State. The ame of the street and number of the house should also be given on letters addressed to cities where etter-carriers are employed; while the letter will eventually reach its destination without a number, he omission is often a cause of hesitation and delay. In the case of letters for places in foreign ountries, and especially in Canada, in which country there are many post-offices having the same ames as post-offices in the United States and in England, the name of the country as well as the ost-office should be given in full. Letters addressed, for instance, merely to "London," without dding "England," are frequently sent to London, Canada, and *vice versa*, thereby causing delay, nd often serious loss. Letters addressed to Burlington, N. S. (Nova Scotia), often go to Burlington, ew-York, on account of the resemblance between S and Y when carelessly written. It would be etter to write out names of States in full.

Avoid, as much as possible, using envelopes made of thin paper, especially where more than one heet of paper, or any other article than paper, is enclosed. Being often handled, and even in the ail-bags subject to pressure, such envelopes not unfrequently split open, giving cause of complaint gainst officials who are entirely innocent in the matter.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail, except either by means of a oney-order or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewelry in an unregistered etter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose ands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to im.

See that every letter contains the full name and post-office address of the writer, with county and tate, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the enders were always fully and plainly written or printed inside or on the envelopes. Persons who ave large correspondence find it most convenient to use "special request envelopes;" but those who nly mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by writing a request to "return if not delivred," etc., on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street mailing-box, or into the receptacle at a postffice, always see that the packet falls into the box, and does not stick in its passage; observe, also, articularly, whether the postage-stamps remain securely in their places.

Postage-stamps should be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the address side of all mailatter.

Postmasters are not obliged to accept in payment for postage-stamps or stamped envelopes, rappers, etc., any currency which maybe so mutilated as to be uncurrent, or the genuineness of which annot be clearly ascertained. They are not obliged to receive more than twenty-five cents in copper r nickel coins. They are not obliged to affix stamps to letters, nor are they obliged to make change xcept as a matter of courtesy. They must not give credit for postage.

Letters cannot be carried out of the mail except in postage-stamped envelopes. There is no obection to a person who is not acting as a common carrier carrying a sealed letter, whether in a amped envelope or not; but to continue the practice, or receive money for so doing, would subject e party to a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars. Newspapers, magazines, and periodicals ay be carried out of the mail for sale or distribution to subscribers, but if they are put into a postffice for delivery the postage must be paid thereon.

It is forbidden by the regulations of the Post-Office Department for postmasters to give to any erson information concerning the mail-matter of another, or to disclose the name of a box-holder t a post-office.

Mail-matter deposited in any receptacle erected by the Post-Office Department, such as street ailing-boxes for the reception of mail-matter to be collected by letter-carriers, or boxes in railroad epots for the reception of matter to be collected by employés of the railway mail service, cannot e reclaimed by any one under any circumstances. Persons depositing letters in the latter, intended r city delivery, do so at their own risk, and cannot reclaim them except through the Dead Letter ffice.

Letters addressed to personstemporarily sojourning in a city where the Free Delivery System is

in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General Delivery," if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

All matter concerning lotteries, gift concerts, or schemes devised to defraud the public, or for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretences, is denied transmission in the United States mails. Applications for the establishment of post-offices should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, accompanied by a statement of the necessity therefor. Instructions will then be given and blanks furnished to enable the petitioners to provide the department with the necessary information.

The above rates, rules, and suggestions *apply to postal matters in the United States.*

GENERAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MAILS.

For rates of postage (except by Parcels Post) see next page.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles only by means of the postage-stamps of the country *in* which the articles are mailed. Hence articles mailed in one country addressed to another country, which bear postage-stamps of the country to which they are addressed, are treated as if they had no postage-stamps attached to them.

Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates of postage must be so wrapped that it can be readily examined at the office of delivery, as well as the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper.

Newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails to foreign countries other than those of the Postal Union should be wrapped singly. Those sent by publishers to regular subscribers in Canada and Mexico are transmissible as in domestic mails, except that packages addressed to Mexico must not exceed 4 pounds, 6 ounces in weight.

The United States two-cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico, to which countries the one-cent card is transmissible), but where these cards cannot be obtained, it is allowable to use for this purpose the United States one-cent postal card with a one-cent United States adhesive postage-stamp attached thereto.

Mail matter *of all kinds* received from any country of the Postal Union is required to be reforwarded, at the request of the addressee, from one post-office to another, or to any foreign country embraced in the Postal Union, without additional charge for postage.

All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails to and from foreign countries. Postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world will not be forwarded, being prohibited.

Newspapers and other periodical publications received in the mails from abroad under the provisions of postal treaties or conventions are free from customs duty.

Dutiable books forwarded to the United States from the Postal Union are delivered to addressees at post-offices of destination upon payment of the duties levied thereon.

The act of March 3, 1883, imposes a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on all printed matter not therein otherwise provided for, without regard to mode of importation. Under said act, all printed matter, *except newspapers and periodicals*, and except printed matter other than books imported in the mails for personal use, is subject to the regular duty of 25 per cent ad valorem.

Unpaid letters received from the Postal Union are chargeable with 10 cents per 15 grams (½ ounce) Insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

There are now in operation postal conventions for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the following countries—viz.: Switzerland, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, the Cape Colony, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Belgium, Portugal, Tasmania, Hawaii, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark and the Netherlands.

Upon receiving an international money order from the issuing postmaster, the remitter must send it, at his own cost, to the payee, if the latter resides in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Queensland, Cape Colony, France and Algeria, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Hawaii, Jamaica, Leeward and Windward Islands, and Constantinople.

But the order should be retained by the remitter if the intended beneficiary live in any of the following named countries: Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, British India, Egypt, Japan, Hong Kong, in which case it is of no value except as evidence of deposit of the sum therein mentioned. Another and different form of order will be forwarded to the payee by the exchange office in the country of payment.

The rates of commission or fees charged for the issue of all international money orders are as follows: For sums not exceeding $10, 10 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 20 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 30 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 40 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 50 cents.

Parcels Post.—Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by Parcels Post to Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, the Hawaiian Kingdom (Sandwich Islands), the Leeward Islands, the Republic of Colombia, Costa Rica and Salvador, at the following postage rate: For a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, 12 cents; for each additional pound or fraction thereof, 12 cents. The maximum weight allowed is eleven pounds—the extreme dimensions allowed for Mexico, Costa Rico and Colombia being two feet length by four feet girth, and for the other countries three feet, six inches length and six feet length and girth combined. Parcels must be wrapped so as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters. Poisonous, explosive, and inflammable substances are excluded. Parcels may be registered for 10 cents each to any of the above places, except Barbadoes.

Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

CANADA.

...tters, per ounce, prepayment compulsory	2 cents.
...stal cards, each	1 cent.
...wspapers, per 4 ounces	1 cent.
...erchandise and samples of merchandise, not exceeding 4 pounds, per ounce	1 cent.
...mmercial papers, same as to other Postal Union countries, see below.	
...egistration Fee	10 cents.

The correspondence exchangeable comprises letters (ordinary and registered), postal cards, newspapers, ...mphlets, magazines, books, maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, ...c., and patterns, samples and merchandise, including grains and seeds. Any article of correspondence may ... registered. Packages of merchandise are subject to the regulations of either country to prevent violations ... the revenue laws; must not be closed against inspection, and must be so wrapped and enclosed as to be ...sily examined. No sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form may be sent by mail ... Canada.

MEXICO.

Letters, newspapers and printed matter are now carried between the United States and Mexico at same ...tes as in the United States. Samples are 1 cent for 2 ounces; limit of weight, 8¾ ounces. Merchandise may ...ly be sent by Parcels Post. No sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form may be ...nt by mail to Mexico.

COUNTRIES OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

To the following countries and colonies, which, with the United States, Mexico and Canada, comprise the ...niversal Postal Union, the rates of postage are as follows:

...tters, per 15 grams (½ ounce), prepayment optional. (See paragraph "Unpaid Letters," preceding page.)		5 cents.
...stal cards, each		2 cents.
...ewspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1 cent.
...mmercial papers.	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents.
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof	1 cent.
...mples of merchandise.	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2 cents.
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 4 ounces, or fraction thereof	1 cent.
...gistration fee on letters or other articles		10 cents.

All correspondence other than letters must be prepaid, at least partially. For Parcels Post to certain West ...dia islands, and Central and South American States, see preceding page.

...gentine Republic.
...stria-Hungary.
...hamas.
...rbadoes.
...lgium.
...rmudas.
...livia.
...azil.
...itish Colonies on West Coast of Africa.
...itish Colonies in West Indies.
...itish Guiana.
...itish Honduras.
...itish India.
...lgaria.
...ilon.
...ile.
...olombia, U. S. of.
...sta Rica.
...go, State of.
...nmark.
...minica.
...uador.
...ypt.
...ance, including Algeria, Monaco, Tunis, Tangier, Cambodia, Tonquin.

French Colonies—
1. *In Asia:* French establishments in India and Cochin China. 2. *In Africa:* Senegal and dependencies, Reunion, Madagascar. 3. *In America:* French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, St. Pierre. 4. *In Oceanica:* New-Caledonia, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, Gambier.
Germany.
Great Britain and Ireland.
Gibraltar and Cyprus.
Greece.
Greenland.
Guatemala.
Hayti.
Hawaii and Samoa.
Honduras.
Hong Kong.
Italy.
Iceland.
Jamaica.
Japan and Jinsen (Corea).
Liberia.

Luxemburg.
Montenegro.
Netherlands.
Netherlands Colonies—
1. *In Asia:* Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes. 2. *In Oceanica:* New-Guinea. 3. *In America:* Surinam, Curaçoa, St. Eustatius.
Newfoundland.
Nicaragua.
Norway.
Nubia, Soudan.
Paraguay.
Patagonia, Eastern part.
Persia.
Peru.
Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores.
Portuguese Colonies—
1. *In Asia*, 2. *In Africa:* Cape Verde, Mozambique.
Roumania.
Russia, including Finland.
Salvador.
San Marino.
Servia.

Siam.
Spain, including the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the north coast of Africa, the Republic of Andorra, and the postal establishments of Spain on the west coast of Morocco.
Spanish Colonies—
1. *In Africa:* Fernando Po. 2. *In America:* Cuba and Porto Rico. 3. *In Oceanica:* Ladrone and the Caroline Islands. 4. *In Asia:* The Philippine Archipelago.
Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, and Malacca).
St. Thomas and St. Croix, W. I.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Trinidad, W. I.
Turkey, European and Asiatic.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.

COUNTRIES NOT OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Countries.	Letters, per ½ oz.	Newspapers, per 4 oz.
...tralia, except N. S. Wales, ...ueensland, and Victoria, via ...n Francisco	5	4
...ralia, all parts, via London ...d Brindisi	12	4
...e Colony	15	4
...a, via Brindisi	13	5
...Islands, via San Francisco	5	2*
...agascar (except French Station), British mail	13	4
Morocco (except Spanish possessions)	15	2†
Natal	15	4
New South Wales	12	2*
New-Zealand, via London	12	2*
Orange Free State	15	4
Queensland	12	2*
St. Helena	15	4
Transvaal	19	5
Victoria, Australia	12	2*

Registration allowed on letters to Australia and New-Zealand, 10 cents; on all mail matter to South African ...nies and States, 10 cents. *Per copy. †Per 2 ounces.

Record of Events in 1890.

Jan. 16. Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was installed as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn

Jan. 25. Nellie Bly completed a trip around the world in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes and 14 seconds.

Jan. 30. Sixth National Bank of New-York was closed.

Feb. 3. Secretary Tracy's wife and daughter were burned to death in Washington.

Feb. 3. Seth Low was installed as President of Columbia College.

Feb. 4. Richard Croker resigned the office of City Chamberlain of New-York.

Feb. 4. The centenary of the Supreme Court of the United States was celebrated in New-York.

Feb. 4. The Samoan treaty with Germany and Great Britain was ratified by the Senate.

Feb. 6. A federation conference of the Austrian colonies was held at Melbourne.

Feb. 7. The young Duke of Orleans visited Paris, and was arrested and imprisoned.

Feb. 10. The President proclaimed the Sioux reservation, South-Dakota, open.

Feb. 14. Speaker Reed's new rules were adopted by the House of Representatives, 161 to 144.

Feb. 20. The Carnegie Free Library at Allegheny, Pa., was opened.

Feb. 22. John Jacob Astor died at his home in New-York City.

Feb. 24. Chicago was chosen by the United States House of Representatives for the World's Columbian Fair.

March 4. The railway bridge across the Forth, near Edinburgh, 8,269 feet long, was opened to traffic.

March 5. Abraham Lincoln, son of the American Minister to Great Britain, died in London.

March 10. The Madison Square Theatre Company played "Aunt Jack" in Washington and New-York on the same day.

March. 10. The Blair Education bill was defeated in the Senate, 37 to 31.

March 14. The Tirard ministry in France resigned. The de Freycinet ministry was installed March 16.

March 17. Prince Bismarck resigned the German Chancellorship.

March 24. Mr. Balfour, Chief-Secretary for Ireland, brought forward the Government Irish Land Purchase bill.

March 26. Sheriff Flack, of New-York, resigned. General Sickles was appointed his successor, March 28

March 27. A tornado destroyed a part of the city of Louisville, Ky.

March 31. Ex-Sheriff Flack was sentenced to prison for procuring a fraudulent divorce.

April 13. Ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall died at Washington.

April 15. A convention of working girls' societies was held in New-York.

April 28. The Pan-American conference closed at Washington.

April 30. Ex-Congressman Taulbee was shot and killed by Charles T. Kincaid, journalist, in Washington, D. C.

May 1. The Bank of America at Philadelphia failed, carrying down other banks and the American Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.

May 3. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, died suddenly of apoplexy at Washington.

May 6. The insane asylum at Longue Pointe, Quebec, was burned with a loss of 100 lives.

May 13. The corner-stone of the New-York Masonic Hall, on Fifty-seventh Street was laid.

May 15. Commander McCalla, United States Navy, was suspended for three years for cruelty to seamen.

May 17. Miss Margaret Blaine and Walter Damrosch were married in Washington.

May 21. The McKinley Tariff bill passed the House of Representatives, 162 to 142, two Southern Republicans voting in the negative.

May 24. George Francis Train completed his trip around the world in 67 days, 13 hours, 3 minutes and 3 seconds. He stopped over one day in New-York.

May 29. The statue of General Lee was unveiled at Richmond, Va., amid a great concourse from all the Southern States.

May 30. The Garfield Memorial was dedicated at Cleveland, O.

May 30. The corner-stone of the Washington Memorial Arch in Washington Square, New-York, was laid.

May 30. The Texas Spring Palace at Fort Worth was burned.

June 3. President Carnot pardoned the Duke of Orleans, who was escorted out of France.

June 16. The new Madison Square Garden, New-York, was opened to the public.

June 17. Mary Anderson, the actress, was married to Antonio Navarro, at Hampstead, England.

June 18. The British and German treaty, settling their African claims and ceding Heligoland by England to Germany, was made public.

June 22. The city of Fort de France, Martinique, was nearly destroyed by fire.

June 22. President Menendez, of Salvador, died suddenly. A revolution followed, and General Ezeta seized the Government.

June 23. The new constitution was promulgated in Brazil.

June 27. The President signed the Dependent Pension bill.

June 28. Major Panitza was executed at Sofia, Bulgaria, for conspiring against the Government.

July 1. The Hendricks monument at Indianapolis, Ind., was unveiled.

July 2. The Lodge Force bill passed the House of Representatives by 155 to 149, two Southern Republicans voting in the negative.

July 2. Haverhill, Mass., celebrated its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

July 3. The President signed the Idaho Admission bill.

July 6. The Pope confirmed the removal of Dr. Burtsell.

July 7. Governor Nichols, of Louisiana, vetoed the Lottery bill.

July 7. London policemen went on a strike.

July 9. "Billy" Maloney and "Boodle" Alderman De Lacy surrendered themselves to the New-York authorities, and were admitted to bail.

July 11. The President signed the Wyoming Admission bill.

July 12. Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant were married in Westminster Abbey.

July 13. Over one hundred persons were drowned by a tornado on Lake Pepin, Minn.

July 13. General Fremont died of peritonitis in New-York.

July 15. The new Croton Aqueduct was opened in New-York.

July 15-Aug. 31. Hostilities existed between Salvador and Guatemala, during which several battles were fought with Salvadorean victories. Peace was finally proclaimed Aug. 31.

July 16. The National Line steamer "Egypt" was burned at sea.

July 18. The upper floors of the Western Union Telegraph Building, New-York, were burned.

July 26. A part of Lawrence, Mass., was wrecked by a cyclone.

July 26. An insurrection against the Government broke out in Buenos Ayres. Peace was restored by concession to the revolutionists, July 30.

July 28. The Armenian cathedral in Constantinople was mobbed by Mohammedans.

Aug. 4. Emperor William, of Germany, visited the Queen at Osborne.

Aug. 5. The Mississippi Constitutional Convention met at Jackson.

Aug. 6. President Celman, of the Argentine Confederation, resigned and was succeeded by Señor Pellegrini.

Aug. 6. William Kemmler was executed by electricity in Auburn prison, N. Y.

Aug. 8. A strike of the Knights of Labor on the New-York Central and Hudson River R. R. began. The strike was declared off Sept. 17.

Aug. 10. The German Emperor formally took possession of Heligoland.

Aug. 12. A great parade of the Grand Army of the Republic took place in Boston.

RECORDS OF EVENTS IN 1890—*Continued.*

Aug. 17. The Emperor William of Germany visited the Russian Czar.

Aug. 18. A tornado caused great destruction and loss of life at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Aug. 18. An accident on the Old Colony Railroad at Quincy killed 14 persons.

Aug. 19. Funeral of Cardinal Newman at Birmingham.

Aug. 22. General Barrundia, the Guatemalean refugee, was killed by Guatemalean officers on the American steamer "Acapulco" at San José.

Aug. 23. Robert Ray Hamilton was drowned in a river in Yellowstone Park.

Aug. 25. The United States cruiser "Baltimore" sailed for Sweden with the body of Captain Ericsson. It was received with imposing ceremonies at Stockholm, Sept. 16.

Aug. 26. McVicker's Theatre in Chicago was burned.

Sept. 11. A revolution broke out in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland.

Sept. 15. Strikers wrecked a train on the Hudson River R.R., near Greenbush, N. Y.

Sept. 16. The palace of the Alhambra in Spain was partially burned.

Sept. 17. The Portuguese Cabinet resigned.

Sept. 18. John Dillon and William O'Brien were arrested in Ireland for advising tenants not to pay rents.

Sept. 18. An accident on the Reading R.R., near Shoemakersville, killed 22 persons.

Sept. 29. Birchall was found guilty of the murder of Benwell, at Woodstock, Ont. He was hanged Nov. 14.

Sept. 29. A cotton centenary celebration at Pawtucket, R. I., began.

Sept. 30. The Senate passed the McKinley Tariff Bill 33 to 27.

Oct. 1. The first session of the Fifty-first Congress ended.

Oct. 1. The Emperor William of Germany visited the Emperor of Austria at Vienna.

Oct. 1. Sydney, N. S. W., had a seven-million-dollar fire.

Oct. 1. The President signed the McKinley Tariff Bill.

Oct. 3. The Count of Paris and party arrived in New-York.

Oct. 6. The President of the Mormon Church published a decree forbidding plural marriages of Mormons in the future.

Oct. 6. The Count of Paris visited General McClellan's grave at Trenton, N. J.

Oct. 7. The Dupont powder mills at Wilmington, Del., exploded with great loss of life.

Oct. 8. Chief-of-Police Hennessy of New-Orleans was assassinated by Italians.

Oct. 10. Dillon and O'Brien escaped from Ireland and sailed for America, arriving in New-York Nov. 2.

Oct. 10. Justice Miller was stricken with paralysis, and died Oct. 13.

Oct. 16. The Leland Hotel, Syracuse, was burned and several lives lost.

Oct. 21. Mayor Gleason, of Long-Island City, N. Y., was sentenced to five days' imprisonment for assault.

Oct. 26. The ninetieth birthday of Von Moltke was celebrated in Germany.

Oct. 30. In a collision off Barnegat the Spanish steamer "Vizcaya" was sunk with 70 lives.

Nov. 1. The first Japanese parliament opened.

Nov. 3. The Grand Hotel at San Francisco was burned.

Nov. 4. Professor Koch published his statement concerning his remedy for tuberculosis.

Nov. 6. Henry M. Stanley arrived in New-York from Europe.

Nov. 6. Cottrell, ex-mayor of Cedar Keys, Fla., was killed in Alabama.

Nov. 9. A revolt against President Bogran in Honduras was suppressed with the aid of American residents, and the rebel leader, Sanchez, was killed.

Nov. 10. A panic on the Stock Exchange, New-York.

Nov. 10. The British torpedo cruiser "Serpent" was wrecked on the Spanish coast with a loss of 173 lives.

Nov. 13. Ex-Senator Thurman's birthday was celebrated at Columbus, O.

Nov. 17. Captain O'Shea was divorced from his wife, who had deserted him for Charles Stewart Parnell.

Nov. 19. General Seliverskoff, Russian agent at Paris, was assassinated at his hotel.

Nov. 19. Princess Victoria of Prussia and Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe were married.

Nov. 20. Barker Brothers, stock brokers, failed in Philadelphia.

Nov. 23. King of the Netherlands died.

Nov. 25. Parnell was re-elected leader of the Irish National Party, but on Dec. 6 Justin McCarthy and 44 other Irish Members of Parliament withdrew from Parnell and elected McCarthy leader.

Nov. 26. Charles Francis Adams resigned the presidency of the Union Pacific Railway; Judge Dillon was elected his successor.

Dec. 2. A National Convention of the Farmer's Alliance began at Ocala, Fla.

Dec. 3. The International Copyright bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 139 to 95.

Dec. 4. King Kalakaua of Hawaii landed at San Francisco.

Dec. 5. The banking firm of Delamater & Co., Meadville, Pa., failed.

Dec. 10. The Pulitzer Building, New-York, was formally opened with appropriate ceremonies.

Dec. 15. The Sioux chief Sitting Bull was killed in a skirmish by soldiers in South-Dakota.

Dec. 20. Eyraud, the murderer, was convicted in Paris.

Dec. 24. Isaac Sawtelle was convicted at Dover, N. H., of the murder of his brother Hiram.

Dec. 24. At Kilkenny the opponents of Parnell triumphed in electing Sir John Pope Hennessy to Parliament by 1,171 majority.

Dec. 28. In a fight with Sioux Indians in South-Dakota, Captain Wallace and several soldiers were killed.

Dec. 30. Conferences of leaders of the Irish factions began at Boulogne.

The Conemaugh Flood.

The final report of the Flood Relief Commission upon the receipts and disbursements on account of the sufferers by the Conemaugh, Pa., Valley disaster of May 31, 1889, was rendered July 28, 1890. The total cash contributions, so far as the Commission was able to obtain information, were $4,116,891.58. Of this amount, $1,912,346.30 passed through the hands of the Relief Commission, divided as follows: Contributions sent to Governor Beaver, $1,236,146.45; contributions disbursed by Philadelphia Permanent Relief Committee, $90,000; by Pittsburgh Relief Committee, $560,000; by New-York Relief Committee, $516,199.48. The expenditures by the Commission were $2 845,140.83, of which $2,592,936.68 went to the relief of the Conemaugh Valley, $246,475.26 to the relief of other portions of the State, and $5,728.89 for general and office expenses. The cash in the hands of the Commission was $67,205.47. The loss of life in the Conemaugh Valley reached 2,142—932 males and 1,210 females. The widows left by the flood number 124; widowers, 198, and orphans and half-orphans, 5,650. Ninety-nine entire families were lost.

Death Roll of 1890.

Age at death is given in parenthesis; vocation, place, cause and time of death when known, follow.

Abbott, Benjamin Vaughan (59), legal writer, reporter of law cases, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 17.
Adler, Nathan Marcus (86), Chief Rabbi in the British Empire, Jan. 21.
Anderson, Martin B., D.D. (75), ex-President of the University of Rochester, Lake Helen, Fla., Feb. 26.
Anderson, Thomas C. (70), politician, member of the Louisiana Republican Returning Board of 1876, New-Orleans, April 2.
Andrassy, Julius, Count (76), Hungarian statesman, Volosca, Hungary, Feb. 18.
Aosta, Duke of—Prince Amadeus (54)—ex-King of Spain, Rome, Jan. 19.
Appleton, Daniel Sydney (65), publisher, New-York City, apoplexy, Nov. 13.
Astor, John Jacob (66), millionaire, New-York City, heart failure, Feb. 22.
Augusta, Dowager Empress of Germany (79), Berlin, the grippe, Jan. 7.
Baines, Sir Edward (90), proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, England, March 2.
Ballou, Adin (87), Universalist Divine, Hopedale, Mass., paralysis, Aug. 5.
Baker, Benjamin (72), veteran actor, New-York City, paralysis, Sept. 6.
Baker, George M. (58), playwright, Barnstable, Mass., Oct. 20.
Barnett, John (87), musician and composer, England, April 17.
Baxter, William E. (65), statesman, London, England, Aug. 10.
Beaufort d'Hautpool, Charles M. N. (86), French General, May 20.
Beck, James B. (67), United States Senator from Kentucky, Washington, D. C., apoplexy, May 3.
Beckwith, John Watrus (58), Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23.
Belknap, William W. (61), ex-Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., apoplexy, Oct. 13.
Belmont, August (73), banker and turfman, New-York City, pneumonia, Nov. 24.
Belot, Adolphe (61), French dramatist and novelist, Dec. 18.
Berghaus, Heinrich (93), geographer, Germany, Dec. 3.
Biggar, Joseph G. (61), Irish Home Rule leader, Clapham, England, heart disease, Feb. 19.
Billings, Frederick (67), railroad magnate, Woodstock, Vt., Sept. 30.
Blaine, Walker, Examiner of Claims in the State Department and eldest son of James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C., the grippe, Jan. 15.
Boehm, Joseph Edgar (56), sculptor, London, England, Dec. 12.
Boker, George H. (66), poet, ex-Minister to Russia and Turkey, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2.
Booth, Catherine M. (64), wife of "General" Booth of the Salvation Army, England, Oct. 4.
Boucicault, Dion (67), playwright and actor, New-York City, pneumonia, Sept. 18.
Bowen, Francis (78), Harvard Professor of Natural Philosophy, Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 22.
Boynton, John Farnham (79), inventor, Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 20.
Brace, Charles Loring (54), Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of New-York, Switzerland, Aug. 11.
Brown, James M. (70), New-York and London banker, Manchester, Vt., heart disease, July 19.
Brown, George William (78), Baltimore jurist, Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Sept. 6.
Bunce, Oliver B. (61), author, New-York City, consumption, May 14.
Burns, Sir George (94), founder of the Cunard line of steamers, England, June 2.
Burton, Sir Richard Francis (69), African explorer, Trieste, Austria, gout, Oct. 20.
Cairns, Earl—Arthur William Cairns (29)—England, inflammation of the lungs, Jan. 14.
Calmon, Marc Antoine (75), French statesman and lawyer, Oct. 14.
Carnarvon, Earl of—Henry H. M. Herbert (61)—Conservative statesman, ex-Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Somerset, England, June 28.
Chadwick, Sir Edwin (90), social economist, sanitarian, London, England, July 5.
Chamberlain, Selah (78), railroad magnate, Cleveland, O., Dec. 27.
Chapman, Orlow W. (58), Solicitor-General of the United States, Washington, D. C., the grippe, Jan. 19.
Charpentier, Louis Eugene (79), French painter, Paris, Dec. 18.
Chatrian, Alexandre (63), French novelist, Paris, Sept. 4.
Christiancy, Isaac P. (78), statesman and jurist, Lansing, Mich., cancer, Sept. 8.
Church, Richard William (75), Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Dec. 9.
Coburn, Joseph (55), pugilist, New-York City, consumption, Dec. 6.
Collier, Robert Laird (54), Unitarian clergyman, author, near Salisbury, Md., paralysis, July 27.
Cornell, Thomas (76), steamboat and railroad magnate, Kingston, N. Y., pneumonia, March 30.
Cowles, Edwin (65), editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, Cleveland, O., heart failure, March 4.
Crook, George, Major-General United States Army, Chicago, Ill., March 21.
Cummings, Joseph R. (73), President of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., May 7.
Daru, Napoleon, Count (82), French statesman, Paris, Feb. 20.
Davis, Nelson H. (68), Brigadier-General United States Army, Governor's Island, N. Y., apoplexy, May 16.
Deslandes, Raymond, dramatist, Paris, France, March 20.
Dexter, Henry Martyn (69), Congregational divine and editor, New-Bedford, Mass., heart disease, Nov. 13.
Dexter, Wirt (56), leader of the Chicago bar, Chicago, Ill., pneumonia, May 17.
Dodd, Amzi Smith (58), expressman, New-York City, brain-fever, Jan. 13.
Dodge, Ebenezer, LL.D. (70), President of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., peritonitis, Jan. 5.
Doellinger, Johann Joseph Ignaz (80), theologian and leader or the Old Catholic Movement, Munich, Jan. 10.
Doswell, Thomas W. (67), turfman, Hanover, Va., July 17.
Dows, David (76), merchant, New-York City, stone in the bladder, March 30.
Dowse, Richard (70), Baron of the Exchequer, Ireland, Tralee, March 14.
Drummond, Thomas (80), jurist, Wheaton, Ill., May 15.
Duryee, Abram (75), prominent New-York National Guardsman, New-York City, paralysis, Sept. 27.
English, James E. (77), statesman, millionaire, New-Haven, Conn., pneumonia, March 2.
Estey, Jacob (75), organ manufacturer, Brattleboro, Vt., heart clot, April 15.
Faulkner, Lester B., politician, Canaseraga, N. Y., Jan. 27.
Feuillet, Octave (69), French novelist and dramatist, Paris, Dec. 29.
Fisher, Elizabeth Jefferson (80), actress, New-York City, Nov. 19.
Fitz-George, Louisa (74), wife of the Duke of Cambridge, England, Jan. 12.
Fisk, Clinton B. (61), financier, late Prohibition candidate for President, New-York City, rheumatic fever, July 9.
Forepaugh, Adam (69), circus manager, Philadelphia, Pa., pneumonia, Jan. 22.
Fox, Daniel M. (70), ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, Atlantic City, N. J., March 20.
Fransecky, Edward F. (82), Prussian general, Wiesbaden, May 22.
Fremont, John Charles (77), statesman, ex-Major-General United States Army, New-York City, peritonitis, July 13.
Gayarro, Julian (40), Spanish tenor, Madrid, the grippe, Jan. 2.
Gibson, Oliver S. (81), Rear-Admiral United States Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20.
Gresley, Henri Xavier (71), French general and statesman, Paris, May 2.
Gull, Sir William W. (74), physician to the Queen, London, Jan. 29.
Hamilton, Robert Ray, New-York politician, Snake River, Idaho, drowned, Aug. 23.

DEATH ROLL OF 1890—*Continued.*

Harrington, Henry (67), senior reporter of the *New-York World*, Rutherford, N. J., March 13.
Harper, Fletcher (61), of Harper Brothers, publishers, New-York City, marasmus, May 22.
Hauselt, Charles (62), manufacturer, New-York City, pneumonia, Feb. 8.
Hedge, Frederick H. (85), Harvard professor of ecclesiastical history, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 22.
Heiss, Michael (72), Roman Catholic Archbishop of Milwaukee, La Crosse, Wis., March 26.
Henderson, Peter (67), horticulturist and seedsman, Jersey City, N. J., pneumonia, Jan. 17.
Hicks, Thomas (67), portrait painter, Trenton Falls, N. Y., Oct. 8.
Howe, Walter (41), New-York politician, Newport, R. I., drowned while bathing, Aug. 22.
Hull, James Bartine (87), Commodore United States Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17.
Karr, Alfonse (82), French novelist and poet, San Rafael, Oct. 1.
Kelley, William D. (75), "Father of the House of Representatives," Washington, D. C., intestinal catarrh, Jan. 9.
Kühne, Frederick (66), New-York banker, Paris, France, tumor in the stomach, April 19.
Lafayette, Edmond de (72), French senator and grandson of General Lafayette, Paris, Dec. 11.
Lapham, Elbridge G. (75), ex-United States Senator from New-York, 1881-85, Glen Gerry, N. Y., heart failure, Jan. 8.
Liddon, Henry Parry (61), Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, England, Weston, England, heart disease, Sept. 9.
Lincoln, Abraham (17), only son of Minister Robert T. Lincoln, London, England, malignant carbuncle, March 5.
Loring, Edward G. (88), jurist, Winthrop, Mass., June 19.
Lyning, Nicholas, millionaire, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12.
Lyman, Chester S. (76), astronomer, New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 29.
Manchester, Duke of—William Drogo Montague (66)—England, March 21.
Manisty, Sir Henry (82), jurist, London, Jan. 31.
McAlpine, William J. (77), civil engineer, New-Brighton, Staten Island, general debility, Feb. 16.
McCrary, George W. (54), Secretary of War under President Hayes, St. Joseph, Mo., tumor of the stomach, June 23.
McDermott, Hugh F. (55), journalist, poet, Jersey City, N. J., June 4.
McLean, James M. (71), President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New-York City, pneumonia, May 13.
McLean, Washington (74), former proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.
McMickan, William (69), formerly Commodore of the Cunard Steamship Fleet, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
Mallet, Sir Louis (66), diplomatist, writer on international subjects, England, the grippe, Feb. 17.
Marston, Gilman (79), ex-United States Senator from New-Hampshire, ex-Brigadier-General United States Army, Exeter, N. H., July 3.
Marston, Westland (70), poet and dramatist, England, Jan. 8.
Mather, Richard H. (55), Greek scholar, Amherst, Mass., cancer, April 17.
Miller, Samuel F. (74), Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C., paralysis, Oct. 13.
Mitchell, Charles L. (4.., ex-Representative in Congress from Connecticut, New-York City, March 1.
Moffat, James Clement (79), Professor of Church History, Princeton, N. J., June 7.
Molesworth, William Nassau (74), historical writer and former, England, Dec. 19.
Montpensier, Duke of—Anthony of Orleans (68)—Madrid, Feb. 4.
Morgan, Juntus S. (76), banker, Monte Carlo, Italy, accident, April 8.
Morgan, Matt (51), painter, scenic artist, New-York City, pericarditis, June 2.
Mullet, A. B. (56), Government architect, Washington, D. C., suicide, Oct. 20.
Muzio, Emanuel, musical conductor, Paris, Dec. 2.
Napier of Magdala—Baron (79)—British field-marshal, England, the grippe, Jan. 14.
Nasmyth, James (82), engineer, Scotland, May 7.
Nathal, Lewis—Count Louis F. de Plainval (46)—dramatist, pneumonia, New-York City, Jan. 2.
Nehrbas, Charles J. (49), jurist, New-York City, consumption, March 15.
Newman, John Henry (90), Cardinal, Birmingham, England, pneumonia, Aug. 11.
Normanby, Marquis of (70), statesman, England, April 7.
Noyes, Edward F. (57), statesman and ex-Minister to France, Cincinnati, O., paralysis, Sept. 4.
O'Brien, John J. (47), Republican local politician, New-York, April 27.
O'Reilly, John Boyle (46), poet and editor, Boston, Mass., Aug. 10.
Pallotti, Luigi (61), Cardinal, Italy, July 30.
Parker, Amasa J. (83), jurist, Albany, N. Y., May 13.
Parkhurst, George A. (50), actor, New-York City, July 2.
Pecci, Joseph (83), Cardinal, brother of the Pope, Rome, pneumonia, Feb. 8.
Pelzotto, Benjamin F. (55), representative Hebrew, New-York City, Sept. 18.
Pelton, Guy R. (63), New-York public official, Republican politician, Grand Cañon, Wyo., July 24.
Peters, Christian H. F. (77), astronomer, Clinton, N. Y., July 19.
Phelps, Austin (70), author and Andover Professor of Sacred History, Bar Harbor, Me., Oct. 13.
Pierson, Henry R. (70), financier, Albany, N. Y., bronchitis, Jan. 1.
Pitshke, William F. (41), Judge of the City Court of New-York, Heidelberg, heart disease, Jan. 26.
Polleck, James (79), statesman, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, Lock Haven, Pa., April 19.
Quackenbush, Stephen P. (63), Rear-Admiral United States Navy, Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.
Radford, William, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.
Randall, Samuel J. (61), statesman, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., April 13.
Reilly, Edward F. (33), County Clerk of New-York, New-York City, typhoid-fever, Sept. 28.
Riddleberger, Harrison H. (46), ex-Senator of United States from Virginia, Woodstock, Va., Jan. 24.
Robert-Fleury, Joseph Nicholas (93), painter, Paris, May 5.
Rogers, James E. Thorold (66), political economist, Oxford, England, Oct. 13.
Ronconi, Giorgio (80), baritone singer, Madrid, Jan. 9.
Roome, Charles (77), eminent Free Mason, New-York City, bronchitis, June 28.
Rosebery, Countess of—Hannah Rothschild—England, typhoid-fever, Nov. 19.
Rowan, Stephen C. (87), Vice-Admiral United States Navy, Washington, D. C., March 31.
Salamanca, General, Captain-General of Cuba, Havana, Feb. 6.
Sanger, George P. (79), jurist, author, Swampscott, Mass., July 3.
Scammon, Jonathan Y. (78), public-spirited citizen, founder of the *Inter-Ocean*, Chicago, Ill., March 17.
Schenck, Robert Cumming (80), ex-Major-General United States Army, ex-Minister to Great Britain, pneumonia, March 23.
Schuyler, Eugene (50), diplomatist, Consul-General at Cairo, Cairo, Egypt, July 18.
Schuyler, George L. (79), yachtsman, historical writer, on board the yacht "Electra," in New-London harbor, heart disease, July 30.
Shillaber, Benjamin P. (76) ("Mrs. Partington"), humorist and journalist, Chelsea, Mass., gout, Nov. 25.
Sickel, Horatio G. (73), ex-Major-General United States Volunteers, Philadelphia, Pa., heart failure, April 17.
Smith, James Milton, jurist, Columbus, Ga., Nov. 25.
Snow, Augustin (65), veteran journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 9.
Spinner, Francis E., ex-United States Treasurer, Florida, cancer of the face, Dec. 30.

DEATH ROLL OF 1890—*Continued.*

Steedman, Charles (80), Rear-Admiral United States Navy, Washington, D. C., physical decay, Nov. 13.
Stevenson, Charles Clark (64). Governor of Nevada, Carson City, Nev., typhoid-fever. Sept. 21.
Stuart, George H. (74), philanthropist, Philadelphia, Pa., April 11.
Swope, Cornelius E., D.D. (63), Episcopal divine, New-York City, paralysis of the heart, March 28.
Sydney, Earl—John Robert Townshend (85), ex-Lord Chamberlain, England, Feb. 14.
Terry, Alfred H. (63), Major-General United States Army, New-Haven, Conn., Bright's disease, Dec. 16.
Thomas, Philip Francis (80), ex-Secretary of Treasury, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2.
Thomson, William, D.D. (71), Archbishop of York, England, Dec. 24.
Thurber, George (68), botanist, Passaic, N. J., April 2.
Tseng, Chitse, Marquis (50), Chinese statesman, Peking, April 12.
Vance, Samuel B. H. (76), ex-Mayor of New-York, Douglaston, L. I., Aug. 9.
Vandenhoff, Charles H. (40), actor, Seattle, Wash., April 30.
Wilder, David (69), United States Representative in Congress from New-York, Oneonta, N. Y., April 1.
Wilcox, Cadmus M. (64), ex-Confederate General, Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.
William III. (73), King of the Netherlands, The Hague, Nov. 23.
White, Julius (74), ex-Minister to the Argentine Republic, Cazenovia, N. Y., May 12.
Zanzibar, Sultan of—Khalifah ben Said (43)—Zanzibar, Feb. 13.

The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

At the time that THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1890 went to press, the question of the location of the world's fair, to be held in commemoration of the discovery of America in 1492, was pending a decision in Congress. Four cities contested for the recognition of Congress—New-York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington. On February 24, 1890, the House of Representatives balloted for the location.

CHICAGO SELECTED.

There were eight ballots taken, and Chicago was chosen on the final vote. The following is a summary of the ballots:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chicago	115	121	127	134	140	149	152	157
New-York	72	83	92	95	110	116	107	107
St. Louis	61	59	53	48	38	28	29	25
Washington	56	46	34	29	24	19	16	18
Scattering	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	305	309	306	306	312	312	304	307
Necessary to choice	153	155	154	154	157	157	153	154

ACTION BY CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH THE FAIR.

In March, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, introduced a bill in the Senate to authorize and establish the exposition at Chicago. It was referred to a special committee of the two houses, which reported a bill which passed and was approved by the President, April 25, 1890. The act is entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the product of the soil, mine and sea in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois."

The act provides for a commission, to be designated as **The World's Columbian Commission,** to be composed of two commissioners from each State and Territory and from the District of Columbia, and eight commissioners at large. The commissioners from the States and Territories are to be appointed by the respective governors thereof, and those at large and from the District of Columbia by the President. The compensation of these commissioners must not exceed six dollars per day when they are necessarily away from home on the business of the commission, and actual travelling expenses. Provision is also made for the appointment of alternates.

The Secretary of State is directed to notify the governors to appoint the commissioners. When all are appointed they shall meet at Chicago and organize, and are authorized to accept such site and plans as are submitted by the corporation of the State of Illinois, already in existence, known as "The World's Exposition of 1892," provided that that corporation gives evidence of the possession of a bona fide subscribed capital stock of $5,000,000 and that it can secure an additional $5,000,000, making $10,000,000 in all.

The commission is directed to determine the plan and scope of the exposition, allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification of exhibits, appoint judges and examiners, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. And it is also required to appoint a board of lady managers.

The act directs that a dedication of the buildings of the exposition shall take place with appropriate ceremonies October 12, 1892, and the exposition shall be open not later than May 1, 1893, and closed not later than October 30, 1893.

Whenever the President shall be notified by the commission that the preliminary provisions of the act have been complied with, he shall make a proclamation setting forth the time the exposition

shall open and close, and inviting foreign nations to take part therein, and appoint representatives thereto.

Articles imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition in the exposition shall be admitted duty free, but if afterward sold for consumption in the United States shall pay the customary duty.

Provision is made for Government exhibits and the erection of a Government building or buildings, to cost not exceeding $400,000. The entire sum for which the Government of the United States is liable on account of this special exhibit must not exceed $1,500,000. It is declared that nothing in the act shall be construed to create any liability of the United States for any debt or obligation incurred by the Commission in excess of the appropriations made by Congress.

A NAVAL REVIEW IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Section 8 of the act provides "that the President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New-York Harbor in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States Navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads and to proceed thence to said review."

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

The commissioners were appointed, and the first session of the commission was held at Chicago June 26. Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen president, and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, secretary. The local corporation, after much discussion and several changes, had finally selected Jackson Park and a part of the Lake Front of the city as the dual sites for the exposition, and this action was ratified by the commission. At the second meeting of the commission, beginning September 15, a director-general was elected, a board of lady managers appointed, the classification of the exhibits commenced, and architectural designs for the buildings considered. The President of the United States was subsequently notified that all the preliminary requirements of the act of Congress had been complied with, and in accordance with the law, therefore, on December 24, he issued his proclamation, as follows:

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A Proclamation: Whereas, Satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum, not less than $10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of said exposition, has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of Section 10 of an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 25, 1892.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened on the 1st day of May, in the year 1893, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year. And, in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history, and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives thereto, and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 24th day of December, 1892, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

[Seal.] BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President,
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

OFFICERS.

The following are the principal officials of the World's Columbian Exposition:

President of the Commission—Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan.
Secretary—John T. Dickinson, of Texas.
Board of Reference and Control—T. W. Palmer, Chairman; J. A. McKenzie, Ky.; E. B. Martindale, Ind.; William Lindsay, Ky.; M. H. DeYoung, Cal.; Thomas M. Waller, Conn.; George W. V. Massey, Del.; J. W. St. Clair, W. Va. *On the part of the Local Commissioners*—Lyman J. Gage, Chairman; Thomas B. Bryan, Edwin Walker, E. T. Jeffery, Ferd. W. Peck, William E. Strong, Fred. S. Winston, Potter Palmer.
Director-General—George R. Davis, of Illinois.
President of the Board of Lady Managers—Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Ill.; *Secretary*, Miss Phœbe Cousins, of Mo.
President of the Local Board of Directors—Lyman J. Gage; *Vice-Presidents*—Thomas B. Bryan and Potter Palmer—*Secretary*, Benjamin Butterworth.

A world's fair, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, will be opened at Rio de Janeiro, under the auspices of the Brazilian Government, in November, 1892.

In Spain a royal decree was issued, January 10, 1891, providing for the appointment of a committee to organize the celebration of the quadro-centenary of the discovery of America. It is provided by the decree that Portugal and the United States be invited to be represented on the committee. A feature of the celebration will be a congress to be held at Huelva to commemorate the departure of Columbus. In Madrid there will be exhibitions of the arts and industries of the period of Columbus.

The Eleventh United States Census.

"An act to provide for taking the eleventh and subsequent censuses" was approved by President Cleveland March 1, 1889. It provided that a census of the population, wealth, and industry of the United States should be taken June 1, 1890. The office of Superintendent of the Census was created with an annual salary of $6,000 attached.

The enumeration of the people of the United States began June 1, and was completed in about three months. The other branches of inquiry are still open, and at the time this edition of the Almanac was ready for the press, the Census Bureau had published only the preliminary and general population tables and the returns from a few scattered industries. But the entire work of the Bureau is well advanced, and it is expected that nearly complete results will be bulletined during 1891.

The results of the eleventh census will be printed in thirteen volumes. The first volume will give all the data as to population by States, counties and towns, nativity, color, etc.; volume two, health and physical conditions, vital and morality statistics; volume three, public schools, illiteracy, pauperism and crime, and churches and religious denominations; volume four, trades and professions; volume five, survivors of the late war; volume six, wealth, taxation, public indebtedness, and estimated values of property; volume seven, indebtedness of business corporations and individuals, including mortgage indebtedness; volume eight, agricultural statistics; volume nine, manufactures; volume ten, mines and mining; volume eleven, fish and fisheries; volume twelve, transportation, railways, navigation, telegraphs and telephones; volume thirteen, insurance.

The Superintendent of the Census is Robert P. Porter, of New-York. His Chief Clerk is Albert F. Childs. The Census Office is at the corner of Third and G Streets, Washington.

The following is a list of experts engaged in special work on the census, each having the title of special agent:

Agriculture—John Hyde and Mortimer Whitehead.
Churches—Dr. Henry K. Carroll, Plainfield, N. J.
Education—Professor James H. Blodgett.
Electrical Statistics—Allen R. Foote, Washington, D. C.
Farms, Homes and Mortgages—George K. Holmes, John S. Lord and John D. Leland.
Fish and Fisheries—Professor Charles W. Smiley.
Geography—Henry Gannett.
Insurance—Charles A. Jenney and Henry R. Hayden (life insurance), office of *The Weekly Underwriter*, New-York.
Indians—Thomas Donaldson.
Manufactures—Frank R. Williams, Edward Stanwood (cotton), William T. Sweet (iron and steel), Henry Bower (chemical industry), Henry T. Cook (pottery), Joseph D. Weeks (glass), G. W. Graeff, Jr. (manufactured gas), Peter T. Wood (mixed textiles), Byron Rose (silk and silk goods), S. N. D. North (wool and worsted).
Mines and Mining—Dr. David T. Day, R. P. Rothwell (gold and silver), John H. Jones (coal), John Birkinbine (iron ore), C. Kirchhoff, Jr. (copper, lead and zinc), J. B. Randol (quicksilver), Joseph D. Weeks (manganese, petroleum and natural gas), William C. Day (building stone), George H. Kunz (precious stones), E. Willis (phosphate rock), Dr. A. C. Peale (mineral waters).
National and State Finances—J. K. Upton.
Population—William C. Hunt.
Newspapers and Periodicals—S. N. D. North.
Pauperism and Crime—Frederick H. Wines.
Recorded Indebtedness—John S. Lord, Frederick W. Kruse, and George K. Holmes
Shipbuilding—Charles E. Taft.
Social Statistics of Cities—Harry Tiffany.
Transportation—Professor Henry C. Adams.
Vital Statistics—Dr. John S. Billings, Washington.
Wealth, Debt, and Taxation—T. C. Copeland, Washington.

Business Failures in the United States, 1886-90.

States and Territories.	No. of Failures.					Actual Assets.		General Liabilities.	
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Eastern States.....	1,480	1,671	1,372	1,331	1,325	$11,439,141	$18,485,359	$27,111,142	$38,525,505
Middle States..... ..	2,803	2,912	2,361	2,349	2,489	37,202,477	20,844,181	69,855,414	41,722,068
Southern States..... ...	1,655	1,909	2,008	1,910	2,170	14,371,592	8,094,640	23,740,240	16,484,826
Western States..... ...	2,500	2,756	2,607	2,310	2,536	18,862,425	13,521,748	35,090,662	27,985,847
Northwestern States...	1,132	1,426	1,166	925	1,011	6,157,712	5,513,514	10,587,856	9,958,784
Pacific States.....	1,032	935	890	821	926	4,655,759	2,793,976	8,136,950	5,246,421
Territories....	71	110	93	94	111	286,520	446,351	530,565	836,049
Totals United States.	10,673	11,719	10,577	9,740	10,568	$92,775,625	$70,599,769	$75,032,836	$140,359,49[illegible]

The number of failures in the city of New-York for a series of years was as follows: 1885, 372; 1886, 475; 1887, 421; 1888, 529; 1889, 673; 1890, 548. The actual assets of insolvents in New-York in 1890 was $21,040,983, and the general liabilities, $36,708,413.

These returns are made by Bradstreet.

Political Record of 1890.

Jan. 1-2. The Republicans of the Montana Legislature voted for W. F. Sanders and T. C. Power to be United States Senators. The Governor refused to give them certificates, but the Republican Senate admitted them.

Jan. 7. The Democrats of the Montana Legislature, claiming to be the legal Legislature, elected W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis United States Senators, and they received certificates from the Governor.

Jan. 9. Ohio Democratic legislative caucus nominated Calvin S. Brice for United States Senator on the second ballot, which was, Brice, 53; John A. McMahon, 13; John R. Thomas, 3; scattering, 4.

Jan. 14. Maryland Legislature re-elected Ephraim K. Wilson, Dem., United States Senator, the vote on the joint ballot being, Wilson, 66; Thomas S. Hodson, Rep., 34.

Jan. 14. Ohio Legislature elected Calvin S. Brice, Dem., United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being, Brice, 76; Charles Foster, Rep., 66; Murat Halstead, Rep., 1; Lawrence S. Neal, Dem., 1.

Feb. 10. The Gentiles triumphed in the Salt Lake City municipal election, beating the Mormons for the first time.

Feb. 25. Rhode Island Union Reform Party Convention at Providence nominated a State ticket, with Arnold B. Chace for Governor.

Feb. 27. The first Democratic Governor of Iowa since 1854 (Governor Boles) was inaugurated.

March 4. Iowa Legislature re-elected William B. Allison, Rep., United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being, Allison, 78; S. Bestow, Dem., 61; William Larrabee, Rep., 8.

March 5. Rhode Island Democratic State Convention at Providence nominated a State ticket, headed by John W. Davis, for Governor.

March 13. Rhode Island Republican State Convention at Providence nominated a State ticket, with Henry W. Ladd for Governor by acclamation.

March 27. A Farmer's Convention at Columbia nominated Ben. R. Tillman for Governor of South-Carolina.

April 2. Rhode Island State election. There was no choice by the people, and the Democrats, securing a majority of the Legislature in this and supplementary elections, chose the Democratic candidates for State officers May 27.

April 16. Oregon Republican State Convention at Portland nominated Binger Hermann for Congress and a State ticket. The ballot for Governor was, David P. Thompson, 152; Moody, 59; blank, 5; scattering, 2.

April 24. Oregon Democratic State Convention at Portland renominated Sylvester Pennoyer for Governor by acclamation, with a full State ticket.

May 8. Delaware Prohibition State Convention at Wilmington nominated William T. Kellum for Governor.

May 17. Kentucky Legislature elected John G. Carlisle, Dem., United States Senator, to succeed the late Senator Beck, the vote on the joint ballot being, Carlisle, 77; Silas Adams, Rep., 15.

May 29. Vermont Democratic State Convention at Burlington nominated a State ticket, with H. F. Brigham for Governor.

May 31. Alabama Democratic State Convention at Montgomery nominated Thomas G. Jones for Governor by acclamation, with a full State ticket.

June 1. Oregon State and Congressional election resulted in the election of a Democratic Governor and other Republican State officers and a Republican majority in the Legislature and for Congressmen.

June 4. Tennessee Prohibition State Convention at Nashville nominated Dr. D. C. Kelly for Governor by acclamation.

June 4. Maine Democratic State Convention at Augusta nominated Francis W. Hill for Governor. He died soon afterward, and the Convention reassembled at Augusta, July 2, and nominated William T. Thompson for Governor. A resolution favoring a high license law was adopted by a vote of 145 to 99.

June 4. Alabama Republican State Convention at Montgomery nominated a State ticket (all white men), with Noble Smithson for Governor.

June 4-5. Illinois Democratic State Convention at Springfield nominated candidates for State officers and endorsed General John M. Palmer for United States Senator.

June 11. South-Dakota Democratic State Convention at Aberdeen nominated a State ticket by acclamation.

June 11. Arkansas Union Labor State Convention at Little Rock nominated a State ticket, with N. F. Fizer for Governor.

June 12. Maine Republican State Convention at Augusta renominated Governor Burleigh by acclamation.

June 12. Missouri Democratic State Convention at St. Joseph nominated candidates for State officers.

June 17. Arkansas Democratic State Convention at Little Rock nominated a State ticket by acclamation, except that a ballot was had for State Treasurer, which was as follows: R. B. Morrow, 262; W. B. Woodruff, 239.

June 19. Vermont Republican State Convention at Montpelier nominated a State ticket, with Carroll S. Page for Governor. The ballot for Governor was, Carroll S. Page, 386; U. A. Woodbury, 337; M. W. Davis, 3.

June 24. Illinois Republican State Convention nominated Franz Amberg for State Treasurer on the second ballot by acclamation, the first ballot being, Franz Amberg, 410; J. Lindley, 335; Conrad Secrest, 131; Brown, 78; Willis, 73.

June 25. Minnesota Prohibition State Convention at St. Paul nominated a State ticket. The first ballot for Governor was, J. P. Pinkham, 79; J. W. Earle, 64; J. O. Barrett, 33. Mr. Pinkham was then nominated by acclamation.

June 25. Iowa Republican State Convention at Sioux City nominated a State ticket.

June 25. Pennsylvania Republican State Convention at Harrisburg nominated candidates for State officers. The second ballot for candidate for Governor was, George W. Delamater, 105; D. H. Hastings, 58; E. A. Montooth, 19; C. W. Stone, 15; E. S. Osborn, 4; H. C. McCormick, 2.

June 26. Maine Prohibition Convention at Portland nominated Aaron Clark for Governor.

July 2. Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Scranton nominated a State ticket by the following votes: For Governor, R. E. Pattison, 200; W. A. Wallace, 132; W. U. Hensel, 12; C. F. Black, 11; for Lieutenant-Governor, C. F. Black, 191; R. E. Wright, 157; for Secretary of Internal Affairs, W. H. Barclay, without opposition.

July 4. Kansas Prohibition State Convention at McPherson nominated a full State ticket by acclamation.

July 9. Arkansas Republican State Convention at Little Rock endorsed the Union Labor State ticket.

July 10. South-Dakota Independent (Farmer's Alliance and Knights of Labor) Party at Huron nominated a State ticket, with H. L. Loucks for Governor.

July 10. Vermont Prohibition State Convention at Burlington nominated a full State ticket, headed by Edward A. Allen for Governor.

July 18. Ohio Republican State Convention at Cleveland nominated a State ticket by acclamation.

July 17-18. Tennessee Democratic State Convention at Nashville, after several ballots, nominated for Governor John P. Buchanan, the candidate of the Farmer's Alliance.

July 17. Minnesota Farmer's Alliance State Convention at St. Paul nominated a State ticket. First ballot for a candidate for Governor, Ignatius Donnelly, 172; R. J. Hall, 170; Knute Nelson, 56; scattering, 34. Fifth and last ballot, S. M. Owens, 246; Donnelly, 28; Hall, 4.

July 22. Wisconsin Prohibition State Convention at Madison nominated a State ticket, headed by Charles Alexander for Governor.

July 24. Nebraska Republican State Convention at Lincoln nominated on the third ballot L. D. Richards for Governor and also a full State ticket.

July 24. Minnesota Republican State Convention at St. Paul nominated a State ticket, with William R. Merriam for Governor. The ballot for Governor was, Merriam, 350; Knute Nelson, 74; W. W. Braden, 34.

July 29. Nebraska People's Independent Party, composed of the Farmer's Alliance and Labor organ-

POLITICAL RECORD OF 1890—*Continued.*

izations, in Convention at Lincoln, nominated J. H. Powers for Governor, the vote being, Powers, 468; C. H. Van Wyck, 327; A. Coleman, 46; Guy C. Barnum, 25.

July 29. Mississippi voted for delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

July 29-30. Nebraska Independent Party State Convention at Lincoln nominated J. B. Powers for Governor and a State ticket.

July 30. Maryland Prohibition State Convention at Glyndon Park nominated candidates for Representatives in Congress.

July 30. Michigan Prohibition State Convention at Lansing nominated a full State ticket, with A. A. Partridge for Governor.

July 30. Tennessee Republican State Convention at Nashville nominated Lewis T. Baxter for Governor by acclamation.

July 31. North-Dakota Republican State Convention at Grand Forks nominated a full State ticket, with A. H. Burke for Governor.

Aug. 1. Michigan Union Labor State Convention at Detroit nominated a State ticket, headed by Eugene Belden for Governor.

Aug. 4. Kentucky State election for a Clerk of the Court of Appeals and delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

Aug. 4. Alabama State election. The Democratic State ticket was elected by heavy majorities.

Aug. 6. Oklahoma legislative elections returned a small Republican majority to the first Territorial Legislature, which was, however, organized by the Farmer's Alliance men, aided by the Democrats.

Aug. 6. Iowa Democratic State Convention at Cedar Rapids nominated a State ticket.

Aug. 7. Tennessee election for a Justice of the Supreme Court. A Democrat was elected.

Aug. 7. Georgia Democratic State Convention at Atlanta nominated Colonel William J. Northen for Governor by acclamation and other State officers.

Aug. 11. Wyoming Democratic State Convention at Cheyenne nominated a State ticket, with George W. Baxter for Governor.

Aug. 11. Wyoming Republican State Convention at Cheyenne nominated a State ticket, with F. E. Warren for Governor.

Aug. 12. Delaware Democratic State Convention at Dover nominated John W. Causey for Congress by acclamation, and Robert J. Reynolds for Governor, by the following ballot, Reynolds, 150; Pennewill, 14; Black, 10; scattering, 6.

Aug. 13. Texas Democratic State Convention at San Antonio nominated a State ticket, with General James S. Hogg for Governor.

Aug. 13. California Republican State Convention at Sacramento nominated a State ticket, with Colonel H. H. Markham for Governor. First ballot for candidate for Governor was, Markham, 299; W. W. Morrow, 286; N. P. Chipman, 46; L. U. Shippee, 30; E. F. Preston, 3. The Convention then stampeded to Markham.

Aug. 13. Kansas People's Party (Farmer's Alliance) State Convention at Topeka nominated candidates for State officers. Ballot for a candidate for Governor, J. F. Willetts, 397; Charles Robinson (afterward Democratic candidate), 101; W. A. Peffer, 15.

Aug. 13. Florida Democratic State Convention at Ocala nominated W. D. Bloxham for Comptroller by acclamation, and M. H. Mabrey for Supreme Judge.

Aug. 13. West-Virginia Democratic State Convention at Grafton nominated Daniel B. Lucas for Supreme Court Judge by acclamation.

Aug. 13-14. South-Carolina Democratic State Convention at Columbia was controlled by the Tillman faction by a vote of 218 to 70. The Anti-Tillman faction seceded, and an adjournment was had until September 2.

Aug. 14. Iowa Union Labor and Farmer's Alliance State Convention at Des Moines nominated candidates for State officers.

Aug. 14. Connecticut Prohibition State Convention at Hartford nominated a State ticket, headed by P. M. Augur for Governor.

Aug. 14-15. Nebraska Democratic State Convention at Omaha nominated a State ticket, with James E. Boyd for Governor. The ballot for candidate for Governor was, Boyd, 440; John H. Shervin, 109; remainder scattering.

Aug. 20. North-Carolina Democratic State Convention at Raleigh nominated candidates for the State Judiciary.

Aug. 20. Wisconsin Republican State Convention at Milwaukee endorsed the Bennett School Law and nominated a State ticket. Governor Hoard was renominated by acclamation.

Aug. 20. West-Virginia Republican State Convention at Martinsburg nominated Francis M. Reynolds for Supreme Judge.

Aug. 20-21. Idaho Republican State Convention at Boisé City nominated a State ticket, with George L. Shoup for Governor.

Aug. 20-21. Pennsylvania Prohibition State Convention at Harrisburg nominated a State ticket. The ballot for Governor was, Charles Miller, 260; John D. Gill, 192. Subsequently Mr. Miller declined, and Mr. Gill was substituted by the State Committee.

Aug. 20-21. California Democratic State Convention at San José nominated a State ticket, with E. B. Pond for Governor. First ballot for Governor was: Pond, 214; J. V. Coleman, 184; W. D. English, 195; A. C. Paulsell, 44. Fourth ballot, Pond, 455; Coleman, 134; English, 37; Paulsell, 5.

Aug. 26. North-Carolina negroes met in Convention at Raleigh and adopted resolutions demanding from the Republican National Administration a fair share of the offices for negroes.

Aug. 26-27. Idaho Democratic State Convention at Boisé City nominated a full State ticket.

Aug. 27. Ohio Democratic State Convention at Springfield nominated a State ticket, with George B. Oakey for Secretary of State. The ballot for candidate for Secretary of State was, Oakey, 428½; Arnold Green, 329½.

Aug. 27. National Convention of the Greenback Party (sixty delegates, presided over by George O. Jones) at Indianapolis adopted a platform.

Aug. 27-28. South-Dakota Republican State Convention at Mitchell nominated a State ticket, with A. C. Melette for Governor.

Aug. 27-28. Michigan Republican State Convention at Detroit nominated a State ticket, with James M. Turner for Governor.

Aug. 28. Wisconsin Democratic State Convention at Milwaukee nominated a State ticket, with George W. Peck for Governor. The first ballot for candidate for Governor was, Peck, 130; John H. Knight, 62; Gabe Bouck, 56; John Winans, 39; W. F. Bailey, 13. Sixth and final ballot was, Peck, 227; Winans, 57; Knight, 47; Bouck, 19.

Aug. 28. Indiana Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis nominated candidates for State officers. Second and final ballot for candidate for Secretary of State was Claude Matthews, 839; W. J. Hilligass, 330; John Lee, 133.

Aug. 28. North-Carolina Republican State Convention at Raleigh nominated candidates for Supreme Court Judges.

Aug. 28. Missouri Republican State Convention at Jefferson City nominated candidates for Supreme Judge and minor State officers.

Aug. 29. Arizona Republican Territorial Convention at Phœnix nominated George W. Cheney for Congress.

Aug. 29. Florida Republican State Committee met at Ocala and nominated candidates for State officers.

Aug. 29. Nebraska Prohibition State Convention at Lincoln nominated a full State ticket.

Sept. 2. New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention at Concord nominated Charles H. Amsden for Governor on the first ballot, the vote being, Amsden, 334; Thomas Cogswell, 158; D. B. Currier, 2.

Sept. 2. New-York Republican State Committee at New-York nominated Robert Earl, Dem., for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Sept. 2. Vermont State and Congressional election resulted in a Republican success by a largely reduced majority.

Sept. 3-4. Kansas Republican State Convention at Topeka nominated a State ticket, with Lyman U. Humphrey for Governor.

POLITICAL RECORD OF 1890—*Continued.*

Sept. 4. Iowa Prohibition State Convention at Des Moines nominated a full State ticket by acclamation.

Sept. 4-5. Texas Republican State Convention at San Antonio nominated a State ticket. The ballot for a candidate for Governor was: Webster Flanagan, 76; Charles Ogden, 319; J. P. Ousterhout, 17.

Sept. 8. Maine State and Congressional election. The Republicans were successful, the majorities being increased except in the Legislature.

Sept. 9. Delaware Republican State Convention at Dover nominated H. A. Richardson for Governor and J. P. Cannon for Congress by acclamation.

Sept. 9. Minnesota Democratic State Convention at St. Paul nominated a State ticket, with Judge Thomas Wilson for Governor. The ballot for Governor was, Wilson, 365; A. A. Ames, 104; remainder scattering.

Sept. 9. Kansas Democratic State Convention at Wichita nominated a State ticket, with ex-Governor Charles Robinson for Governor. It was endorsed by the Resubmission Republicans.

Sept. 9. The Republicans of Kansas, favoring a resubmission of the Prohibition Amendment of the Constitution to the vote of the people, met in convention at Wichita and endorsed the Democratic State ticket.

Sept. 9. New-Hampshire Prohibition State Convention at Concord nominated J. M. Fletcher for Governor.

Sept. 10. Indiana Republican State Convention at Indianapolis nominated a ticket for State officers.

Sept. 10. South-Carolina Democratic State Convention reassembled at Columbia under the control of the Tillman faction. A State ticket was nominated, headed by Benjamin R. Tillman for Governor. He was nominated by a vote of 269 to 40.

Sept. 10. Michigan Democratic State Convention at Grand Rapids nominated a State ticket with Edwin B. Winans for Governor.

Sept. 10. Massachusetts Prohibition State Convention at Worcester nominated a State ticket by acclamation.

Sept. 10. In Wyoming the first State election was held. The Republicans elected their State ticket and majority of the Legislature.

Sept. 12. Montana Republican State Convention at Butte nominated T. H. Carter for Congress by acclamation.

Sept. 13. Nevada Democratic State Convention at Reno nominated a State ticket, with Theodore Winters for Governor.

Sept. 15. Montana Democratic State Convention at Helena nominated W. W. Dixon for Representative in Congress.

Sept. 15. Arkansas State election. The Democrats were successful by the usual majority.

Sept. 16. Connecticut Democratic State Convention at Hartford nominated a State ticket. Informal ballot for a candidate for Governor: Luzon B. Morris, 303; James A. Hyatt, 93. Morris was then nominated by acclamation.

Sept. 17. Massachusetts Republican State Convention at Boston nominated a State ticket. Governor Brackett and Lieutenant-Governor Haile were renominated by acclamation.

Sept. 17. Connecticut Republican State Convention at New-Haven nominated a State ticket. The ballot for candidate for Governor was: Samuel E. Merwin, 98; Morgan G. Bulkeley, 51.

Sept. 17. Massachusetts Labor Party State Convention at Boston nominated a State ticket, with Charles E. Marks for Governor.

Sept. 17. New-Hampshire Republican State Convention at Concord nominated Hiram A. Tuttle for Governor on the first ballot, which was as follows: Tuttle, 412; John B. Smith, 95; Joseph A. Walker, 3; scattering, 8.

Sept. 17. Colorado Prohibition State Convention at Pueblo nominated a full State ticket.

Sept. 17-18. South-Carolina Republican State Convention at Columbia adopted a platform and decided to make no party nominations. The Republican State Committee, on Oct. 25, recommended Republicans to vote for the Anti-Tillman Independent Democratic State ticket, headed by Judge Haskell for Governor.

Sept. 18. Massachusetts Democratic State Convention at Worcester nominated a State ticket, with W. A. Russell for Governor by acclamation.

Sept. 18-19. Colorado Republican State Convention at Denver nominated a State ticket. The only ballot for a candidate for Governor was, John L. Routt, 396; William G. Smith, 101; I. W. Stanton, 96.

Sept. 23. Indiana People's Party (Farmer's Alliance, Labor, and Greenback) State Convention at Indianapolis nominated candidates for State officers.

Sept. 23. New-York Democratic State Committee, meeting in the city of New-York, nominated Robert Earl for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and issued an address to the people.

Sept. 24. Pennsylvania Union Labor State Committee at Philadelphia nominated a State ticket. Several members bolted and endorsed the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Sept. 24-25. Colorado Democratic State Convention at Denver nominated Caldwell Yeaman for Governor by acclamation, with a full State ticket.

Sept. 26. North-Dakota Prohibition and Farmer's Alliance State Convention at Grand Forks nominated a State ticket.

Sept. 29. New-Jersey voted on an amendment to the Constitution permitting special legislation for cities, which was defeated by a very large majority.

Oct. 1. The first State election in Idaho was held, the Republicans carrying the new State.

Oct. 1. Georgia State election. The Democrats, who were dominated by the Farmer's Alliance element, carried the State without opposition.

Oct. 2. Missouri Prohibition State Convention at Kansas City nominated candidates for State officers.

Oct. 9. South-Carolina, Democratic "Straight-out" State Convention at Columbia put a ticket in the field in opposition to the regular (Tillman) Democratic ticket, headed by Judge A. C. Haskell for Governor.

Oct. 10. The city of New-York the People's Municipal League nominated Francis M. Scott for Mayor, together with a ticket for other local officers.

Oct. 11. The Tammany Hall Democracy in the City of New-York nominated a municipal and county ticket, headed by Hugh J. Grant for Mayor.

Oct. 14. Vermont Legislature re-elected Justin S. Morrill, Rep., United States Senator, the vote on joint ballot being, Morrill, 184; Edward J. Phelps, Dem., 57.

Oct. 17. In New-Mexico a proposal for a State Constitutional Convention was defeated.

Nov. 4. Elections were held in thirty-nine States for representatives in Congress. Twenty-nine of these States also voted for State officers, and twenty-eight also for members of Legislatures. The Democrats were generally successful.

Nov. 15. Wyoming Legislature elected Joseph M. Carey, Rep., United States Senator by a vote of 39 to 7 for George W. Baxter, Dem.

Nov. 17-18. Wyoming Legislature elected Francis E. Warren, Rep., United States Senator on the sixth ballot. The last ballot was, Warren, 29; H. A. Coffee, Dem., 9; M. C. Brown, Rep., 7; John McCormick, Rep., 3; H. R. Mann, Rep., 1.

Nov. 18. Georgia Legislature elected John B. Gordon, Dem., United States Senator, the vote of the two Houses being, Gordon, 200; T. M. Norwood, 45; Patrick Calhoun, 25; J. K. Hines, 13; N. J. Hammond, 9; S. H. Hawkins, 1.

Nov. 18-28. Alabama Legislature balloted for United States Senator. The first ballot was, Pugh, 42; Kolb, 42; Seay, 34; Watts 11. On the last ballot Kolb and Watts were withdrawn, and the final vote was, Pugh, 90; Seay, 39.

Dec. 5. Farmer's Alliance National Convention at Ocala, Fla., endorsed the St. Louis Alliance platform.

Dec. 9-11. South-Carolina Legislature balloted for United States Senator. The first ballot was, J. L. M. Irby, 54; Donaldson, 48; Wade Hampton, 45; on the last ballot Irby had 105; Hampton, 42; Donaldson, 10.

Dec. 13. A call was issued at Topeka for a National Convention of Farmer's Alliance and Labor Organizations to be held at Cincinnati, Feb. 23, 1891, to form a National Union party.

Dec. 17-18. Idaho Legislature balloted for United States Senator for long term. The first ballot was, Dubois, Rep., 17; Shoup, Rep., 9; McConnell, Rep., 9; Claggett, Rep., 8; Stephenson, Dem., 7; Mayhew, Dem., 2. On the second day a combination was formed, and Dubois was chosen for the long term, and Shoup and McConnell for the two short terms.

Acts of the Fifty-first Congress, First Session.

DURING the session, which extended from December 2, 1889, to October 1, 1890, 12,402 bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives and 4,570 in the Senate. Of these, 1,335 became laws, of which 849 originated in the House and 486 in the Senate.

The principal bills and joint resolutions of a public nature which passed during the first session of the Fifty-first Congress were the following:

Chapter 19. An act to require the Superintendent of Census to ascertain the number of people who own farms and homes, and the amount of mortgage indebtedness.

Chapter 26. An act providing for an assistant Secretary of War.

Chapter 51. An act to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one city to another.

Chapter 156. An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, Ill.

Chapter 173. An act for the organization of the National Zoological Park.

Chapter 182. An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma.

Chapter 407. An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of revenues (the Customs Administrative act).

Chapter 438. An act to authorize the President to cause certain lands, heretofore withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes, to be restored to the public domain, subject to entry under the Homestead Law, with certain restrictions.

Chapter 647. An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies (the Anti-Trust act).

Chapter 656. An act to provide for the admission of the State of Idaho into the Union.

Chapter 664. An act to provide for the admission of the State of Wyoming into the Union.

Chapter 699. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge and approaches at New-York City across the Hudson River.

Chapter 708. An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issuing of Treasury notes thereon (providing for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver).

Chapter 728. An act to limit the effect of the regulations of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases (the original package bill).

Chapter 802. An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

Chapter 806. An act to establish a National military park at the battle-field of Chickamauga.

Chapter 839. An act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and authorizing the President to make a proclamation in certain cases.

Chapter 908. An act relating to lotteries (the anti-lottery bill).

Chapter 945. An act to discontinue the coinage of three-dollar and one-dollar gold pieces and three-cent nickel pieces.

Chapter 1,040. An act forfeiting certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads and for other purposes (the Land Grant Forfeiture act).

Chapter 1,244. An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes (the McKinley Tariff act).

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

No. 10. A joint resolution congratulating the people of the United States of Brazil on their adoption of a Republican form of government.

No. 55. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the navy to purchase nickel ore or nickel matter for use in the manufacture of nickel plate armor.

No. 63. A joint resolution to allow the Postmaster-General to expend one hundred thousand dollars to test at small towns and villages the system of the free delivery service.

In the Naval Appropriation bill provision was made to add to the new navy three line-of-battle ships, one protected cruiser, one torpedo cruiser and one torpedo boat.

The following is an enumeration of the notable bills introduced during the session which were defeated or failed to reach a final vote before adjournment. Such as were not defeated were continued to the second session:

The Federal Elections bill, the National Bankruptcy bill, the bill to create a Court of Appeals for the Relief of the Supreme Court, the Conger Compound Lard bill, the limit to six years the time within which suits may be brought against accounting officers and sureties on their official bonds (in conference), to prevent the enlistment of aliens in the United States Naval Service, to amend the contract labor law, for the reorganization of the artillery force of the army, the Eight Hour Back Pay bill, to repeal the Timber Culture law, to prevent the employment of convict labor upon the construction or repair of United States buildings, to transfer the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy Department, to deprive United States judges of the authority to give an opinion on questions of fact, to require the United States judges to instruct juries in writing when requested, constituting eight hours a day's work for workmen employed by Government contractors, the Shipping and Subsidy bills, for the erection of a statue to Columbus, for a monument to commemorate the battle of Trenton, to purchase the Capron art collection, to enlarge Yellowstone National Park, to promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the army, Blair Education bill and the International Copyright bill, for a building for the United States Supreme Court, extending the free delivery service to all towns of 5,000 inhabitants and more, to restrict the use and sale of opium in the Territories, for a monument to President Madison, to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General of the Army, to transfer the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, to subject National bank and Treasury notes to State taxation, for the compulsory education of Indian children, for marking the lines of battle and positions of troops at Gettysburg, and for a monument to Ericsson.

Party Platforms of 1890.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY POLITICAL STATE CONVENTIONS LAST YEAR, DEFINING THEIR POSITION ON NATIONAL ISSUES, GROUPED BY TOPICS.

THE platforms adopted by the political State Conventions which were held during the year 1890 contained the following planks, expressing their views upon national and foreign questions. A record of the Conventions will be found in the "Political Record of 1890," on another page. In some of the conventions no allusions were made to topics fully treated by others, which will account for the omission in the compilation below.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic Conventions of Arkansas, Indiana, Michigan, New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Vermont condemned the administration of Benjamin Harrison, contrasting it with the "prudent, firm, conservative and statesmanlike administration of Grover Cleveland" (New Hampshire resolutions).

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Twenty-eight Republican State Conventions endorsed the National Administration, praising it for its "wise, prudent and successful management of national affairs" (Connecticut resolutions); "its purity, efficiency and business-like conduct" (Massachusetts resolutions); its "integrity, patriotism and earnest purpose" (Wisconsin resolutions).

TARIFF LEGISLATION—PROTECTION.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Alabama.—We are unalterably opposed to the present high tariff, and favor such a substantial reduction and readjustment thereof as will relieve all classes from any unjust burden, and from the effect of unjust discriminations which may tend to oppress the many for the benefit of the few.

Arkansas.—We denounce the McKinley bill as an infamous extortion from the hard-earned wages of the poor to increase fortunes of the rich manufacturers of the land, and we renew our unalterable opposition to the unconstitutional and unjust policy of high tariff taxation, which robs the many to enrich the few, makes the producer the slave to the manufacturer, lays its heaviest burdens upon the farmer, the mechanic and the day laborer, gives no returns through any channel to those whom it daily robs and fosters all trusts, which are the legitimate results of our present tariff system, and we denounce as a fallacy the Republican idea that a high tariff is, or can be any protection to the farmer.

California.—We denounce the McKinley bill as being opposed to the best interests of the producing and consuming classes of the country.

Colorado.—We demand a lower duty upon the necessities of life and a wider market for American products.

Connecticut.—We declare for such a revision of the tariff as shall admit crude materials of manufacture free, and lighten the burdens upon the necessaries of life. This is true protection for the manufacturer, the laborer and farmer. We charge the decline of over one-half in farm value in Connecticut to the prevailing Republican tariff policy. We denounce the radically unjust and panic-breeding McKinley bill, which will increase the cost of living and reduce the cost of luxuries. It is the most outrageous measure of taxation ever proposed in the American Congress. We accept James G. Blaine's interpretation of it as infamous.

Delaware.—We denounce and protest against the McKinley Tariff bill, which, so far from giving promised relief and reducing taxation, increases taxation while it lessens revenues, strangles commerce, enhances the cost of production and the cost of living of all classes, obstructs the enterprises of shipbuilding and the employment of mechanics and navigators, piles new burdens upon our agriculturists without obtaining for the American farmer a wider market for a single article of his produce.

Florida.—We unqualifiedly condemn the present tariff bill, now pending before Congress, known as the McKinley bill, as a menace to the prosperity and progress of the country, paralyzing the agricultural interests and crippling other industries.

Idaho.—We demand that the present tariff laws shall be so amended by Congress as to remove the unjust discriminations now made in favor of the rich and against the poor. We favor a tariff bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity. We denounce the McKinley tariff bill, now pending in Congress, as an aggravation of existing evils, and we deny that it is either just or right to compel the farmers, miners and other laboring men of Idaho to pay tribute to the manufacturers of the East.

Illinois.—We cannot find language strong enough to condemn the McKinley Tariff-tax bill, considering it as a crime and conspiracy against the toilers of America, which is intended to impoverish the masses and benefit a very small class that are already millionaires. We recognize in it the consummation of an unjust agreement between the Republican Party and manufacturers and others profiting by the protective tariff, which agreement we suspected at the time of the last Republican National Convention and charged in the last campaign.

Indiana.—We denounce the McKinley Tariff bill as the most outrageous measure of taxation ever proposed in the American Congress. It will increase taxes upon the necessaries of life and reduces taxes upon the luxuries. It will make life harder for every farmer and wage-earner in the land, in order that the profits of monopolies and trusts may be swelled. It affords no relief whatever to the agricultural interests of the country, already staggering under the heavy burdens of protection; in the words of James G. Blaine, "it will not open a market for a single bushel of wheat nor a single barrel of pork."

Iowa.—We are in favor of a tariff for revenue only—a tariff reduced to the lowest rate consistent with the needs of an economical administration of government. Liquors, tobacco and all luxuries should be made to bear, as far as possible, the burdens of taxation, and the necessities of life should, so far as possible, be relieved. We oppose the McKinley bill as an abuse of the taxing power in favor of the wealthy corporations, pools and trusts, by which our manufacturing interests are so largely controlled. It especially discriminates against the agricultural interests of the country, by compelling the farmer to buy what he needs and sell what he produces in a monopolized market.

Kansas.—We arraign the Republican members of the present National House of Representatives from Kansas for their unanimous vote for the McKinley bill, which, as the Hon. James Gillespie Blaine said, would not provide a market for a single bushel of Kansas wheat or a single barrel of Kansas pork. We condemn this vote as being in the interest of the manufacturers of the East, and against the farmers and working men of Kansas.

Maine.—We maintain, with Grover Cleveland, that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation; that taxation shall be reduced to the needs of an economical Government; that such reduction shall be on the necessaries of life in common use by the people, and that this shall be done with direct reference to the best interests of American labor, as well as the preservation of our manufacturing interests.

Massachusetts.—We denounce the McKinley bill, which the Republican Party is about to place upon the statute book, as the most iniquitous piece of legislation ever attempted in this country. Its provisions are a fulfilment of the Democratic prophecy in the last Presidential campaign that Republican revision of the tariff would increase its burdens. Its sweeping advance in rates of duty proves that the Republican managers secured from protected manufacturers the corruption fund required to carry the Presidential election by the promise that duties should be reduced, while they were assuring the voters that Republican revision meant reduction. The Republican Party has not settled the tariff question by meeting its obligations to the manufacturers. The Democratic Party will renew its assault upon the Republican system of spoliation the more vigorously when its present evils are aggravated by the passage of the pending bill, and it asks for the control of the next House in order that it may undo the work of the present Congress.

Michigan.—We denounce and condemn the high-tariff policy of the present Administration, and demand that our tariff and internal revenue taxes shall not be higher than to maintain the Government economically administered. We especially condemn the McKinley high-tariff bill, which still further restricts the market for American products, while it increases the burden of taxation. We denounce it, because it has not a section or a line that will open a new market for a single bushel of wheat or a single barrel of pork, and also because it still further restricts our market and limits our trade with the world—a policy that must more and more depress American agriculture, lessen the value of American farms, and increase the cost of living to the American people.

Minnesota.—We demand a reduction of all tariff taxes to the lowest rate compatible with a just discharge of the obligations resting upon the Federal Government, and so long as the system of customs taxation is maintained that it shall consist of a tariff for revenue only. . . . We stigmatize the principal features of the measure now pending in the Federal Congress under the name of the McKinley bill, as unjust and unnecessary additions to the already excessive burdens of Federal taxation. The laborer is filched of his earnings for the support of monopoly to a sufficient extent, without trebling the cost of his dinner pail by a radical advance of the duty on tin plate.

Missouri.—We condemn the present system of tariff taxation as unjust, inequitable and iniquitous, whereby the principal burdens of taxation are laid upon the necessities, and the luxuries are enabled to escape their just proportion; and we demand the revision of the entire tariff system on a revenue basis, so adjusted as to place the burden of taxation upon all classes alike, with equal and exact justice to all, and special favors to none.

Nebraska.—The Democracy of Nebraska does not believe in tariffs upon the necessities of life, and scouts as delusive and hypocritical the plan of aiding the farmer to pay off the ever-increasing burden of his mortgages by increasing the tax upon his clothing, wool, tin plates and cookery, and denounces the hypocrisy of the Republican platform of this State in saying that "we favor a revision of the tariff in the interest of the producer and laborer," while the majority of the national Houses of Representatives is gagging free speech in the interests of the manufacturers, out of whom "the fat was fried" in 1888, and for the purpose of passing the measure which fosters trusts, combines and monopolies, which strangles commerce and destroys shipbuilding, which increases taxes while it reduces the revenue; imposes additional burdens upon the laborer and farmer, while it confessedly fails to open a market for a single bushel of wheat or a single barrel of pork.

New-Hampshire.—We denounce the McKinley Tariff bill as nothing less than a deed of conveyance by the Republican Party of the enormous power of Federal taxation to a combination of manufacturers and trusts, in consideration of money advanced by them with which the election of Benjamin Harrison was purchased. It is not designed to protect American labor or infant industries, nor to raise Government revenue, but to enable prosperous manufacturing concerns to increase their profits and furnish future corruption funds to the Republican Party. It is particularly injurious to New-England, and we condemn especially the slavish support by our Representatives in Congress of this measure, which imperils so greatly many of our declining industries.

North-Carolina.—We denounce the McKinley Tariff bill as unjust to the consumers of the country and promotive of the trust combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people, and especially do we denounce the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on cotton ties and on tin, so largely used by the poorer portion of the people.

Ohio.—We demand the reduction of tariff taxes, and will continue the battle for tariff reform until the cause of the people is triumphant. All money taken by law from the people should go into the public Treasury. Tariff taxes should be for revenue only. All so-called protective tariff taxes are dishonest, wasteful and corrupting. They plunder the masses to enrich the few. They have crippled agriculture, retarded manufacturing, created trusts, destroyed commerce and corrupted our law-makers. Therefore we are opposed to the McKinley Tariff bill now pending in Congress.

Oregon.—We believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and, therefore, favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the expenses of the Government economically administered, believing that more than this is class legislation, and is especially detrimental to the interests of the farmers and laboring classes.

Pennsylvania.—Tariff reform is necessary in order that both producers and consumers may be relieved from the burden of unnecessary taxation.

Rhode Island.—We declare our adhesion to the principles of tariff reform as heretofore enumerated by the Democratic Party of this State, and we especially insist upon free raw material for our manufacturers.

South-Carolina.—We denounce the McKinley Tariff bill as unjust to the producers of raw material and the consumers of the country, and especially do we condemn the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on cotton ties and tin commodities, so largely used by the poorer portion of our people. The passage of this bill by Congress will encourage trusts, combines and monopolies, evils which have so long oppressed the people.

South-Dakota.—In the language of our worthy ex-President and next President, Grover Cleveland, we declare that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We are, therefore, opposed to the present system of tariff taxation, and demand a readjustment of existing laws, so that the necessary revenues for the support

f the government shall be derived from articles of luxury, and that articles of necessity required for common se among the people be cheapened by being relieved of the burdensome exactions now imposed upon them, nd which burdens the present Republican Congress proposes to further increase by the passage of the cKinley bill. In conformity with these principles, we declare that all raw materials consumed by our manu- acturer should be placed on the free list.

Tennessee.—We denounce the McKinley Tariff bill recently passed by the Republicans of the lower ouse of Congress, without full debate and due consideration, in which taxes are heavily laid on the neces- aries and but lightly on the luxuries used by the rich, and which prevents importations, curtails exportations nd, at the same time, increases taxes, thereby oppressing the farmers and laborers of the country.

Texas.—We oppose a tariff duty for any other purpose than for revenue only.

Vermont.—We reaffirm our former declarations for tariff reform, especially favoring the principle of ree raw materials for our manufacturers. As New-Englanders, we view with alarm the hostility to the manu- acturing interests of other sections shown in the McKinley bill. We condemn the partisan action of the New- ngland Congressmen who voted for a bill which will take bread from the mouths of their constituents and ive it to those already enriched by governmental partisanship.

West Virginia.—We denounce the Republican Party for its hostility to the mass of the people in its fforts to pass the McKinley Tariff bill, constructed in the interest of monopolies, trusts and political friends, whereby the few are to be enriched at the expense of the many, so that in future elections the sinews of war nay be supplied without stint, as they have been recently in West Virginia and elsewhere, to purchase votes nd corrupt the ballot box, and thus perpetuate Republican misrule.

Wyoming.—We denounce the McKinley bill as a monstrous abuse of the taxing power, increasing nstead of reducing the present unjust tariff, and discriminating against the laboring and agricultural interests f the country. We are in favor of a gradual and persistent reduction of the tariff to the lowest rate consistent vith the needs of the Government economically administered, and we believe that, so far as possible, luxuries hould bear the burden of taxation and the necessaries of life be relieved.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Connecticut.—We demand now, as always, that the duties upon foreign imports shall be so levied as o afford security to our diversified industries, and to protect the rights and wages of the laborer; and shall be o adjusted from time to time to the end that labor and capital in this country may have their just reward. That is the purpose of the protective theory under our Government. . . . We congratulate the country pon the passage of the new tariff bill by the Senate, with the amendment which establishes as one of the eatures of Republican policy the extension of our trade with other nations of the American continent.

Delaware.—It has always been the cherished policy of the Republican Party so to adjust those duties, vith a view to the protection of its own citizens, as to diversify the employments of our own people, to de- elop new branches of industry, to stimulate domestic competition, to render them independent of the control f foreign labor, and, as far as possible, to provide and maintain a market at home for the various products of ll occupations, so as to promote the general good.

Idaho.—The Republicans of Idaho stand with the Republicans of the older States, in favor of the Amer- can doctrine of encouragement to American enterprise and the protection of American labor. A doctrine rst announced by Washington, urged upon the American people by Madison, defended by Jackson and ap- roved by Lincoln and Grant. A doctrine which has kept company with the growth of the country and ecome a potent factor in our nation's wondrous prosperity.

Illinois.—We believe in the long tried and successful protective policy of the Republican Party.

Indiana.—We reaffirm our belief in the Republican doctrine of protection to American industries. Home markets, with millions of consumers engaged in various industries, are the best in the world, and for many perishable articles the only ones accessible. American markets should be first for our own citizens, and o this end we favor levying import duties upon products of other nations, often the result of degraded labor, electing such articles as we can produce profitably, and as will bring revenue to the Government and impose he least burden upon our people.

Iowa.—We do specifically declare our adherence to the principle of protection to American industry, pplied wisely in view of the interest of all conditions of our people, and administered in view of the equal nterest of all our industries. We agree that discriminations may be wisely made, but never in behalf of the trong against the weak, and never against the masses.

Kansas.—We are in favor of the principle of protection as expounded by that great leader of Republ- ican thought and policy, Hon. James G. Blaine, and its enforcement to the extent of giving the American itizen an advantage over the foreign producer, thus enabling him to maintain his industry, and to make such fair profit as will induce others to embark in the same business, believing such a policy increases the wages f labor, creates a good home market, and results to the benefit of all classes. We want the same degree of rotection to be given agricultural products that is extended to all other interests. The commercial and in- ustrial interests of this country demand a tariff whose maximum will not retard the growth of foreign trade, r unnaturally stimulate prices at home, and whose minimum will afford ample protection to every legitimate ndustry. A tariff beyond such a maximum is legislation in the interest of a favored few, while a tariff below uch a minimum is legislation against labor.

Michigan.—We are in favor of such a revision of our National tariff laws as will protect producers, laborers, and farmers against the ruinous competitions of foreign productions and cheaper labor, and especially ommend those features of the McKinley bill which provide for the protection of farm products as well as anufactured articles.

Maine.—The Republican Party of Maine favors the policy which protects American labor against oreign competition, aids agriculture, builds up American industry and creates an adequate home market for omestic production.

Minnesota.—Having the requirements of the Government in view, our tariff laws should be so adjusted s to best protect our American industries, and bear fairly and equitably on all sections and interests of the ountry.

Missouri.—We are certain in the faith that the Republican Congress now in session in Washington, eeping the pledge made in our National platform, will pass a tariff measure that will meet the condition of ll classes of industries and labor, and will enable us, by adopting the suggestions of the eminent statesman, he Hon. James G. Blaine, to obtain among our sister republics that reciprocity in trade and international ood feeling that must in a short while make the Western Hemisphere the market of the world.

Nebraska.—We favor a revision of the tariff in the interests of the producer and laborer. The import duties on articles of common use should be placed as low as is consistent with the protection of American industries.

New-Hampshire.—The McKinley bill is approved as one which will secure to the producer the best home market in the world.

New-York.—The Committee heartily commends the McKinley Tariff bill for the protection of home industries, and especially for the reason that it is the first measure of the kind that has embraced a distinctively agricultural schedule. The farmers of New-York have had to meet a constant and aggressive competition of the Canadian agriculturist across the entire northern border of this State. It recognizes that the proposed new agricultural schedule of the McKinley bill offers to them, as it offers to the American workingman and the farmer generally, the direct and decided benefits of the protective policy, instead of increasing, as the late Administration sought to do, the hardships of the past by making wool free and reducing the duties on a long list of agricultural and other products. During the last ten years Canada has sent nearly $100,000,000 worth of her agricultural products across the border into the United States, thus materially lessening the demand for and the prices of our own farm products. The proposed new agricultural schedule will put an end to this intolerable wrong to the farmers of this and other States.

North-Dakota.—We demand protection for the wool industries equal to that acceded to most favored manufacturers of wool, so that in due time American wool growers will supply all wool of every kind required for consumption in this country.

Ohio.—The Republicans of Ohio warmly commend the McKinley Tariff bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, as a wise measure, calculated to protect and defend American industries and American labor against the labor and industries of other nations. They regard foreign opposition to the proposed legislation as an unwarranted interference in our domestic affairs. The attempt of nations of the Old World and the Democratic Party to destroy our manufacturing supremacy and degrade our labor is an unholy and unpatriotic alliance, which should be resisted by every citizen who loves his country and has a care for the well-being of his fellow-citizens. We demand protection for the wool industry equal to that accorded to the most favored manufacturers of wool, so that in due time American wool growers will supply all wool of every kind required for consumption in the United States.

Oregon.—We rejoice in the fact that in the last Presidential election the American people voted to sustain and uphold the Republican doctrine of protection, which the Democratic Party proposed to destroy, and we are in favor of the continuance of that system of protection which has developed the manufacturing and agricultural interests of our country and protected American laboring men from degrading competition with the pauperized and poverty-stricken labor of the Old World, and to this end we endorse the provisions of the bill known as the McKinley Tariff bill, now pending before Congress, and on behalf of the wool growers and other industries of the Pacific Northwest we urge upon our representatives in Congress to do all in their power to secure the early passage of said bill.

Pennsylvania.—We endorse the Tariff bill called the "McKinley bill" in the form in which it was passed by the House of Representatives, and we denounce the criticism passed upon that bill in the English Parliament as an unwarranted interference by a foreign nation with the right of the American people to protect American industries.

South-Dakota.—We favor such a tariff on all importations, manufactured or produced, as will fully protect our laborers, manufacturers, farmers and miners from the ruinous competition of pauper labor of other countries, and so create and sustain a home market for the products of our farms, giving to each a living margin of profit.

Rhode Island.—The Republicans in Congress have adopted a tariff which removes the inequalities heretofore existing, which maintains unimpaired the principles of protection, which retains the home market for home labor, and which affords opportunity for American producers to enter as favored competitors the nearest and most desirable foreign fields.

Tennessee.—We fully endorse the action of our Representatives in Congress . . . in their effort to enact a protective tariff law that will restore and maintain confidence in the business policies of the Republican Party, protect and build up home industries, afford constant and profitable employment to our people and a home market for the surplus products of our farms, and at the same time yield sufficient revenue for the needs of the Government.

Texas.—We commend the Republican Party for its adherence to the policy of protection, and heartily favor in that connection the extension of the foreign commerce of our country by reciprocity treaties with American States.

Vermont.—We hereby approve the action of Republican Representatives in Congress in passing a bill which will equalize the operations of the protective tariff without destroying its benefits.

West-Virginia.—We reaffirm the doctrine of protection as laid down in the Republican national platform of 1888, believing that the prosperity of the country in the past and in the present is due to the consistent maintenance of that doctrine.

Wisconsin.—This convention . . . maintains that the best interests of the American people are promoted by the continuance of a system which protects American enterprise and American labor against competition and the cheap capital and cheap labor of Europe; a system under which our country has enjoyed a measure of prosperity and development without precedent.

Wyoming.—We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection to American labor and American industries. We are uncompromisingly opposed to the system advocated by the Democratic Free Trade Party, which must reduce, if adopted, our farmers and workingmen to the condition of those of Great Britain. The Democratic Party serve the interests of Europe; the Republican Party serve America and American citizens, native and naturalized. We believe the American system absolutely necessary for the development of our agricultural, grazing, mining and manufacturing interests.

PROHIBITION CONVENTIONS.

Arkansas.—We favor such a tariff as will carry on the affairs of the Government economically administered, and no more, and that such tariff should be levied on such articles as will make the tax least burdensome on the laboring and industrial classes.

Connecticut.—Our present tariff system is wrong in principle, because it imposes its burdens upon what they consume instead of what they possess. . . . High License and High Tariff are the twin bulwarks of the powers of rum and monopoly.

Iowa.—We believe the true doctrine now is, of tariff for revenue adjusted so far as possible so as to enable American industry to compete with foreign industry.

Massachusetts.—While there are undoubtedly differences of opinion among members of the Prohibition Party upon questions of tariff legislation, we are united in denouncing the sale of the Presidency of the country, in consideration of the surrender of every other industry, to the lordly manufacturers who, in connection with the liquor interest, control the Republican Party. We call upon all fair-minded men to repudiate the bargain and the bill, which is its fruit.

Maryland.—We believe our present tariff system is wrong in principle, because it imposes its burdens upon what we consume instead of upon what we possess, thus making the poor pay as much toward defraying the expenses of Government as is required of the rich.

Michigan.—A readjustment of the tariff so as to tax luxuries and exempt the necessaries of life. The increase of specific taxes so that the corporate wealth of this State shall bear as high a rate of taxation as that of the private citizen.

Minnesota.—We declare for the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, and against the trickstering of the McKinley Tariff bill.

Missouri.—That an adequate public revenue being necessary it may properly be raised by import duties; but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury and that the burden of taxation shall be removed from food, clothing and other comforts and necessaries of life.

North-Dakota.—We demand the repeal of the war tariff tax, which has been and is a grievous burden upon the producers of the wealth of the nation, and we favor a tariff upon all articles of luxury only to be imposed to pay the current expenses of the Government honestly administered, and a graduated tax be levied upon all incomes in excess of $2,000 per annum.

Ohio.—Under the present tariff system the burden of supporting the Government is largely laid on those least able to bear it; agricultural and other laboring interests are depressed and the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few is encouraged. The system should therefore be so changed as to more equally distribute the burdens of the national taxation, and no larger amount should be received than is necessary to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered.

Pennsylvania.—While we reiterate our allegiance to the policy of protection to American industries and labor, we favor the principle of reciprocity as a means of rescuing the agricultural interest from its present depressed and unremunerative condition.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND LABOR CONVENTIONS.

Nebraska.—We demand that our State and national systems of taxation, including the tariff, shall be so adjusted that they will bear its just burdens instead of our farmers, laborers, merchants and mechanics being compelled to pay, as at present, by far the largest portion of the public expense.

Minnesota.—We demand that the "war tariff," which has too long survived the object of its creation, shall be radically revised, giving very material reduction on the necessaries of life, and placing raw material upon the free list to the end that we may compete with the world for a market; and that such luxuries as whiskey and tobacco shall in no manner be relieved from internal taxation till the high protective tariff has been wholly divested of its extortions; and we especially denounce the McKinley bill as the crowning infamy of protection.

Iowa.—We denounce the McKinley Tariff bill as grossly unjust to tax payers and producers; the Lodge bill as designed to deprive the people everywhere of their lawful right to control the election of their officers.

FINANCIAL POLICY.—SILVER.—THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Arkansas.—We denounce as iniquitous the Silver bill as passed by the present Republican House of Representatives as an attempt to demoralize silver and to build up the fortunes of the favored few, and we favor the free and unrestricted coinage of silver, and an increased volume of currency, restricted alone to the necessary demands of the country, which shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. We believe the power to issue and control the volume of currency belongs alone to the Government and that this power should not be delegated to or controlled by any other authority.

California.—We favor the free coinage of silver, and demand that it be made an unlimited legal tender for all purposes, public and private.

Colorado.—We condemn the present Administration for reckless and unnecessary waste of public treasure, by means of which the surplus fund accumulated under the wise and economic administration of Grover Cleveland has practically disappeared, in place of which the country is threatened with a deficiency arising from the increase of expenditures over receipts for the present fiscal year. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Florida.—We persistently and continuously oppose the pernicious system of contracting the circulating medium of the country, as now conducted by the national Government. The consideration of the Sub-treasury bill in Congress indicates a desire upon the part of the whole people for an increase of a circulating medium, and that it is the duty of our members in Congress to secure the passage of some law that will give the required relief.

Idaho.—We tender our gratitude to the Democrats in Congress for their almost unanimous votes in both houses for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and congratulate the people of our new State that there is one great political organization in the country committed by its votes in Congress to a measure so essential to the prosperity of Idaho. The Silver bill as enacted by the Republican Congress is a compromise in the interests of Wall Street, clothes the Secretary of the Treasury with power to refuse to purchase bullion on the pretext that bullion is not offered at the market price, and enables him to bear the silver market by refusing to purchase except at his discretion and at such prices as he may determine.

Illinois.—We demand that all unnecessary restrictions be removed from the coinage of silver.

Indiana.—We denounce the Silver bill, so called, recently enacted, as an ignominious surrender to the money power. It perpetuates the demonetization of silver and the single gold standard, whereas the interests of the people require the complete remonetization of silver and its restoration to perfect equality with gold in our coinage. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver upon the basis existing prior to 1873.

Iowa.—We demand the free coinage of silver and that it may be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and denounce as unjust and dishonest the provision of the law recently enacted allowing parties to stipulate against payment in silver and silver certificates, thus setting one standard of value for the creditor and one for the debtor, one for the poor man and the other for the rich man.

Kansas.—We favor the free coinage of silver. We favor such change in our fiscal laws as will leave the control of the circulating medium of the country wholly in the hands of the Government.

Massachusetts.—We recall with pride the financial policy of the Federal Government when the Treasury was under control of the Democratic Party, when confidence was felt in the prudence and sagacity of its methods, and we ask the business men of this State to contrast that Administration with the short-sighted and dangerous policy that has prevailed lately, a policy which has several times threatened, and may at any time lead to a financial panic.

Michigan.—We believe in the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, unhampered by conditions as to the legal tender qualities of either and unhampered by the proviso suspending coinage of silver after July 1, 1891. We condemn the Republican policy because it demonetized silver and still refuses the demand of the people for the restoration of silver to a complete equality with gold.

Missouri.—We are in favor of the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and the increase of currency to meet the legitimate demands of trade, and we believe that the power to issue and control the volume of such currency should be assumed by the Government.

Nebraska.—We favor the placing of the silver dollar on its former footing with gold coin in our coinage law, with equal legal tender qualities, and we denounce as unjust and dishonest the law recently enacted as a discrimination in favor of the gold coin for the benefit of the money power, and we further declare ourselves in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Nevada.—We declare for the free and unlimited coinage of standard silver dollars of the present weight and fineness, to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, equally with gold.

North-Carolina.—The Democracy of North-Carolina favor the free coinage of silver and an increase of the currency and the repeal of the internal revenue system. . . . We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis, as the business interests of the country expands, and that all money issued by the Government shall be legal tender, in payment of all debts, both public and private.

Ohio.—We favor the free coinage of silver with its present ratio with gold.

Oregon.—We reaffirm the position which has ever been maintained by the Democratic Party, that gold and silver are equally the people's money; we are opposed to all measures of discrimination against silver, and demand free coinage to supply the needs of business; and that all money issued by the Government be made legal tender for all debts both public and private.

South-Carolina (Tillman faction).—We demand the abolition of national banks, and that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, and that all money issued by the Government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private. . . . [We favor] the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the increase of the currency and the repeal of the internal revenue system.

South-Dakota.—That we are in favor of the full remonetization of silver, the free and unlimited coinage thereof and the issuance of coin certificates based thereon which shall be a full legal tender.

Tennessee. We demand a currency of gold and silver, and also of paper, convertible into coin at the option of the holder, and we demand the free coinage of silver on the basis originally fixed by law, and that it and the gold dollar shall be equally a unit of value.

Texas.—We are opposed to the continuance of the national banking system and demand the abolishment thereof as soon as by law the same can be done. . . . We are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and endorse the action of our senators and representatives therefor.

West-Virginia.—That the Democrats of West-Virginia . . . declare that they are unalterably in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Wyoming.—We demand the free coinage of silver, and we denounce the Republican Party for the enactment of a law which makes it discretionary with the secretary of the treasury to demonetize silver.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Arizona.—Congress in its wisdom has arisen to the financial demands of the country, and has provided a system of coinage of silver to meet the present financial emergencies of the people, and we must insist, as a party, that an enlarged financial and industrial prosperity shall further be secured by the free coinage of silver.

Alabama.—We favor an increased coinage of silver.

California.—In the interest of the agricultural and other industries of the country, we endorse the action of the Republican Members of Congress in the passage of what is known as the Silver Bill, and that we favor a proper increase of the currency of the country to the extent demanded by its business interests.

Idaho.—The Republicans of Idaho claim a share in the glory of the splendid victory achieved by the National Republican Party over the enemies of silver at home and abroad.

Illinois.—We favor the use of both gold and silver as money.

Indiana.—We cordially commend the action of Republicans in Congress on the subject of silver coinage. Every Democratic Congressman who is recorded as voting, including the last candidate of that party for Vice-President, at the time of the demonetization of silver, voted in favor of that measure. Ex-President Cleveland, by messages to Congress, strongly opposed all legislation favorable to silver coinage, and the law recently enacted was passed in spite of persistent Democratic opposition. Under its beneficent influence silver has rapidly approached the gold standard of value, farm products are advancing in price, and commerce is feeling the impulse of increased prosperity. It will add more than $50,000,000 annually of sound currency to the amount in circulation among the people, and is a long, yet prudent step toward free coinage.

Iowa.—We are in favor of such an expansion of the currency as will meet the growing demands of the increase in population and trade and offset the contraction resulting from the continual withdrawal of the national bank circulation. That to this end we favor such legislation as will utilize as money the entire silver product of our mines, and we favor such laws as will aid in the ultimate, unrestricted use of both the precious metals as money.

Kansas.—The practical operation of the silver act now in force, recently passed by a Republican majority d opposed by a Democratic minority in both houses of Congress, is rapidly increasing the value of silver, is a od step in the right direction; but we, the Republicans of Kansas, demand free coinage of silver, a measure rongly opposed and vigorously denounced by the late Democratic administration, led by ex-President Grover eveland. We favor such other legislation as may be necessary to secure an increase of the volume of currency equate to the growing demands of our trade; the volume of such currency to be regulated by the necessities business.

Michigan.—We endorse the action of Congress in its legislation upon the silver question, and favor the limited use of gold and silver bullion as a basis for legal tender paper currency interchangeable with coin.

Nebraska.—The Republican Party has given the American people a stable and elastic currency of gold, ver and paper, and has raised the credit of the nation to one of the highest of any country of the world. e efforts to fully remonetize silver should be continued until it is on a perfect equality as a money metal with d.

New-York.—Commending . . . the prompt restoration of silver to its normal place in the commercial rld.

North-Carolina.—The thanks of the American people are due to a Republican Congress for the speedy actment of the Silver bill, and to President Harrison for his prompt approval of the same, thereby relieving financial distress of the country, and is this especially so, in view of the united opposition of the Democrats Congress.

Oregon.—Recognizing the fact that the United States is the greatest silver-producing country in the rld, and that both gold and silver were equally the money of the Constitution from the beginning of the ublic until the hostile legislation against silver, which unduly contracted the circulating medium of the ntry, and recognizing that the great interests of the people demand more money for use in the channels of de and commerce; therefore, we declare ourselves in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and nounce any attempt to discriminate against silver as unwise and unjust.

Pennsylvania.—The phenomenal increase of our population and of our commerce, foreign and domes- with the decrease in the circulation of our national banks, renders it imperatively essential to the general od, in our judgment, that there shall be a speedy and substantial increase in the currency of the country. compromisingly hostile to monometallism, whether of gold or silver, and earnestly favoring the use of both oin metals, the Republican Party of Pennsylvania demands the enactment by the Congress now in session such legislation as will, while securing the fullest use of silver as money, most certainly secure and maintain arity between the two metals.

South-Dakota.—We favor such expansion of our currency as will meet the growing demand of our reasing population and wants and offset the contraction resulting from the withdrawal of national bank culation. To this end we favor such legislation as will utilize the entire product of our silver mines as ney.

Tennessee.—We congratulate the country upon the wise solution of the Silver question, believing that bill recently formulated and passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President ly and wisely settles this much vexed question, and will afford ample currency for the needs of commerce maintain the parity of gold and silver as money.

Texas.—We endorse the financial policy of the Government as administered by the Republican Party in maintenance of national banks; in its management of currency and increased issue of silver money, and ress our confidence in its meeting every exigency of public requirements in maintaining a balance of cur- cy that will in every way comply with the wants of the country.

West Virginia.—We congratulate Congress upon the passage of the Silver bill, the beneficial effects of ch are already apparent in the business and trade relations of the country.

Wyoming.—We heartily congratulate the people upon the passage of the law by a Republican Congress ch provides for the purchase at the market value of four and one half millions of ounces of silver each nth, and for the coinage of the same into money as rapidly as the same can be circulated, and for the increase the circulating money of the country, by the issue of more than $50,000,000 of silver certificates per annum, ch must result in the purchase of the entire silver product of the United States, the restoration of parity of e between the two money metals and the free coinage of silver, and this, too, notwithstanding the earnest est of the late Democratic administration against the future purchase of silver and its coinage.

PROHIBITION CONVENTIONS.

Arkansas.—We favor the free coinage of silver, limited only to citizens of the United States, and to ore d in this country.

Colorado.—We favor . . . the issuing of all money by the Government to be a full legal tender in all ncial transactions and the free coinage of silver the product of the United States.

Michigan.—All money to be issued by the general Government direct to the people in sufficient quantities eet the business demands of the country, the same to be full legal tender; the free and unlimited coinage ilver, and the establishment by the national Government of postal savings banks.

Minnesota.—We favor an increase in the volume of money equal to the requirements of an ever-increas- trade and business.

Missouri.—We favor the free coinage of silver.

Ohio.—We favor the free coinage of silver.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND LABOR CONVENTIONS.

Iowa.—We denounce the present Congress, and particularly the Iowa members thereof, for defeating the coinage of silver.

Minnesota.—We favor an increase in the volume of money equal to the requirements of an ever-increas- trade and business, without the intervention of banks, which shall be made full legal tender, and we demand free-coinage of silver.

Nebraska.—Our financial system should be reformed by the restoration of silver to its old-time place in currency, and its free and unlimited coinage on an equality with gold, and by the increase of our money tation until it reaches the sum of $50 per capita, and all paper issues necessary to secure that amount ld be made by the Government alone, and be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

North-Dakota.—We demand the free coinage of gold and of silver, and that the silver dollar, or silver certificate issued by the Government upon silver bullion shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private, thereby restoring silver to its time-honored place in our monetary system under the Constitution.

South-Dakota.—We demand that the currency to be issued by the general Government shall be full legal tender, to increase in volume with the increase of business, and to be issued directly to productive industries without the intervention of banks of issue. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

A FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Alabama.—We hold that all power is lodged in the people of the several States to direct and control the administration of their governments, subject only to constitutional and self-imposed limitations; and we further hold that any interference on the part of the Federal Government in the selection of our Senators and Representatives in Congress is a usurpation of power unwarranted by the Constitution.

Arkansas.—We are unalterably opposed to the present election bill before Congress, or to any other bills that propose to transfer the management and control of elections from the properly constituted authorities of the States to the authorities of the United States.

California.—We denounce and condemn the Republican majority in the national House of Representatives for the passage of the infamous Lodge Election bill, by which that majority seeks, masquerading under the guise of "a free ballot and fair count," to perpetuate itself in power by insidiously destroying the liberties of American citizens, usurping the legitimate functions of State governments and bringing the Federal election machinery into interminable conflict and collision with the statutory efforts of the people of the various commonwealths of our Union to institute a genuine practical and permanent political reform. We hold that this species of Federal interference with the people in the registration of their sovereign will is despotic and centralizing in its tendencies, dangerous to the liberty, peace and prosperity of the people, revolutionary in its nature and purpose, and a direct contravention of the principles of free government as bequeathed to us by the framers of our Constitution.

Colorado.—We denounce what is popularly known as the "Force bill," which has passed the House of Representatives, which, under the pretence of securing a free ballot and a fair count, is a measure intended solely to perpetuate one party in power, regardless of the expression of the public will at the ballot-box; sectional in its scope and aim, tending to subversion of free government and to the precipitation of a conflict of races in the South.

Connecticut.—We denounce the Federal Election or Force bill now pending in Congress as the most dangerous and revolutionary measure ever devised to thwart the will of the people and subvert our popular form of government, as a measure begotten in partisan desperation to perpetuate the power of the Republican Party. It is un-American in that it doubts the capacity of our people for self-government and home rule. It would disturb friendly business and social relations now existing between all sections, derange trade, and greatly endanger the reviving industries of the country.

Delaware.—We earnestly protest against the Force bill and its assumption of exclusive control over popular elections in the Congressional districts. That the enactment of a measure so atrocious would deprive the several States of local self-government, which from the foundation of the Union they have invariably exercised. That the people of Delaware indignantly resent the menace and insult of bayonets at their polls offered by the Republican majority of the House. That we clearly recognize the object of this desperate and revolutionary measure to be the perpetuation of sectional and class control over the taxing powers of the Union.

Florida.—We condemn with all the vehemence of our power the unjust, partisan and iniquitous measure known as the Lodge Election bill, and the Senate amendment thereof now pending before Congress. The elections of our country having for over one hundred years been conducted without such a measure, its passage at this time, with the superior motive of perpetuating the Republican Party in power, we regard as an encroachment upon the rights of free men, and it strikes at the very foundation of constitutional liberty.

Idaho.—We protest against the enactment of the Federal Election bill as a menace to the freedom and purity of elections, unnecessary and inexpedient, calculated to create discord and discontent between the sections of the country in the interest of partisan rather than of public benefit, placing the Treasury of the United States at the disposal of the party in power, for partisan purposes, and designed by the present Republican administration to intrench itself and its party behind centralized and consolidated power, and by the employment of corruption and coercion to render it impossible for the citizens to obtain peaceably a redress of grievances, a reformation of abuses, and to dislodge unworthy and unfaithful officials.

Indiana.—We denounce the Force Election bill, which has passed the House and has the active support of the Administration, as revolutionary and unconstitutional. It strikes down home rule and local self-government; suggests and encourages fraudulent elections, and provides the machinery to accomplish dishonest returns and false certificates of elections; fosters sectionalism and bayonet rule where every interest of the people invites to peace, fraternity and unity; outrages the traditions and customs of a century by giving life tenure to partisan returning boards; makes the legislative and executive branches dependent upon the judiciary, and converts the judiciary into an instrument of oppression and corruption; involves the unnecessary expenditure of millions of the people's money, and in Indiana nullifies the Andrews Election law, passed by the last Legislature over the determined opposition of the Republicans.

Iowa.—The Elections bill passed by the lower house of Congress is a menace to the freedom and purity of our elections; it places the Treasury of the United States at the disposal of the party in power; it enables the managers of that party to employ as large a force as it deems necessary to carry on the work of its campaign, and to do this under the pretence of supervising elections. It destroys all responsibility of the Government to the people by vesting its enormous powers in the officers, holding by appointment and for life. We believe that the people of the various localities can be safely trusted to conduct their own elections, and that the power of Congress to determine the qualification, election and returns of its members is sufficient for protection against local abuses.

Kansas.—We declare that creature of Republican necessity, the Federal Elections bill, known as the Force law, to be a legitimate offspring of the party which filched a President, and whose leaders are willing to sacrifice for place and power the liberties of their fellow-citizens.

Maine.—With one voice we denounce the Electoral bill now before Congress as revolutionary and destructive of the rights of voters to control their own elections. It takes the ballot box from the people and gives

to returning boards. Its purpose is to enable a desperate combination of political leaders, who have usurped e control of the Republican Party, to secure their re-election and to steal the Presidency in 1892, as they did 1876, when the statesman Tilden was fraudulently counted out by the act of their returning boards.

Massachusetts.—We repeat our declaration of last year that, while condemning frauds in elections herever practised, we are opposed to the scheme of a national election law. We condemn the bill passed by e House, because it is a radical innovation upon our system of government and a dangerous step toward ntralization; because it is conceived in the spirit of partisanship and not that of patriotism; because it would terly fail in accomplishing its professed ends, while its enforcement would cause untold political demoraliza-on. So far as fraud, intimidation, and bribery are resorted to at elections, both in Northern and Southern ates, these evils do not call for and cannot be cured by a measure which deprives the States of the right to termine the election of their own representatives; which drags the Federal judiciary into the mire of rty politics; which offers vast opportunities for influencing elections by the corrupt use of Federal patronage d furnishes an excuse for the use of bayonets at the ballot box. Past history and present experience alike ach that a nation may be ruled by arbitrary and centralized power, though all the forms of popular govern-ent are maintained. The enactment of this bill would tend to remove the control of their government from e people and to vest it in the leaders of the party in power.

Michigan.—We denounce the Lodge Force Election bill, which passed the House and has the active pport of the Administration, as revolutionary and unconstitutional. It strikes down home rule and local lf-government, provides the machinery to accomplish dishonest returns and false certificates of election, sters sectionalism and bayonet rule where every interest of the people invites to peace, fraternity, and unity; ttrages the elections and customs of a century by giving life tenure to partisan returning boards; makes the gislative and executive branches dependent upon the judiciary, and converts the judiciary into an instrument oppression and corruption, and involves the unnecessary expenditure of millions of the people's money.

Minnesota.—We condemn the attempt to enact into law monstrous proposals for overturning the elec on laws of the several States, and substituting for the local supervisors of election the mercenary and un-rupulous agents of the Republican Party, and, in the language of Speaker Reed, to enable them to do "their wn registering, their own counting and their own certifying."

Missouri.—We declare that the several States are the source of all power, and they alone are authorized direct and control the affairs of their respective governments, subject only to constitutional and self-imposed mitations, and we further hold that any interference or attempted interference on the part of the Federal Gov-rnment in the selection of our senators and representatives in Congress is an assumption of power unwar-anted by the Constitution, and an arbitrary attempt to encroach upon the rights of the several States.

Nebraska.—The war was ended twenty-five years since, and as patriotic citizens, glad that the curse and gdit of slavery has been banished from the land, we cannot but deplore the attempt to revive sectional issues y the introduction and passage of the Force bill, by which it is intended to place the ballot under the control partisan officers appointed for life.

New-Hampshire.—We denounce the Federal Elections or "Force" bill. Its purpose is not to secure onest elections, but to perpetuate power which the Republican Party has filched from the people. It is not eant to improve the condition of the negro, but to breed discord among the races and dissension between e North and South. It will arrest the auspicious development of a large and growing commercial interest d retard the progress of the educational and industrial conditions of the South. It will engender hostility here now are nothing but fraternal feelings, and we denounce the promoters of it as enemies of their country d practical disunionists.

Nevada.—We denounce and condemn the Republican majority in the national House of Representa-ves for the passage of the infamous "Force" bill, by which that majority, masquerading under the guise of a ee ballot and a fair count, seeks to perpetuate itself in power by insidiously destroying the liberties of Ameri-n citizens, usurping the legitimate functions of State governments and bringing the Federal election ma-hinery into interminable conflict and collision with the statutory rights of the people of the various common-ealths of our Union. We hold that this species of Federal interference with the people in the registration of eir sovereign will is despotic and centralizing in its tendencies; dangerous to the liberty, peace, and prosper-y of the people; revolutionary in its nature and purpose; and a direct contravention of the principles of free overnment as bequeathed to us by the framers of our Constitution.

North-Carolina.—We denounce the iniquitous Lodge Force bill, whose purpose is to establish a sec-nd period of reconstruction in the Southern States, to subvert the wishes of our people and influence race an-agonism and sectional animosities.

Ohio.—The Democracy of Ohio, on behalf of the people and of free institutions, denounces the Federal lections or Force bill, now pending in Congress, as the most dangerous and revolutionary measure ever de-sed to thwart the will of the people and subvert the form of popular government. It is a measure begotten partisan desperation to perpetuate the power of the Republican Party. It is un-American, in that it doubts e capacity of the people for self-government. It would create a horde of Federal office-holders, 300,000 in num-er, with power to disarrange or pervert an honest expression of public opinion, at a cost of millions of money at ch election. It would send out minions of the dominant party, with power to invade the homes of private tizens and subject them to unenviable inspection and to intimidation. It would surround the ballot box with rmed hirelings, and give power to bayonets instead of ballots. . . . We therefore appeal to all friends of home le and personal liberty to protest by their free ballots against this infamous measure and against all other easures to abridge the established rights of the citizens.

Pennsylvania.—We arraign the Republican Party for its attempt to pass a Federal Election law de-gned to excite a race war.

Rhode Island.—We are in favor of elections to the popular branch of the national Congress by the peo-le as heretofore, and not by Speaker Reed's House of Representatives.

South-Carolina.—We denounce the Lodge Force bill as iniquitous, emanating from minds whose ne-arious purpose is to establish the supremacy of ignorance over intelligence in the Southern States, thereby en-endering race antagonism and sectional animosity.

Tennessee.—We arraign and condemn the Republican Party . . . for its efforts to foment sectional strife nd thus disturb the business tranquility of the country; for its efforts to foster combinations, unlawful trusts, nd monopolies so oppressive to the great mass of the people; for its attempt to pass a Federal Election law r Force bill designed to engender a conflict between the races of the South.

Texas.—We oppose the Election law recently passed by the Republican House of Representatives and ondemn all the recent encroachments by the Federal judiciary upon the power of the States.

Vermont.—While we condemn all kinds of fraud at the ballot box wherever committed, we oppose the roposed Federal Election law as unjust, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, utterly incapable of accom-

plishing the reforms claimed for it, and prompted only by a spirit of the meanest partisanship, and we declare that the political party which secured the President to aid by a proclamation its miserable purpose of seating two Senators from Montana, contrary to the will of that people, has no right to claim a desire for honesty or purity in elections.

West-Virginia.—We condemn in the strongest terms the Federal Election (Force) bill, passed by the House and now pending in the Senate, as a most iniquitous contrivance of partisan legislation, that is unpatriotic in principle, unconstitutional in detail, and malicious in purpose. It has more malignity in its conception than any similar measure which marked the political hatred of the war and reconstruction period. It entails an expense of ten to twelve millions of dollars from the Federal Treasury, in order to enable the President and his appointees to use well-paid and perhaps corrupt men, and through them troups, to control elections, and thus to take from the people and confer upon the Republican Party, through its own partisan canvassing board, the power to control and make returns of Federal elections. It is the most dangerous assault upon the principle of home rule that has emanated from any party, and will create more hostility and bad blood in the South than has existed there since the close of the Civil War, and may, if passed, make the Southern States, where it is intended to be put in operation, as helpless as Ireland and as devoid of liberty as Poland.

Wyoming.—We are opposed to any law that implies a suspicion of the patriotism, integrity and wise discrimination of the American people—and we therefore denounce the Republican Party for having forced through the lower house of Congress a bill whose effect will be to destroy Republican government, to substitute the bayonet for the ballot and to subvert the rights of the people by overturning the traditions of a century and usurping the constitutional rights of the State in the control of their elections.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Alabama.—We hold true constitutional principles to be as follows: "That the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators," as the States may prescribe in the national elections.

Arizona.—The Republican Party, founded upon the largest liberty of the citizen, must insist that the elective franchise entrusted to the electors in every State shall be regarded with the sanctity that the Constitution, with its amendments, imposes, and it unhesitatingly affirms the doctrine that the votes of the electors in Congressional elections in all the States shall under proper Congressional legislation be freely cast and honestly counted.

Arkansas.—We assume that this vital and beneficent measure will receive favorable action from a Republican Senate and a Republican President, and thus become a law of the land at an early day.

Connecticut.—The Democratic Party has failed to act in several States of the Union which are controlled by the leaders of that party so as to prevent fraud and violence, and free, fair and honest elections are unknown in those States. Because of such long-continued failure by the Democratic Party to uphold the privileges of free suffrage, it is the duty of the Federal Congress to provide by general laws regulations concerning the manner of holding elections for representatives in Congress, to the end that fraud and violence may cease and that throughout the length and breadth of the land a free ballot and a fair count may be assured.

Illinois.—We recommend the adoption of the bill now before Congress for the protection of all the electors of the United States in the exercise of their blood-bought political rights at the polls.

Massachusetts.—We demand that the repeated, distinct, and unequivocal pledges of the party in its national platforms, reiterated in many State platforms, in respect to a remedy for the criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States by the unlawful suppression of the ballot of free citizens in some of the States, shall be redeemed, and we declare it to be the plain duty of every Republican senator and representative in Congress to labor unceasingly to place the measure known as the Federal Elections bill, or some other equally effective law upon the statute book of the nation.

Michigan.—We believe in the purity of the ballot box, and that any abridgment of the right of suffrage is perilous to the society of the nation, and we urge the speedy enactment by Congress of such laws as shall protect every American citizen in the exercise of this sacred right.

Missouri.—The Republicans of Missouri are in favor of the enactment of a national election law for the purpose of securing a free and fair election and an honest count in Congressional and Presidential elections in every section of the United States.

New-Hampshire.—The speedy enactment into law of the Federal Elections bill is demanded as mild, just, and most necessary to secure the protection of the ballot box from the assaults of those who, by assassination and the intimidation of the voter, stealing and false counting, have nullified the national Constitution, outraged humanity and justice and have made the elections in many Southern districts a mere arrangement for registering the will of a lawless, brutal and audacious autocracy which controls the Democratic Party in that section.

New-York.—We urge upon the Federal Senate the grave need of a fair election law to prevent the control of Congressional elections, North and South, by fraud and force.

North-Carolina.—We demand that our elections shall be free, that all citizens eligible to vote under our National and State constitutions shall have the right to vote as they may see fit, their ballots counted as cast, and a true return thereof made, and while we prefer that the election of all officers should be had under one and the same law, yet we recognize the fact that the Democratic Party has instituted a system of fraud through the medium of their State laws to defeat the will of the people in the selection of their representatives in Congress, and, therefore, endorse such legislation as may be enacted by Congress as will secure a free vote, fair count and honest return, and thereby the prompt seating in Congress of the honestly elected member.

North-Dakota.—We earnestly insist that it is the duty of Congress to faithfully carry out the declarations of the national convention of the Republican Party; that it will provide for a fair and impartial election law, for a free and honest popular ballot in every Congressional district of the United States so far as to secure to any citizen, rich or poor, white or black, native or foreign born, the right to cast one free ballot, and to have that ballot duly counted.

Ohio.—We reaffirm, in the most earnest and emphatic manner, the duty of Congress faithfully and fully to carry out the declaration of the National Convention of 1888, of the Republican Party that it will provide by a fair and impartial election law for a free and honest popular ballot in every Congressional district of the United States, so as to secure to every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, the right to cast one free ballot and to have that ballot duly counted.

Rhode-Island.—We call upon the Republicans in Congress to complete their good work by securing the early passage of the Lodge bill, which will insure honest elections for national representatives throughout the country.

South-Carolina.—We note with regret the failure on the part of the United States Senate to pass the air Educational bill and the Lodge Election bill, both of which we hold to be of momentous importance and cessary to the advancement and elevation of the masses and protection in the exercise of their political hts.

South-Dakota.—We favor the passage of the national Election law now pending before the United ates Senate.

Tennessee.—We recognize the right and duty of Congress to pass such effective national election laws will insure to every citizen the right and privilege of casting a free and honest ballot, and of having the ne counted and returned as cast, to the end that a Republican form of government may be maintained and ery device designed to undermine the same punished by penalties commensurate with the offences committed. e have confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Republican Party, which has by its wise legislation ilt up the material prosperity of this country, that they will not pass any law that would unsettle the busi- ss interests of any section of our common country.

Vermont.—We heartily approve of the action of Congress under the leadership of Speaker Reed, and cerely hope that the present session will not come to a close until some fair measure is adopted that will in- re a free ballot and a fair count to every citizen of the Republic entitled to vote.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Maryland.—We deplore and denounce the measure now pending before our national Congress, and ught to be enacted into law, known as the Federal Elections Bill, as extraordinary, dangerous and revolu- nary in its character, subversive of all principles of representative government, as an arbitrary and unwar- ated attempt to interfere with the local affairs of the several States.

SPEAKER REED AND THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Connecticut.—We denounce the un-American and tyrannical policy of Speaker Reed and the majority the House of Representatives, which deprives the House of its deliberative character, arrogantly disre- rds the right of the minority, and establishes a scheme of centralized and consolidated power.

Delaware.—For the high discretion of the House they (the Republicans) have substituted the will and tocratic power of a single member, who under the name of "Speaker" has proved his readiness to exercise ameless power in stifling debate, hastening the passage of objectionable measures without opportunity for nsideration or amendment, recording members against their protest as participating in the passage of meas- es to which they are wholly opposed, and by arbitrary ruling destroying the essence of free legislation by epresentative body.

Idaho.—We denounce and earnestly protest against the action of the Republican majority of the House Representatives, which, under the guise of determining rules of proceeding, and facilitating the transaction the public business, has submitted to and supported a despotic speaker in his arbitrary suppression of free eech and absolute control of the force of legislation, and paved the way for the adoption of measures to un- at duly and lawfully elected Democratic members, stifle debate, hasten the passage of objectionable measures thout opportunity for consideration or amendment, and by despotic ruling destroy the free legislation of the ouse of Representatives.

Indiana.—We condemn the Republican Party for degrading the House of Representatives from a de- crative body into a one-man despotism under the false and hypocritical pretence of expediting the public siness; for unseating legally elected representatives of the people in order to strengthen a partisan majority hich was originally the product of fraud; for trampling upon the rights of the minority in disregard as well justice and decency as of parliamentary usage and the plain requirements of the Constitution.

Iowa.—We denounce the Republicans in Congress for their submission to and support of Speaker Reed his arbitrary suppression of free speech and absolute control of the course of legislation.

Massachusetts.—We denounce the abuse of power by the Speaker of the National House in attempt- g to destroy the deliberative character of that body. It need not cause surprise that the Republican rty, which justified his course, should proceed to carry it to its logical conclusion by attempting the passage the Force bill. To overthrow the liberties of the representatives of the people was the work of the Speaker; attempt to suppress the liberties of the people themselves was the work of his party, and to complete the trage the Federal bayonet alone is required.

Minnesota.—We denounce the recent attempt of the Republican majority in the Federal Congress to urp power, to impose unjust taxation, to stifle proper discussion of public measures, and to substitute the tatorship of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the considerate action of a deliberative sembly.

Missouri.—We denounce tyrannical and arbitrary rulings of the presiding officer of the House of Repre- ntatives as flagrant usurpation, and we cordially endorse the gallant and stubborn resistance of the Demo- atic minority in their defence of the rights of the people.

New-Hampshire.—We denounce the Republican majority in the House of Representatives for the volutionary measures adopted by them to deprive the minority of their constitutional rights and prevent a ir discussion of measures of wide public concern. We denounce the arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of the peaker, his high-handed use of unauthorized powers, his desperate and defiant assumption of prerogatives hich no presiding officer of a representative body ever before dared to assume or to claim.

North-Carolina.—We denounce the tyrannical action of Speaker Reed and his abettors, who have anged the Federal House of Representatives from a deliberative body into a machine to register the will of a w partisan leaders.

Ohio.—We denounce the despotic code of rules adopted by the present House of National Representatives d the lawless and arbitrary proceedings of its presiding officer as the direct results of a criminal conspiracy plunder the Treasury, oppress the people, and perpetuate the fraudulently acquired power of the Republican arty.

Oregon.—We denounce the action of Speaker Reed in counting as voters Democratic representatives who d not voted upon pending measures and in declining to recognize such representatives upon the floor of the ouse; the one as in conflict with rights accorded to the minority by all political parties since the organiza- on of our Government, the other as utterly inconsistent with freedom of speech and equality of representa- on.

Pennsylvania.—We arraign the Republican Party for its usurpation of power in the administration o the Federal Government; for placing in the chair of the House a Speaker who has been enabled by them t become a dictator and to usurp the power of legislating for the representatives of the whole people.

Rhode-Island.—We believe that a true Democratic method of legislation is freedom of debate, and we insist that a fair opportunity be offered to minorities to be heard. We denounce the present Republican Con gress for its tryannical suppression of debate.

South-Carolina.—We condemn the action of Speaker Reed and his followers as tryannical and a fla grant degradation of a position intended only for the true patriot and statesman.

West-Virginia.—We denounce the unprecedented and unparliamentary conduct of Speaker Reed and his confederates in Congress in arbitrarily changing the rules of the House of Representatives, which virtually places legislation in the hands of one man, the Speaker, thus enabling them to perpetuate Republican rule by carrying their partisan legislation by force without respect to the protest and rights of the minority. This and the similar attempt to change the rules of the Senate are utterly subversive of the spirit of our institutions and a wanton attack upon the liberties of the people.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Arkansas.—We congratulate the National House of Representatives, and particularly the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, on its ability to transact the public business with accuracy and dispatch; on its overthrow of filibustering; on the justice of its action in unseating members representing a fraudulent ballot box and seating representatives elected by the people, and especially on its intelligence and courage in passing a bill containing proper provisions for the protection of the voter in national elections.

California.—We endorse the course pursued by Speaker Reed and the members of the Republican Party in the present session of Congress, whereby the rules of proceeding have been so amended that the public business is now being conducted in the orderly way designed for its conduct by the framers of this Government. We wholly repudiate the claim of the right of any number of the Members of Congress to interrupt and delay its business by refusing to vote when required, and we rejoice that the Speaker and other members of the Republican side of the House have been able to destroy the pretence that members can be present and absent at the same time.

Connecticut.—We congratulate the Republicans in the National House of Representatives upon their successful vindication of the right of the majority to make necessary laws, the passage of which the Democratic minority in the body has repeatedly sought to obstruct by unparliamentary proceedings, in violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

Delaware.—Whensoever by open declaration or manifest intent the settled purpose on the part of the minority in either house is demonstrated, factiously to hinder the progress of legislation, it becomes not only the right but the reasonable and imperative duty of such house to free itself from obstruction by the adoption of such regulations of closure, or ascertainment of a quorum or otherwise, so that the regular and orderly transaction of business may be secured; and in the maintenance and enforcement of this right, so essential to the welfare of the people, the wisdom of the founders of the Government in explicitly vesting this power in the majority has, by the present House of Representatives, been fully vindicated.

Idaho.—We denounce the obstruction policy of the Democratic Party in Congress as un-American and calculated to impede the progress and advancement of the country in its most material interests, and we commend the action of the Republican Party and its leaders in Congress, in meeting and demolishing such a policy in a summary and effectual manner.

Illinois.—We approve the record of the present Republican Congress in its efforts to legislate in the interest of the American people, and we approve of the rule enforced by Speaker Reed by which the rule of the majority in Congress is made effective, notwithstanding the filibustering tactics of a Democratic minority whose only purpose seems to be to prevent and obstruct wise legislation.

Maine.—The Republican Party of Maine recognizes the magnificent and successful contest made by the Republicans in the House of Representatives for the rights of the majority to transact the business of the country under the leadership of Speaker Reed, who has, by the courageous discharge of his duty, done honor to the State and a great public service to the country.

Massachusetts.—We congratulate Speaker Reed on the distinguished ability, patience and imperturbable good nature with which he has so efficiently led in a reform in the proceedings of the House, whereby the venerable, but absurd fiction has been forever displaced, and the responsible majority allowed to resume the power of legislation so plainly conferred by the terms and necessary implications of the Constitution.

Michigan.—We applaud the patriotic course of Speaker Reed and the Republicans in Congress for so amending the rules that legislation can proceed in spite of an obstructive minority, and we heartily endorse the course of our senators and representatives in Congress.

Missouri.—We believe no unjust burdens should be imposed upon minorities by majorities, yet, believing in the principle that majorities should rule, we unhesitatingly and heartily endorse the action of Speaker Reed in refusing to permit a minority to obstruct legislation by being present in their seats and refusing to vote.

New-Hampshire.—Greeting is sent to Speaker Reed for the genius and courage to which are largely due the rescue of the national House from the control of an unscrupulous and reckless minority.

New-York.—The committee commends the vigorous and successful effort of Speaker Reed and his Republican associates in the House of Representatives to establish the fact that the majority in Congress is entitled to exercise the privileges and powers of the majority, regardless of the caprices and the voices of the minority.

North-Dakota.—The thanks of the nation are due the Republican Congress and Speaker Reed for amending the rules of the House so that the business of the country can be done by the people's representatives. We denounce the action of the Democratic Party in their claims that Members of Congress may be absent, in a parliamentary sense, for the purpose of defeating a quorum from doing business, and at the same time be physically present to further obstruct the public business, as revolutionary and a wanton disregard of the duties for which Congressmen are elected and paid by the people.

Ohio.—The thanks of the country are due the Republican Congress and Speaker Reed for amending the rules of the House so that the business of the country can be done by the people's representatives.

Oregon.—The Republicans of Oregon send greetings and congratulations to their brethren of Maine for having furnished Thomas B. Reed, an honest and courageous statesman, who, as speaker of the House of Representatives, has secured for the representatives of the people the right of the majority to govern, and we denounce the fiction by which Democratic Members of Congress attempt to justify the technical defeat of the will

he people and the majority of their own body by refusing to vote, though in fact present and in duty bound do so.

Pennsylvania.—We commend the course of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the National House Representatives, in manfully preventing the obstructions of legislation and the waste of public time and ney, and we tender him the congratulations and thanks of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania.

Rhode Island.—We extend our warmest and heartiest congratulations to Thomas B. Reed, the Speaker he House of Representatives, who represents the aggressive Republican issue in which we believe and which country needs, and who, in spite of the bitter and unjust detraction, has received from the people of his own te and will receive from the people of the whole land the most magnificent endorsement ever given a olic man.

South-Carolina.—We fully endorse and heartily approve the course of the honorable Speaker of the use of Representatives of the United States, supported by his adherents and coworkers, in the vindication l defence of the principles of Republicanism in the fitting rebuke administered to those who fraudulently l corruptly obtained their seats in Congress, to the detriment of the true will and free expression of opinion he people, and we hail with satisfaction and pleasure the prompt and decided action on the part of the use of Representatives in such cases.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND LABOR CONVENTION.

Iowa.—We denounce the usurpations of Speaker Reed as a bold attempt to destroy the independence of representatives in Congress and to arrogate to himself the control of federal legislation in utter violation he Constitution and the established usage of a century.

PROHIBITION.—HIGH LICENSE.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

California.—We are opposed to all forms of sumptuary legislation, and to all unjust discrimination inst any business or industry. We believe that the wine-growing industry of this State should be fostered, prished and encouraged by suitable legislation, both State and national.

Connecticut.—All unnecessary and vexatious interference with personal liberty, by means of sumptu- enactments, we oppose as contrary to the spirit of our free institutions.

Kansas.—We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation and demand the earliest resubmisson of the so- ed prohibitory amendment to a vote of the electors and an immediate repeal of the laws passed in the inter- s of prohibition, which confer dangerous power upon the courts and substantially deprive the citizens of trial jury and local self-government, and we declare unequivocally for high license and local option.

Maine.—Whereas, in view of these facts and after six years of constitutional prohibition and fifty years statute prohibition in the State in the hands of its friends, supported by the full legislative, judicial and exec- ve power of the State, many Democrats and Republicans think it has been such a failure as calls for its re- mission to the people: therefore *Resolved*, That we favor the election of a Governor and Legislature who l resubmit the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution to the people of the State. *Resolved*, If the ple declare against prohibition, we favor a high license law.

Minnesota.—We favor all laws practically adapted to the furthering of temperance and other vir- s, but denounce as hindrances to the moral welfare and advancement of the people all sumptuary legis- ion.

Nebraska.—The Democratic Party has a record of opposition to all sumptuary legislation. It does not ieve that the social habits of the people are proper subjects for constitutional provisions. High license and l option, however, have been tried in Nebraska and have given satisfaction to a majority of the people. As ween them and prohibition the Democratic Party is unreservedly in favor of the former.

New-Hampshire.—We favor a judicious license law.

South-Dakota.—We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation, either by State or national govern- nt.

Vermont.—We oppose the present prohibition law of this State and declare ourselves in favor of a strin- t local license law in its stead.

Wisconsin.—We oppose sumptuary laws as unnecessary and unwise interference with individual lib- y.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Delaware.—Pursuant to the policy of the Republican Party in this State as enunciated in its State form two years ago, we favor the adoption and maintenance of a system of local option in our State, and lare that if the majority of the people in any local option district shall declare in favor of the sale of intoxi- ng liquor, such sale shall be subject to a system of high license.

Illinois.—We recognize the importance of the temperance question and favor all proper and practi- methods for abating the evils of the liquor traffic.

Iowa.—We declare against a compromise with the saloon and stand by the people of this State in their dility to its existence, spread and power.

Kansas.—Ten years' exemption from the evil effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, secured by a hful observance of the constitutional amendment and the statutes supplemental thereto, by which vice has n lessened and crime decreased, leads us to express a determined opposition to any changes in the prohibi- y legislation of our State, except such as will make the laws stronger and more efficient and increase the d order, sobriety, and welfare of the people.

Massachusetts.—We renew the assertion of our fidelity to the principles of temperance, and our de- nination, in the future as in the past, to favor not only all moral agencies, but also the most effective legis- on to suppress the dram-shop and saloon, and to restrict and exterminate, so far as legal provisions faithfully rced can possibly do it, the blighting curse of drink.

Minnesota.—The Republican Party of Minnesota claims that in its high license policy in regard to the or traffic it has inaugurated the best and most efficient method of dealing with the evils attendant upon h traffic which has yet been devised, as shown in the results which have followed. It pledges itself to a tinuance of this policy and a vigilant enforcement of such laws, and that in the future, as in the past, in efforts to regulate and restrain such traffic, it will take no backward step.

Maine.—The Republican Party of Maine unreservedly renews its adhesion to the principle of the prohibition of the liquor traffic and insists upon the thorough and effective enforcement of the prohibiting law; demands of Congress the enactment of such legislation as shall enable each State to exercise full control within its borders of the traffic in all liquors, whether imported in original packages or otherwise.

North-Dakota.—The people of North-Dakota have declared for the complete extermination of the saloon. The Republican Party in this struggle renews its pledges of the past, and joins the friends of the home in insisting upon a fair test and a vigorous enforcement of the present prohibitory law.

New-York.—Commending . . . the establishment of the power of the several States to entirely regulate and control their liquor traffic.

Pennsylvania.—We urge upon Congress the immediate necessity of passing such legislation as will prevent the importation and sale of oleomargarine and of intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth contrary to our acts of Assembly regulating and restricting the same, and empower every State to enforce its local laws relating thereto in the manner and in accordance with the intent and purpose with which they were enacted.

South-Dakota.—Prohibition being adopted by a vote of the people as a part of the fundamental law of the State, we pledge the party to its faithful and honest enforcement.

PROHIBITION CONVENTIONS.

All Prohibition State Conventions demanded the suppression of the liquor traffic by law and the prohibition of the manufacture and importation of alcoholic liquors, and opposed all licensing, high or low.

BALLOT REFORM—THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic Conventions of California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and South-Dakota called for the enactment of the Australian Ballot System. The Conventions of Michigan, Ohio, Vermont, West-Virginia and Wyoming favored a secret ballot.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Conventions of Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, South-Dakota and Texas favored the Australian ballot plan and the Convention of West-Virginia favored the adoption of a voting system protecting the elective franchise.

PROHIBITION CONVENTIONS.

The Prohibition Conventions of Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Vermont demanded ballot reform, naming the Australian system in most instances. The Tennessee Convention asked that no person be allowed to vote who has not been a resident of the United States ten years and can read the Constitution of the United States in English.

THE LABOR INTEREST.

The Democratic Conventions of Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, South-Dakota and Wisconsin expressed sympathy with labor in its efforts to better its material condition; the Conventions of California and Illinois demanded the establishment of eight hours as a legal day's labor, the Conventions of Idaho and Indiana denounced the use of Pinkerton detectives in labor strikes and the Tennessee Convention the importation of pauper laborers.

The Republican Conventions of Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and South-Dakota favored legislation in behalf of the workingman, and the Conventions of California, Colorado and Illinois declared that the Republican Party had ever been watchful of the interests of labor.

In the Prohibition, Farmers' Alliance and Labor Conventions, arbitration, equal pay for the sexes, the restriction of pauper importation, shorter hours of work, and the prohibition of child employment in factories were advocated. The Farmers' Alliance Convention of Minnesota wanted a lien law giving labor a first lien on its product.

TRUSTS.

The Democratic Conventions of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, Ohio and Texas, the Republican Conventions of California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Oregon, North-Dakota, South-Dakota and Tennessee, and the Prohibition Conventions of Arkansas, Colorado, Maryland, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin in various forms denounced trusts and called for the restriction of monopolies which forestall the market or otherwise oppress the people.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic Conventions of Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, Oregon and Wyoming favored "liberal" pensions to deserving soldiers, Kansas "liberal and just," Iowa "equitable," Ohio "just, liberal and equitable." Those of Idaho and Minnesota censured extravagance in pensions. Connecticut insisted that the Treasury should "not be depleted for the benefit of bounty-jumpers, deserters, skulkers and impostors." Oregon opposed all measures which draw no distinction between the veteran and the camp-follower. The Nebraska Convention favored pensions for "every wounded, needy and deserving veteran," and the South-Dakota Convention favored a service pension.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Conventions of Illinois, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, North-Dakota, South-Dakota and West-Virginia approved of the Disability Pension bill. The Conventions of Delaware, Maine and Vermont

vored "liberal" pensions, Missouri "liberal and generous," Idaho a pension for "every man who fought for e starry flag." The Conventions of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Ohio and South-Da ta called for a service pension. The Massachusetts Convention urged Congress to abolish "the vast army pension claim agents." The California Convention recognized also the claims of soldiers of the War with exico.

PROHIBITION CONVENTIONS.

The Prohibition Conventions of Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio, and the Farmers' Alliance and Labor Con ntions of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska favored service pensions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Union Labor Convention of Michigan, the prohibition Conventions of Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, d Nebraska and the united Prohibition and Farmers' Alliance Convention of North-Dakota called for the **lection of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by the People.** e Democratic Conventions of California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South-Dakota d Wyoming favored the election of Senators by the people.

The Democratic Conventions of Colorado, Iowa, South-Dakota and Texas, the Republican Convention of ebraska and the Prohibition Convention of Minnesota asserted the right of the State to control **Railroads** d exact fair rates for transportation. The Democratic Convention of Nevada insisted on the rigid enforcee nt of the long and short haul feature of the Interstate Commerce act. The Prohibition Conventions of Ar nsas, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan and Nebraska and the Farmers' Alliance and Labor Conventions of Nebras , North-Dakota and South-Dakota favored the **Government Ownership of Railroads, Tele- raphs and Telephones**, while the Democratic Convention of Texas opposed the same as an objece nable form of paternalism. The Prohibition and Farmers' Alliance Convention of North-Dakota demanded vernment ownership of **Coal Mines.**

The Democratic Convention of Illinois denounced the **Ship Subsidy Bill** in Congress as vicious and just class legislation.

The Republican Convention of West-Virginia endorsed the policy of **Subsidies for Shipping** and manded the passage of a **National Bankrupt Law.**

The Farmers' Alliance Convention of Minnesota condemned the assumption of the power by the **Su- reme Court of the United States** in recent decisions, of denying accepted constitutional rights of e several States.

The Prohibition Conventions of Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mis- ri, Nebraska, North-Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin favored **Woman Suffrage.** e Republican Convention of Wyoming commended the action of the new State in enfranchising women and e Democratic Convention of Wyoming adopted the following resolution: "We believe that no citizen of the ited States, male or female, who is well disposed to the good order and happiness of the country should be nied the right of suffrage."

The Republican Convention and the Prohibition and Farmers' Alliance Convention of North-Dakota de- unced the chartering of **Lotteries** by the State, and the Prohibition Convention of Mississippi demanded eir suppression.

The Prohibition Conventions of Missouri and Ohio favored laws protecting **Social Purity.**

The Pennsylvania Prohibition Convention demanded an increase of the number of years' residence required fore **Foreigners** shall be invested with the **Elective Franchise.**

The Democratic Conventions of Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, North-Carolina and Tennessee, epublican Convention of Kansas, Prohibition Conventions of Michigan and Ohio and Farmers' Alliance nvention of South-Dakota opposed and denounced alien ownership in the **Public Lands.** The Demo- tic Conventions of Idaho and Michigan, the Republican Conventions of Idaho and Nebraska and the Prohi- ion Convention of Colorado declared that the public lands should be held by actual settlers only.

The Michigan and Minnesota Prohibition Conventions favored the absolute abolishment of **Option ambling** and the enactment of such laws as shall make all such transactions criminal offences.

The Democratic (Tillmanite) Convention of South-Carolina demanded of Congress the passage of laws to event **Dealings in Futures** and providing for the **Taxation of Incomes** of individuals and the plus of corporations. The Democratic Convention of South-Dakota demanded a graduated income tax, it ing the most equitable system of taxation, placing the burden on those who can best afford to bear it instead laying it on the farmer and producer and exempting millionaires and bondholders.

The Democratic Convention of Connecticut favored legislation to protect the people from **Adulterated ood** products.

The Republican Conventions of Kansas, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, North-Carolina, North-Dakota and uth-Dakota endorsed the scheme of **Reciprocity** with Southern American nations, the Democratic Con- tion of Minnesota favored extension of reciprocity and the Convention of Iowa, "not only with South erica but all other countries whose markets are open to our products." The Massachusetts Democratic nvention denounced the so-called Reciprocity amendment of the McKinley Tariff act as "a characteristic ce of Republican deceit."

The Democratic Conventions of Minnesota, New-Hampshire, Oregon and Tennessee and the Republican nvention of Oregon expressed sympathy with the **People of Ireland.**

The Democratic Conventions of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania denounced the Administration for its grant disregard of the **Civil Service** law. The Convention of Maine commended an "honest civil vice." The Republican Conventions of Illinois, Massachusetts and South-Carolina and the Prohibition Con- tions of Arkansas, Maryland and Michigan approved of civil service reform.

The Republican Convention of Nebraska and the Prohibition Convention of Colorado favored the estab- ment of **Postal Telegraphs**, and the Prohibition Conventions of Colorado and Iowa favored **stal Savings Banks**, by the general Government.

The Democratic Convention of Texas opposed **Life Tenure** of public officers and favored an amend- nt of the Federal Constitution prohibiting it. The Republican Convention of Texas favored life terms for Federal judiciary.

The Democratic Conventions of California and Nevada and the Republican Conventions of California, Ore- n and Wyoming demanded the rigid exclusion of **Chinese Immigrants** from this country.

The Democratic Conventions of Massachusetts and Tennessee denounced the Republicans in Congress for making partisanship the qualification for the admission of **New States,** and the Conventions of Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, New-Hampshire and Oregon also condemned the Republican theft of **Montana.**

The Democratic Convention of Texas denounced and the Republican Conventions of North-Carolina and South-Carolina approved of the **Blair Bill** to extend Federal aid to the public schools of the South.

The Democratic Conventions of Illinois and Indiana opposed all attempts to regulate by law private or parochial schools. The Wisconsin Convention denounced the **Bennett Law.** The Republican Convention of Wisconsin endorsed it. The Republican Convention of Illinois opposed public supervision over private schools.

The Union Labor Convention of Ohio demanded that the Federal Government should **Loan Money** directly to the people on real estate security. The Farmers' Alliance Convention favored such loans at a rate of interest not to exceed two per cent. The Prohibition and Farmers' Alliance Convention of North-Dakota endorsed the above and also demanded **Sub-Treasury Warehouses** for the storage of agricultural products, upon which loans could be made.

The Farmers' Alliance Convention of Minnesota held that **Mortgage Indebtedness** should be deducted from the tax on realty whether such mortgage is held at home or abroad, and asked for laws that will make the hidden property pay equal taxes with the visible property. Also favored a material reduction of **Interest on Money.**

The Democratic Convention of California declared its unalterable opposition to the **Division of the State.**

The Democratic Convention of Texas demanded State provision for the relief of disabled **Confederate Soldiers.**

The Democratic Convention of Texas demanded **Separate Railway Coaches** for white and black passengers.

The Democratic Convention of Minnesota extended cordial greeting to **Grover Cleveland,** assuring him that in his retirement he is honored by the universal regard of the people, whom he served with the most eminent ability and fidelity as President of the United States. The Democratic Convention of Nebraska passed a similar resolution.

The Republican Convention of Pennsylvania expressed for **Matthew S. Quay** a lasting sense of gratitude for his matchless services in the last Presidential campaign; as a citizen, a member of the General Assembly, as Secretary of the Commonwealth two successive administrations, as State Treasurer by the overwhelming suffrages of his fellow-citizens and as Senator of the United States, he has won and retains our respect and confidence.

The Australian Ballot System.

WHAT is termed the Australian Ballot System, the professed purposes of which are to secure the secrecy of the ballot and prevent the intimidation or corrupting of the voter, was practically introduced into the United States in 1888 by its adoption by law in the State of Massachusetts and the city of Louisville, Ky. The principle of this system was embodied in the so-called Saxton bill, which passed the New-York Legislature in the sessions of 1888 and 1889, and was vetoed both times by Governor Hill on the ground of its unconstitutionality, in that it would embarrass, hinder and impede voters in exercising the suffrage, and would, for one class of voters, the blind and illiterate, destroy the secrecy of the ballot by compelling an avowal of their votes as a condition of exercising the right. At the instance of Governor Hill, a reformed ballot bill, or modification of the Saxton bill, was introduced in the Legislature in the session of 1889, but was not passed; but another bill, a compromise of the Hill and Saxton plans, met with success in 1890.

In 1889, following the example of Massachusetts, the Legislatures of Indiana, Montana, Rhode-Island, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan and Connecticut, in the order given, passed laws adopting the new system of voting. Most of the laws passed adhered closely to the Massachusetts form. The Connecticut form varied from it more than the others. In 1890 laws which are more or less modifications of the Australian system were adopted by the Legislatures of Washington, New-York, Maryland, New-Jersey and Vermont.

A marked feature of the ballot practice in New South Wales is that the names of all the candidates being on one ticket, the names of persons for whom the voter does not wish to vote must be crossed off, a blue lead-pencil being provided for the purpose by the authorities, while there are clearly printed on the ticket, in red ink, directions as to how many candidates must be voted for. If more than the limit are voted for the ballot is informal.

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THE SYSTEM.

The Rhode-Island Ballot Reform Association, while advocating the adoption of the Australian system, issued a statement of the advantages which it claimed for the system, and they were presented thus:

1. A secret ballot, cast as proposed in this plan, interposes the most effectual preventive of the bribery of the voter ever devised.

2. A secret ballot secures the voter against the coercion or undue solicitation of others, and enables the most dependent elector to vote as his conscience dictates, in perfect freedom.

3. Excuse for assessments of candidates is taken away. A poor man is placed on an equality with a rich man as a candidate. Money will be less of a factor in politics.

4. The voter will be "alone with his country, his conscience, and his God," and elections will be more than ever the intelligent and conscientious registering of the popular will.

5. This method of ballot reform has been much discussed in the United States for several years, and has received general favor, being recognized, after careful scrutiny, as a practical and salutary measure.

The Farmers' Alliance.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

WITHIN fifteen years numerous distinct organizations of farmers (sometimes in union with other industrial bodies) have sprung up in the United States, and several of the larger still maintain a separate existence. The oldest of these associations is the **National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry,** with some twenty-six thousand subordinate granges in the States and Territories. Other important organizations are the **Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association,** which claims to have a half million members, mostly in the Western States; the **National Farmers' League,** mainly an Eastern association; the **Patrons of Industry,** with headquarters in Michigan and membership in that and adjacent States; the **National Colored Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union,** composed of negroes, and naturally strongest in the Southern States; the **National Farmers' Alliance,** which was born at Chicago in 1880, and is composed of State Alliances in some fifteen States, with scattered societies in others, and is familiarly termed the "North-Western Alliance;" and the **National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.** While these organizations overlap each other in many States, and many persons belong to more than one, the combined membership is claimed to be not less than three millions, representing, in reality, the largest industrial class interest in the United States. A feeling of sympathy is expressed by the last named of the organizations for the **Knights of Labor,** and there have been some official conferences between the two bodies. It is the desire and aim of a large proportion of the leaders and members that a union of these several forces shall be had, so that under one management the industrial classes of the country shall present a solid front before it.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

The largest of these several farmers' organizations is the last that is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and if a general combination at any time takes place this is likely to be the one into which the others will merge, although such associations as the Grange, which is principally social and beneficiary in its nature, would probably always preserve their separate existence. The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which now claims a membership of one and a half million, is the direct descendant of the first farmers' alliance, which had its birth in Lampasas County, Tex., in 1876. The objects of this pioneer association were purely local, and confined to defence against the depredations of cattle and land thieves. The movement was taken up, however, by other counties, and in 1886 a Farmers' State Alliance was formed.. Its declaration of principles included the "education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit," the development of "a better state mentally, morally, socially and financially," the creation of "a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order," and the securing of "entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves."

In the meanwhile, organizations of farmers were growing up in the adjacent States. In Arkansas was the Wheel, so called, which first saw light in a school-house in Western Arkansas, in 1882. In Louisiana was the Farmers' Union. Delegates from the latter met with delegates from the Texas Farmers' State Alliance, at Waco, in 1887, and out of the two bodies was formed the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America. At Meridian, Miss., December 5, 1888, was held a Convention between this organization and the National Agricultural Wheel, and from it was evolved the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America. At the next annual meeting, held at St. Louis, beginning December 5, 1889, the name of that organization, which had now spread over the South and a large part of the West and North-west, was changed to that of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, a name by which it continues to be known.

At the St. Louis meeting a constitution and declaration of "demands" were adopted, both of which were changed somewhat at the meeting of the Supreme Council of the order, held at Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890.

The constitution establishes three departments of government—legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative is supreme in authority, and its sessions are known as the Supreme Council of the Order. The executive is composed of the duly elected officers of the order, and the judicial of three judges, who are to try and decide upon grievances and appeals affecting the officers and members of the Supreme Council, and try appeals from State bodies, which are authorized when organized on the same lines as the national body.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1 of Article 7 of the Constitution defines who are eligible to membership in the National Farmers' Alliance, in the following terms:

No person shall be admitted as a member of this order except a white person, over sixteen years of age, who is a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being, and has resided in the State more than six months, and is, either: First, a farmer, or a farm laborer; second, a mechanic, a country preacher, a country school teacher, or a country doctor; third, an editor of a strictly agricultural paper.

Provided, That each State and Territory shall have the right to prescribe the eligibility of applicants for membership in reference to color within the limits of the same. Provided further, That none but white men shall be elected as delegates to the Supreme Council.

THE PLATFORM OF DEMANDS.

A platform was adopted at the St. Louis meeting, which was, however, superseded by the one adopted at the Ocala meeting, a year later, which was as follows:

First. We demand the abolition of National banks; we demand that the Government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several States which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE—*Continued.*

interest not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, on non-perishable farm products and also upon real estate, wit proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money. We demand that the amount of t circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

Second. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futur on all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials such a shall secure the prompt conviction and imposition of such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

Third. We condemn the Silver bill recently passed by Congress and demand, in lieu thereof the free an unlimited coinage of silver.

Fourth. We demand the passage of the laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress tak prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and th all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed b them be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

Fifth. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that ou national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of anothe and we further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the po of our land must have; we further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes; w believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, an hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of th Government economically and honestly administered.

Sixth. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national governmental control and super vision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does n remove the abuse now existing, we demand the Government ownership of such means of communication an transportation.

Seventh. We demand that Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the Constitution pr viding for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each State.

The following additional plank in the platform was proposed, at the Ocala meeting, by Mr Davie, of Kentucky, and was the subject of a spirited debate:

Whereas, There is now a bill known as the Sub-Treasury bill in the hands of the Ways and Means Con mittee of the House of Representatives which should have been reported and acted upon at the last session and which if enacted into law would bring the financial relief so much needed by all classes and industries;

Therefore, Be it resolved that this national convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union d most respectfully and earnestly ask that said bill be enacted into law as soon as possible, or some other measu that will carry out these principles and meet the necessities of the toiling masses.

Among the opponents of the Sub-Treasury plan was President Hall of the Missouri Stat Alliance, who said: "I am uncompromisingly opposed to this scheme for the following reasons: Firs it is in violation of the Constitution of the United States; second, it is subversive of and direct opposed to the constitution, principles and demands of our own order; third, it is unjust an inequitable; fourth, it is very extravagant; fifth, it would bring financial ruin to the farmers of ou entire country, and to all other classes of business; sixth, it will have and is now having the effec of drawing the minds of farmers and other laborers of our country from the greatest curse o the age, class legislation, and if adopted will commit us to that principle which will fasten thes curses upon us for all time."

The Davie resolution was adopted, however, by a rising vote, only four votes being cast against i

THE SUB-TREASURY WAREHOUSE SCHEME.

The following is the full text of the so-called Sub-Treasury bill now pending in Congress. I was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Vance, of North-Carolina, and in the House of Representative by Mr. Pickler, of South-Dakota, in which latter body it is known as House Bill No. 7,162.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America i Congress assembled, That there may be established in each of the counties of each of the States of this Unite States a branch of the Treasury Department of the United States, to be known and designated as a sub treasury, as hereinafter provided, when one hundred or more citizens of any county in any State shall petitio the Secretary of the treasury requesting the location of a sub-treasury in such county, and shall,

1. Present written evidence, duly authenticated by oath or affirmation of county clerk and sheriff, showin that the average gross amount per annum of cotton, wheat, oats, corn and tobacco produced and sold in tha county for the last preceding two years exceeds the sum of $5,000,000, at current prices in said county at tha time; and,

2. Present a good and sufficient bond for title to a suitable and adequate amount of land to be donated t the Government of the United States for the location of the sub-treasury buildings; and.

3. A certificate of election showing that the site for the location of such sub-treasury has been chosen by popular vote of the citizens of that county, and also naming the manager of the sub-treasury elected at sai election for the purpose of taking charge of said sub-treasury under such regulations as may be prescribed. I shall in that case be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed without delay to establish a sub treasury department in such county as hereinafter provided.

DEPOSITS OF CROPS.

Sec. 2. That any owner of cotton, wheat, corn, oats or tobacco may deposit the same in the sub treasury nearest the point of its production, and receive therefor Treasury notes, hereinafter provided fo equal at the date of deposit to 80 per centum of the net value of such products at the market price, said pric to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, under rules and regulations prescribed, based upon th price current in the leading cotton, tobacco or grain markets of the United States; but no deposit consisting i whole or in part of cotton, tobacco or grain imported into this country shall be received under the provision of this act.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared Treasury notes in such amounts a may be required for the purpose of the above section and in such form and denominations as he may prescribe provided that no note shall be of a denomination of less than $1, or more than $1,000.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE—*Continued.*

Sec. 4. That the Treasury notes issued under this act shall be receivable for customs, and shall be a full gal tender for all debts, both public and private, and such notes when held by any national banking associa- on shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the manager of a sub-treasury, when cotton, grain or tobacco is received by m on deposit, as above provided, to give a warehouse receipt showing the amount and grade or quality of ch cotton, tobacco or grain, and its value at date of deposit; the amount of Treasury notes the sub-treasury as advanced on the product; that the interest on the money so advanced is at the rate of 1 per centum per nnum; expressly stating the amount of insurance, weighing, classing, warehousing and other charges that ll run against such deposit of cotton, grain or tobacco. All such warehouse receipts shall be negotiable by dorsement.

REDEMPTION OF DEPOSITS.

Sec. 6. That the cotton, grain or tobacco deposited in the sub-treasury under the provisions of this act ay be redeemed by the holder of the warehouse receipt herein provided for, either at the sub-treasury in hich the product is deposited, or at any other sub-treasury, by the surrender of such warehouse receipt and e payment in lawful money of the United States of the same amount originally advanced by the sub- easury against the product, and such further amount as may be necessary to discharge all interest that may ve accrued against the advance of money made on the deposit of produce, and all insurance, warehouse and her charges that attach to the product for warehousing and handling. All lawful money received at the sub- easury as a return of the actual amount of money advanced by the Government against farm products as ove specified shall be returned, with a full report of the transaction, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who all make record of the transaction, and cancel and destroy the money so returned. A sub-treasury that ceives a warehouse receipt as above provided, together with the return of the proper amount of lawful oney and all charges as herein provided, when the product for which it is given is stored in some other sub- easury, shall give an order on such other sub-treasury for the delivery of the cotton, grain or tobacco, as the se may be, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide for the adjustment between sub-treasuries of all arges.

DUTIES OF OFFICIALS.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe such rules and regulations as are necessary for gov- ning the details of the management of the sub-treasuries, fixing the salary, bond and responsibility of each the managers of sub-treasuries (provided that the salary of any manager of a sub-treasury shall not exceed e sum of $1,500 per annum), holding the managers of sub-treasuries personally responsible on their bonds r weights and classifications of all produce, providing for the rejection of unmerchantable grades of cotton, ain or tobacco, or for such as may be in bad condition; and shall provide rules for the sale at public auction all cotton, corn, oats, wheat or tobacco that has been placed on deposit for a longer period than twelve nths, after due notice published. The proceeds of the sale of such product shall be applied, first, to the mbursement to the sub-treasury of the amount originally advanced, together with all charges, and, second, e balance shall be held on deposit for the benefit of the holder of the warehouse receipt, who shall be en- led to receive the same on the surrender of his warehouse receipt. The Secretary of the Treasury shall also ovide rules for the duplication of any papers in case of loss or destruction.

BUILDING TO BE ERECTED.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, when section 1 of this act shall have been mplied with, to cause to be erected, according to the laws and customs governing the construction of Govern- nt buildings, a suitable sub-treasury building, with such warehouse or elevator facilities as the character d amount of the products of that section may indicate as necessary. Such buildings shall be supplied with modern conveniences for handling and safely storing and preserving the products likely to be deposited.

Sec. 9. That any gain arising from the charges for insurance, weighing, storing, classing, holding, shipping, erest or other charges, after paying all expenses of conducting the sub-treasury, shall be accounted for and d into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 10. The term of office of a manager of a sub-treasury shall be two years, and the regular election to such office shall be at the same time as the election for members of the House of Representatives of the ngress of the United States. In case of a vacancy in the office of manager of the sub-treasury by death, signation or otherwise, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to appoint a manager for the unex- ed term.

FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS APPROPRIATED.

Sec. 11. The sum of $50,000,000, or so much thereof as may be found necessary to carry out the provisions this act, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for that rpose.

Sec. 12. That so much of any or all other acts as are in conflict with the provisions of this act is hereby pealed.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The following officers were elected at the Ocala meeting:

President.....Col. L. L. Polk, North-Carolina.
Vice-President.....B. H. Clover, Kansas.
Secretary-Treasurer.....J. H. Turner, Georgia.
Lecturer.....J. F. Willetts, Kansas.

Executive Board: Chairman, C. W. Macune; A. Wardall. J. F. Tillman. *Judiciary Depart- nt:* Chairman, R. C. Patty; Isaac McCracken, A. E. Cole. *Legislative Committee:* C. W. Macune A. Wardall.

The President, Secretary and Chairman of Executive Board have their headquarters at 239 North pitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The State societies of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union already organized mber 35.

The annual salaries of the officers of the national organization are fixed by the statutory laws as lows: President, $1,000, office and travelling expenses, and $300 for stenographer; secretary, 00 and office expenses; treasurer, $500; lecturer, $2,000 and actual travelling expenses; members the Executive Committee, $500 each and travelling expenses when in actual service, except that chairman shall have $2,000. A per capita tax of 5 per cent on members must be paid into the ional treasury annually to defray expenses.

The associations composing the Farmers' Alliance have a ritual, and their meetings are secret. A conven- n has been called by persons belonging to the Alliance and Knights of Labor to meet at Cincinnati, Febru- 23, 1892, to form a distinct political party.

The Organized Labor Movement in the United States.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The first strike in this country occurred in the city of New-York in 1803, when a number of sailors struck for an advance in wages. The tailors, in 1806, established the first trades-union. The first local union of printers was organized in 1831. The ten-hours' movement began as early as 1832 among the shipwrights and caulkers in New-England and was a failure. Two years later a convention of mechanics met at Utica, N. Y., and protested against convict labor.

President Van Buren had the distinction of giving success to the ten-hours' movement, when he established the system in the Government navy-yards in 1840, and President Johnson signed the first eight-hours' law, for the benefit of Government laborers, in 1868.

The first Industrial Congress convened at New-York, October 12, 1845. The first National Labor Congress met at Baltimore, August 20, 1866. The Knights of Labor were organized at Philadelphia in 1869.

The labor movement from 1870 to the present time has been a continuous growth in the number of trades-unions and increase in their membership, attended by strikes, lockouts and settlements by arbitration, the agitation for labor legislation and efforts at political party organization. Congress created a National Bureau of Labor in 1884, and this was erected into an independent department of the Government in 1888.

Most of the trades-unions organizations in the United States were represented at a convention held at Columbus, O., in December, 1886, when a national organization was formed, a constitution adopted and the title taken of The American Federation of Labor. This body and the Order of Knights of Labor of America (which is a secret order) are the two principal national labor organizations of the United States.

For a more detailed account of the labor movement, see THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1889, page 94.

EIGHT-HOUR LAWS.

California.—Eight hours of labor constitute a day's work, unless it is otherwise expressly stipulated by the parties to a contract.

A stipulation that eight-hours' labor constitute a day's work must be made a part of all contracts to which the State or any municipal corporation therein is a party.

But in the case of drivers, conductors and grip-men of street-cars for the carriage of passengers, a day's work consists of twelve hours. It is a misdemeanor for any person having a minor child under his control, either as ward or apprentice, to require such child to labor more than eight hours in any one day, except in viniculturaI or horticultural pursuits, or in domestic or household occupations.

Connecticut.—Eight hours of labor constitute a lawful day's work, unless otherwise agreed.

Illinois.—Eight hours are a legal day's work in all mechanical employments, except on farms, and when otherwise agreed; does not apply to service by the day, week or month, or prevent contracts for longer hours.

New-Mexico.—Eight hours of labor actually performed upon a mining claim constitute a day's work, the value of the same being fixed at four dollars.

New-York.—Eight hours constitute a day's work for mechanics, workingmen and laborers, except in farm or domestic labor, but overwork for extra pay is permitted. The law applies to those employed by the State or municipality, or by persons contracting for State work.

Pennsylvania.—Eight hours, between rising and setting of sun, constitute a day's work in the absence of an agreement for longer time. The law does not apply to farm labor or to service by the year, month, etc.

Wisconsin.—In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours; but the law does not apply to contracts for labor by the week, month or year.

In all manufactories, workshops or other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, the time of labor of children under the age of eighteen, and of women employed therein, shall not exceed eight hours in one day.

ANTI-BOYCOTTING AND ANTI-BLACKLISTING LAWS.

The States having laws prohibiting *boycotting* are Illinois and Wisconsin.

The States having laws prohibiting *blacklisting* are Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The following States have laws which may be construed as prohibiting both boycotting and blacklisting: Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New-York, Tennessee and Utah.

In New-York it is a misdemeanor for any employer to exact an agreement, either written or verbal, from an employé not to join or become a member of any labor organization, as a condition of securing or continuing in employment.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to Commissioner Wright, of the U. S. Department of Labor, for the summary of eight hours, anti-boycotting and anti-blacklisting laws and the following table:

LIST OF BUREAUS OF LABOR AND LABOR STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

TITLE OF BUREAU.	Where Located.	When Organized.	Chief Officer.	Title.
United States Department of Labor	Washington, D. C.	1885	Carroll D. Wright	Commissioner.
Bureau of Statistics of Labor	Boston, Mass.	1869	Horace G. Wadlin	Chief.
Bureau of Industrial Statistics	Harrisburg, Pa.	1872	Albert S. Bolles	Chief.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Hartford, Ct.	1873	Samuel M. Hotchkiss	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Columbus, O.	1877	John McBride	Commissioner.
Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Indust's	Trenton, N. J.	1878	James Bishop	Chief.
Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection	Jefferson City, Mo.	1876	Lee Meriwether	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Springfield, Ill.	1879	John S. Lord	Secretary.
Bureau of Statistics	Indianapolis, Ind.	1879	William A. Peelle, Jr.	Chief.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Albany, N. Y.	1883	Charles F. Peck	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	San Francisco, Cal.	1883	J. J. Tobin	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	Lansing, Mich.	1883	Alfred H. Heath	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Madison, Wis.	1883	H. M. Stark	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Des Moines, Ia.	1884	J. R. Sovereign	Commissioner.
Bureau of Statistics of Labor	Baltimore, Md.	1884	Thomas C. Weeks	Chief.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Topeka, Kan.	1885	Frank H. Betton	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Providence, R. I.	1887	Almon K. Goodwin	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	Lincoln, Neb.	1887	John Jenkin*	Deputy Com.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Raleigh, N. C.	1887	J. C. Scarborough	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Augusta, Me.	1887	Samuel W. Matthews	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	St. Paul, Minn.	1887	John Lamb	Commissioner.
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Denver, Col.	1887	John W. Lackin*	Deputy Com.
Department of Labor and Statistics	Aberdeen, S. D.	1890		Commissioner.
Department of Agriculture and Labor	Grand Forks, N.D.	1890	H. F. Helgesen	Commissioner.
Bureau Immigration, Labor and Statistics	Boisé City, Id.	1890		

* In Nebraska, the Governor, and in Colorado the Secretary of State are ex-officio commissioners.

The Organized Labor Movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President.....SAMUEL GOMPERS, 21 Clinton Place, New-York City.
Secretary.....CHRIS. EVANS, 21 Clinton Place, New-York City.

REGISTER OF TRADES UNIONS LED BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

TRADES.	Titles of Trades Unions.	Official Addresses.	No. of Local Unions.	Total Membership.
Bakers	Journeymen Bakers' National Union	150 Nassau St., New-York City	80	17,000
Barbers	National Union of Barbers	1,418 Michigan St., Toledo, O	22	1,500
Boatmen	International Boatmen's Union	26 Albany St., New-York City	22	1,500
Boiler-makers	Inter. Brotherhood of Iron Shipbuilders	227 Spring St., New-York City	30	8,000
Book-keepers	Federation of Book-keepers	711 Parade St., Erie, Pa	30	2,000
Box-makers	Box Sawyers' and Nailers' Union	1,005 N. 14th St., St. Louis, Mo	30	1,500
Brewers	Brewery Workmen National Union	171 Allen St., New-York City	60	7,800
Bottle-blowers	Druggists' Ware Glass-blowers' League, E. " " " W.	19 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.. Michigan City, Ind., L. Arrington	26 35	3,500 4,500
Brakemen	Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen	Galesburgh, Ill., E. F. O'Shea	375	15,000
Bricklayers	Inter. Bricklayers' & Stonemasons' Union	T. O'Dea, Box 1,074, Cohoes, N.Y.	215	35,000
Brush-makers	Brush-makers' International of America	93 North Elliott Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y	215	1,000
Carpenters	Brotherh. of Carpenters & Joiners of Am.	P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.	750	72,240
"	Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Geo. Cavanagh, 226W. 20th St., N.Y.	38	2,600
Cigar-makers	Cigar-makers' International Union	Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y	315	29,000
Carriage-makers	Carriage and Wagon-makers' Union	3,135 Arapahoe St., Denver, Col.	315	1,000
Coopers	National Union of Coopers of the U. S.	Titusville, Pa	315	2,500
Coal-miners	United Mine Workers of America	R. Watchorn, Clin. B'g, C'Tinibus, O	325	35,000
Conductors	Order of Railroad Conductors	Cedar Rapids, Ia., C. S. Wheaton	245	10,000
Engineers	Amalgamated Society of Engineers	233 E. Twenty-first St., N.Y. City	57	3,500
"	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Cleveland, O., P. M. Arthur	401	29,000
"	Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers	Cincinnati, O., G. G. Minor	120	6,000
Electricians	Electrical Protective Union	58 Third Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa	...	1,800
Firemen	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	Terre Haute, Ind., Eug. V. Debs	240	21,000
Furniture-workers	Furniture-workers' Union of America	Hy. Emrich, 351 E. 32d St., N.Y. City	40	7,400
Glass-workers	Flint Glass-workers' Union of North-Am.	16 Excelsior Bl'k, Pittsburgh, Pa.	94	9,000
"	Green Glass Pressers' Union	2,641 Salmon St., Philadelphia, Pa	15	3,000
"	Glass Packers' and Sorters' Pro. Union	Millville, N. J., W. J. Dunmeett	...	1,500
Grinders	Table Knife Grinders' National Union	Northampton, Mass	11	1,800
Granite-cutters	Granite-cutters' National Union	Barre, Vt., J. E. Tyler	85	20,000
Hatters	Hat-finishers' Inter. Association of N.A.	56 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, N. Y	13	5,500
"	Hat-makers' Inter. Association of N. A.	J. P. Penrose, 523 Snyder Ave., Phila	12	3,500
"	Silk Hatters' Association	212 Broadway, New-York City	...	1,000
"	Wool Hatters' Association	Matteawan, N. Y., A. M. Taylor	...	2,000
Hair-spinners	Hair-spinners' National Union of America	204 Frederick Ave., Baltimore, Md.	5	1,000
Harness-makers	Saddle and Harness-makers' N. Fed. of A.	107 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass.	20	2,000
Horseshoers	Horseshoers' Association	367 E. Sixty-seventh St., N.Y. City	...	5,000
Horse-Collar-makers	Horse-collar-makers' Union	918 Geiger St., Louisville, Ky	35	3,000
Iron-moulders	Iron-moulders' Union of North-America	P. O. Box 388, Cincinnati, O	269	40,000
Iron & Steel-workers	Amal. Assoc. of Iron and Steel-workers	Pittsburgh, Pa., William Weihe	301	58,000
Laborers	Building Laborers' & Hod-carriers' N. U.	36 Colony St., S. Boston, Mass	60	12,000
Machinists	National Association of Machinists	J. J. Creamer	140	10,000
Metal-workers	Metal-workers' Union of North-America	Baltimore, Md., George W. Appel	35	15,000
Musicians	Musicians' National League	Philadelphia, Pa., Jacob Beck	54	10,000
Pattern-makers	National Pattern-makers' League	Philadelphia, Pa., W. J. Johnson	58	11,000
Painters & Decorators	Broth. of Painters & Decorators of Am.	1,314 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md	180	14,000
Piano-makers	Piano-makers' Union	309 E. 11th St., New-York City	67	6,000
Plasterers	Operative Plasterers' Inter. Union	Robert Tenary, Pittsburgh, Pa	80	14,000
Plumbers	Journeymen Plumbers & Gasfitters' U	Newark, N. J., J. A. Harris	42	7,000
Printers	International Typographical Union	Indianapolis, Ind., W. S. McCleery	294	29,000
"	German-American Typographia	Hugo Miller, 200 Worth St., N.Y.C.	28	3,000
Quarrymen	Quarrymen's National Union of America	J. J. Byron, Quincy, Mass	28	1,400
Sailors	Sailors' and Firemen's Inter. Amal. Union	276 Spring St., New-York City	16	12,000
Shoe-lasters	Lasters' Protective Union	Box 218, Lynn, Mass	81	14,000
Shoemakers	Boot and Shoemakers' Inter. Union	425 Washington St., Boston, Mass.	75	10,000
Silk-workers	National Federation of Silk-workers	J. Sinninger, 759 Tenth Ave., N.Y.	13	1,100
Spinners	Mulespinners' Union	A. Moore, Box 143, Fall River, Mass	9	9,000
Stereotypers	Stereotypers' Union, New-York & Vic.	J. Dean (Telegram Office), N.Y.C.	...	700
Stone-cutters	Stone-cutters	T. Ward, Box 2,260, St. Paul, Minn	12	1,400
Switchmen	Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association	F. M. Sweeney, 151 Pacific Av., Chic.	107	7,000
Tack-makers	Tack-makers' Union	W. H. Cook, Whitman, Mass	6	400
Tailors	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	84 E. Seventh St., New-York City	112	17,000
Telegraphers	Brotherhood of Telegraphers	A. Johnson, 216 W. Jef. St., Louisv.	70	800
Tile-workers	Textile-workers' Progressive U. of Am.	Philadelphia, Pa., O. Seidel	25	9,000
Tile-layers	Mosaic & Encaustic Tile-makers' Nat. U.	E. Dunlay, 137 W. 100th St., N.Y.C.	9	8,000
Weavers	Elastic Web-weavers' Union	J. Hales, 800 Linden St., Camden	5	300
Wood-carvers	Wood-carvers' Union	20 Pitt St., New-York C. [N.J.	15	... ..
Wood-workers	Machine Wood-workers' Inter. Union	T. I. Kidd, 2,465 Arap'eSt., Denver	28	1,000
Total, 1889-90			...	692,940

A few of these unions are not yet formally affiliated with the Federation of Labor, yet all are united by virtue of common polity, and are agreed in according the Federation the hegemony of the labor movement.

The Single Tax Platform.

PLATFORM ADOPTED AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX NATIONAL LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES, AT COOPER UNION, NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

At the meeting of the Single Tax National League of the United States, held at Cooper Union, New-York, September 3, 1890, Henry George, as Chairman of the Committee on Platform and Address, reported the following, which was adopted:

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and all the obligations of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, State government, and the general government, as the revenue from direct tax is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax would:

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts when land has little or no value irrespective of improvements and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of our Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions, which are the outgrowths of the tariff.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than monopoly of land, we hold that when free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned through their proper government, local, State or national, as may be.

Whom Protection Protects.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, in preparing his annual report of 1886, applied to Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department, E. B. Elliott, the United States Government Actuary, and Professor Simon Newcomb, Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, Navy Department, severally, for an estimate of the number of persons in the United States engaged in gainful occupations, classified as those who cannot be subjected to foreign competition, and those who can, in part, be subjected to foreign competition.

Each of these statistical experts made a report. Mr. Ford stated that the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, according to the census of 1880, was 17,392,099, divided as follows: Agriculture, 7,670,493; manufactures, mechanics, and mining, 3,837,112; professional and personal, 4,074,238; trade and transportation, 1,810,256. Setting aside the last two classes as not being subject to foreign competition, Mr. Ford arrived at the following result:

Population of the United States in gainful occupations not subject to competition..... 16,564,914
" " " " " " subject " " 827,184

the percentage being 4.7 per cent.

Mr. Elliott, by a different process, reached the conclusion that the number of persons who were directly subjected in part to foreign competition was 828,000, or about 4¾ per cent.

Professor Newcomb reported that his estimate of the persons subject to foreign competition was 605,585, or 5 2-10 per cent of the industrial population, concluding with the observation: "If trade were entirely free, the fraction of our present industrial population injuriously subject to foreign competition would not exceed 7 per cent."

Naturalization Laws of the United States.

The conditions under and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States are prescribed by Sections 2165–74 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, *bona fide*, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or State, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time citizen or subject.

OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

He must, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject, "which proceedings must be recorded by the clerk of the court.

CONDITIONS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held one year at least; and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same," he will be admitted to citizenship.

TITLES OF NOBILITY.

If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation of the same at the time of his application.

SOLDIERS.

Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has been in the armies of the United States and has been honorably discharged therefrom, may become a citizen on his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, provided that he has resided in the United States at least one year previous to his application, and is of good moral character. (It is judicially decided that residence of one year in a particular State is not requisite.)

MINORS.

Any alien under the age of twenty-one years who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for two years next preceding it has been his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen.

CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

CITIZENS' CHILDREN WHO ARE BORN ABROAD.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

CHINESE.

The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

PROTECTION ABROAD TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Section 2000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The right to vote comes from the State, and is a State gift. Naturalization is a Federal right, and is a gift of the Union, not of any one State. In nearly one half the Union aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. (See Table of Qualifications for Voting in each State, on another page.) The Federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him, and he may vote in one State (Minnesota) four months after landing, if he has immediately declared his intention, under United States law, to become a citizen.

Qualifications for Voting in Each State of the Union

(Communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC and corrected to date by the Attorneys-General of the respective States.)

In all of the States except Wyoming the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males of 21 years of age and upward. Women are entitled to vote at school elections in several States. They are entitled by local law to full suffrage in the State of Wyoming. (See article entitled "Woman Suffrage.")

States.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	Previous Residence Required, In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Alabama	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Convicted of treason or other crime punishable by imprisonment, idiots, or insane.
Arkansas	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	1 mo.	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, until pardoned.
California	Citizen by nativity, naturalization, or treaty of Queretaro.	1 yr.	90 dys	.....	30 dys.	Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime.
Colorado	Citizen or alien who has declared intention 4 months previous to offering to vote.	6 mo.	90 dys.	.....	10 dys.	Convicted of felony and unrestored to citizenship.
Connecticut†	Citizen of United States who can read Constitution or statutes.	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	.....	Convicted of any offence for which infamous punishment is inflicted.
Delaware	Citizen and paying county tax after age 22.	1 yr.	1 mo.	.....	15 dys.	Idiots, insane, paupers, felons.
Florida	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention, who has paid capitation tax 2 years.	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	(a)	Insane, under guardianship, convicted of felony, or any infamous crime.
Georgia	Citizen of the United States.	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of crime punishable by imprisonment.
Idaho	Citizen of the United States.	6 mo.	30 dys.	.....	.....	Chinese, Indians, Mormons, felons, insane, convicted of bribery.
Illinois	Citizen of the United States.	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Convicted of crime punishable in penitentiary until pardoned and restored to rights.
Indiana†	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention and resided 1 year in United State and 6 months in State.	6 mo.	.....	60 dys.	30 dys.	Convicted of crime and disfranchised by judgment of the court.
Iowa	Citizen of the United States.	6 mo.	60 dys.	.....	(a)	Idiots, insane, convicted of infamous crime, United States soldiers and marines not *bona fide* residents.
Kansas	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	6 mo.	.....	.....	30 dys.	Idiots, insane, convicts, rebels, public embezzlers, bribed.
Kentucky	Citizen	2 yrs.*	1 yr.	.....	60 dys.	Convicted of robbery, forgery, counterfeiting or like crime.
Louisiana	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	30 dys.	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, all crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary.
Maine	Citizen of the United States.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	.....	Paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
Maryland†	Citizen of the United States.	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	1 day.	A person over 21 years convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned, persons under guardianship, as lunatics or *non compos mentis*.
Massachusetts.†	Citizen who can read Constitution in English, write, and has paid tax within 2 years.	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	30 dys.	Paupers (except honorably discharged U. S. soldiers and sailors) and persons under guardianship.
Michigan†	Citizen or inhabitant who has declared intention under U. S. laws 6 months before election.	3 mo.	.....	10 dys.	10 dys.	Aliens who have not declared intention 6 months previous to election, Indians, duellists and accessories.
Minnesota†	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention, and civilized Indians.	4 mo. ‡	10 dys.	.....	10 dys.	Convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, persons under guardianship or insane.
Mississippi	Citizen of the United States who can read or understand Constitution after January 1, 1892.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	.....	1 yr.	Insane, Indians not taxed, felons, persons who have not paid taxes.
Missouri†	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention not less than one year or more than five before offering to vote.	1 yr.	60 dys.	60 dys.	.....	U. S. soldiers and marines, paupers, criminals convicted once until pardoned, felons and violators of suffrage laws convicted a second time.

* Unless there has been one year's previous residence in the county. † Australian Ballot Law or a modification of it in force. ‡ And one year's residence in United States prior to voting. (a) Actual residence in the precinct or district required.

States	Requirements as to Citizenship.	Previous Residence Required.				Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
		In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	
Montana†	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Indians, felons not pardoned.
Nebraska	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention thirty days prior to election.	6 mo.	40 dys.	.....	10 dys.	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned.
Nevada	Citizen of the United States	6 mo.	30 dys.	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unamnestied Confederates who bore arms against the United States.
New-Hampshire	Inhabitant, native or naturalized.	6 mo.	.....	6 mo.	.....	Paupers (except honorably discharged U. S. soldiers and sailors), persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.
New-Jersey†	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	5 mo.	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, persons convicted of crimes (unless pardoned), which exclude them from being witnesses, which crimes include blasphemy, treason, murder, rape, sodomy, arson, perjury, etc.
New-York†	Citizen who shall have been a citizen for ten days.	1 yr.	4 mo.	.....	30 dys.	Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, unless pardoned, bettors on result of any election at which they offer to vote, bribers for votes and the bribed.
North-Carolina	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	90 dys.	.....	.....	Convicted of felony or other infamous crime.
North-Dakota	Citizen of the United States, alien who has declared intention and civilized Indian.*	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	90 dys.	United States soldiers and sailors, persons *non compos mentis*, and felons.
Ohio	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	30 dys.	.....	20 dys.	Felony until pardoned and restored to citizenship, idiots, insane.
Oregon	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention one year preceding election.	6 mo.	.....	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, United States soldiers and sailors, Chinese.
Pennsylvania	Citizen of the United States at least one month, and if 22 years old or more must have paid tax within two years.	1 yr‡	.....	.....	2 mo.	Convicted of some offence whereby right of suffrage is forfeited, non-taxpayers.
Rhode-Island†	Citizen of United States	2 yrs.	.....	6 mo.	.....	Paupers, lunatics, persons *non compos mentis*, convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored to right to vote, under guardianship.
South-Carolina	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	60 dys.	.....	.....	Convicted of treason, murder, or other infamous crime, or of dueling, paupers, insane.
South-Dakota	Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention.	6 mo.§	6 mo.	.....	30 dys.	Under guardianship, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned.
Tennessee†	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	(*a*)	Convicted of bribery or other infamous offence.
Texas	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	(*a*)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, supported by county, convicted of felony, United States soldiers and seamen in service.
Vermont†	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	.....	Unpardoned convicts and deserters from United States military or naval service during civil war, ex-Confederates.
Virginia	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	30 dys.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of bribery at election, embezzlement of public funds, treason, felony and petty larceny, duellists and abettors, unless pardoned by Legislature.
Washington†	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	90 dys.	.....	30 dys.	Indians not taxed.
West-Virginia	Citizen of the State	1 yr.	60 dys.	.....	(*a*)	Paupers, persons of unsound mind, convicted of treason, felony, or bribery at elections.
Wisconsin†	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr.	.....	.....	10 dys.	Insane, under guardianship, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned.
Wyoming	Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention.	6 mo.	30 dys.	.....	.....	Under guardianship, idiots, insane, unpardoned felon, bettors on elections.

For laws requiring Registration of Voters, see next page.

* Indian must have severed tribal relations two years next preceding the election. † Australian ballot law a modification of it, in force. ‡ Or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native, he shall have removed and returned, then 6 months. § One year's residence in the United States prior to election required. (*a*) Actual residence in the precinct or district required.

Requirements Regarding the Registration of Voters.

(Continuation of "Qualifications for Voting," on preceding pages.)

THE registration of voters is required in the States of Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Mississippi, Nevada, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, North-Carolina, Pennsylvania, South-Carolina, Vermont, Virginia and Wyoming.

In Georgia registration is required in most counties by local law, and in South-Dakota in a few counties.

In Kansas registration is required in cities of the first and second class, in Nebraska in cities of and over 2,500 inhabitants, in North-Dakota in cities of over 3,000 inhabitants, and in Ohio in cities of not less than 9,000 inhabitants.

In Illinois registration is required for cities and general elections in the State.

In Missouri it is required in cities of 100,000 inhabitants, and in Wisconsin in cities having 3,000 inhabitants and over.

In New-York it is required in all cities and in all incorporated villages of over 7,000 inhabitants.

In Rhode-Island non-taxpayers are required to register yearly before December 31.

The registration of voters is not required in the States of Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Oregon, and Tennessee. It is prohibited in Arkansas, Texas and West-Virginia by constitutional provision.

Woman Suffrage.

THE following is a statement of the Woman Suffrage movement, corrected to January 1, 1891:

Wyoming.—Women have voted on the same terms with men since 1870. The convention in 1889 to form a State Constitution unanimously inserted in the Bill declaring them suffrage. This Constitution was ratified by the voters at a special election by about three-fourths majority. Congress refused to require the disfranchisement of the women, and admitted the State July 10, 1890.

Washington.—Women voted in the Territory for five years, and until excluded from the suffrage by a decision of the Territorial Supreme Court. In adopting a State Constitution the question of allowing women to vote was submitted separately to vote of the men. It was not carried. (See Washington Election Returns.) In most places women were excluded from voting for members of the constitutional convention, or on the adoption of the Constitution and the suffrage clause. Many women claim that they were illegally excluded, and will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Kansas.—Women have suffrage on the same terms with men in all municipal elections. About 50,000 voted last year.

Utah.—Women voted in this Territory until excluded by the Edmunds law. They have organized in large numbers to demand the repeal of this law.

Delaware.—School suffrage for women was enacted in 1889. Municipal suffrage is also exercised in many places.

School suffrage also exists, on various terms, in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, North-Dakota, Oregon, South-Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

Montana.—The new State Constitution guarantees women the power to vote on local taxation.

Arkansas and Missouri.—Women vote (by signing or refusing to sign petitions) on granting liquor licenses.

New-York.—Women can vote at school elections (3,000 voted in Binghamton in 1890), at waterworks elections, and on questions of paving, grading, drainage, street lighting and other local improvements; 47 women voted at the State election in 1887, and were not punished.

Pennsylvania.—A law was passed in 1889, under which women vote on local improvements (paving, etc.) by signing or refusing to sign petitions therefor.

Federal Action.—In the Senate of the United States, February 7, 1889, a select committee reported in favor of amending the Federal Constitution so as to forbid States to make sex a cause of disfranchisement. Congress adjourned March 4 without reaching the subject.

Twenty-eight States and Territories—a majority of the Union—have given women some form of suffrage.

Canada.—Women have municipal suffrage in every province, including the Northwest Territories. In Ontario they vote for all elective officers but members of the Legislature and Parliament.

Europe.—In England, Scotland and Wales single and widowed women vote for all elective officers but one (member of Parliament) on like terms with men. The number of these voters is estimated at 2,000,000.

In Ireland women have municipal suffrage in Belfast; they vote for harbor boards in the seaports, and for poor-law guardians everywhere.

In France the women teachers of all the eighty-six departments elect members to sit in the "Department Councils of Instruction."

In Sweden their suffrage is about the same as in England; and they vote, too, indirectly for members of the House of Lords. In Norway they have school suffrage

In Russia women, heads of households, vote for all elective officers and on all local questions.

In Austria-Hungary they vote (by proxy) at all elections, including members of provincial and imperial Parliaments. In Croatia and Dalmatia they vote at local elections in person.

In Italy widows vote for members of Parliament. In Finland women vote for all elective officers.

Asia.—In British Burmah women taxpayers vote in the rural tracts.

In the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Presidency (Hindustan) they can do so in all municipalities.

In all the countries of Russian Asia they can do so wherever a Russian colony settles. The Russians are colonizing the whole of their vast Asian possessions, and carry with them everywhere the "mir" or self-governing village, wherein women, heads of households, vote.

Africa.—Women have municipal suffrage in Cape Colony, which covers a million square miles.

Australasia.—Municipal woman suffrage exists in New-Zealand, and the Legislature has declared that women shall vote for members of Parliament. Municipal suffrage also exists in every province of Australia. The Parliament of South Australia has declared for women voting at parliamentary elections also, and so has the Prime-Minister of Victoria.

Islands.—Iceland, in the North Atlantic, the Isle of Man between England and Ireland, and Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific, have full woman suffrage. Tasmania, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, nearly three hundred Islands around Britain, the Islands around Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, and a number of Islands elsewhere have various degrees of partial woman suffrage.

The area of countries where women have some degree of suffrage is over eighteen millions of square miles—greater than all Asia. Their population is about three hundred and fifty millions, about equal to that of all Europe.

This information respecting woman suffrage is furnished to THE WORLD ALMANAC by Mr. Hamilton Willcox, of New York, author of "Freedom's Conquests; the Great Spread of Woman Suffrage through the World," and Chairman of the New-York State Executive Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party.

United States Civil Service Rules.

(*Revised for this issue of* THE WORLD ALMANAC *by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.*)

THE purpose of the Civil Service act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the civil service of he United States." It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a Chief Examiner, a Secretary, nd other employés, and makes it the duty of the Commission to aid the President as he may request in preparg suitable rules for carrying the act into effect; to make regulations for and control the examinations provided r, and supervise and control the records of the same; and to make investigations and report upon all matters ncluding the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations. The address of the Commission is Washingn, D.C.

The service classified under the act, and to which it and the rules apply, embraces the Executive Departents at Washington, the Department of Labor and the Civil Service Commission, the customs districts in each f which there are fifty or more employés, eleven in number, the post-offices in each of which there are fifty or ore employés, now forty-six, and the Railway Mail Service, including altogether about thirty-two thousand laces.

The Classified Departmental Service embraces all places in the departments at Washington, excepting messngers, laborers, workmen, and watchmen (not including any person designated as a skilled laborer or workman), nd no person so employed can, without examination under the rules, be assigned to clerical duty, and also exepting those appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Classified ustoms Service embraces the customs districts where the officials are as many as fifty, including the places givg $900 a year, and all those giving a larger salary where the appointee is not subject to confirmation by the enate. The Classified Postal Service embraces the post-offices where the officials are as many as fifty, including l places above the grade of a laborer.

For places in the Classified Service, where technical additional qualifications are needed, special examinations re held. In the Departmental Service they are held for the State Department, the Pension, Patent and Signal ffices, Geological and Coast Surveys, and other offices.

APPLICATIONS.

Applicants for examination must be citizens of the United States of the proper age. No person habitually sing intoxicating liquors can be appointed. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color, or political or reigious opinions. The limitations of age are: For the Departmental Service, not under twenty years; in the Cusms Service, not under twenty-one years, except clerks or messengers, who must not be under twenty years; in e Postal Service, not under eighteen years, except messengers, stampers, and other junior assistants, who must t be under sixteen or over forty-five years, and carriers, who must not be under twenty-one or over forty; and the Railway Mail Service not under eighteen or over thirty-five years. The age limitations do not apply to y person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability sulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty. Such persons are preferred under §1754, R. S.

Every one seeking to be examined must first file an application blank. The blank for the Departmental or ailway Mail Service should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission, at Washington. The blank r the Customs or Postal Service must be requested in writing by the persons desiring examination of the Cusms or Postal Board of Examiners at the office where services sought. These papers should be returned to the fficers from whom they emanated.

EXAMINATIONS.

The applicants to enter the services designated are examined as to their relative capacity and fitness. The erk examination is used only in the Customs and Departmental Services for clerkships of $1,000 and upward, quiring no peculiar information or skill. It is limited to the following subjects: First, orthography, penmanip, and copying; second, arithmetic—fundamental rules, fractions, and percentage; third, interest, discount, and ements of book-keeping and of accounts; fourth, elements of the English language, letter-writing, and the per construction of sentences; fifth, elements of the geography, history, and government of the United States. or places in which a lower degree of education suffices, as for employés in post-offices and those below the rade of clerks in custom houses and in the departments at Washington, the Commission limits the examination less than these five subjects, omitting the third and parts of the fourth and fifth subjects; and this is known the copyist examination. No one is certified for appointment whose standing upon a just grading in the clerk copyist examination is less than 70 per centum of complete proficiency, except that applicants claiming military or naval preference under §1754, R. S., need obtain but sixty-five.

The law also prescribes competitive examinations to test the fitness of persons in the service, for promotion herein.

Persons passing an examination are graded and registered. The Commission gives a certificate to the person ating whether he passed or failed to pass.

APPOINTMENTS.

When there is a vacancy to be filled the appointing officer applies to the Commission or proper examining ard, and it reports to him the names of the three persons graded highest on the proper register of those in his anch of the service and remaining eligible, and from the said three a selection must be made.

Every appointment is made for a probationary period of six months, at the end of which time, if the conduct nd capacity of the person appointed have been found satisfactory, the appointment is made absolute.

EXCEPTIONS FROM EXAMINATIONS.

The following are excepted from examination for appointment: Confidential clerks of heads of departments r offices, cashiers of collectors and postmasters, superintendents of money-order divisions in post-offices, custoans of money for whose fidelity another officer is under bond, disbursing officers who give bonds, persons in e secret service, deputy collectors and superintendents and chiefs of divisions or bureaus, and a few others.

Intending applicants for admission to the Civil Service of the State of New-York should address the Secrery of the New-York Civil Service Commission, Albany, for information as to eligibility, positions open to ompetition, and application blanks.

Presidents of the United States.

Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Re-elected	Inaugurated. Year.	Inaugurated. Age.	Politics.	Place of Death.	Year.	Age.
1 George Washington	Westm'l'dCo., Va	1732	English	Va..	1789	57	Fed.	Mt. Vernon, Va.	1799	67
2 John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	English	Mass	1797	62	Fed.	Quincy, Mass.	1826	61
3 Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Welsh	Va..	1801	58	Rep.†	Monticello, Va.	1826	83
4 James Madison	Port Conway, Va.	1771	English	Va..	1809	58	Rep.	Montpelier, Va.	1836	85
5 James Monroe	Westm'l'dCo., Va	1758	Scotch	Va..	1817	59	Rep.	New-York City	1831	73
6 John Quincy Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1767	English	Mass	1825	58	Rep.‡	Washington, D. C.	1848	81
7 Andrew Jackson	Union Co., N. C.*	1767	Scot.-Irish	Tenn	1829	62	Dem.	Hermitage, Tenn.	1845	78
8 Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	Dutch	N.Y.	1837	55	Dem.	Lindenwold, N. Y.	1862	80
9 William H. Harrison	Berkeley, Va.	1773	English	O.	1841	68	Whig	Washington, D. C.	1841	68
10 John Tyler	Greenway, Va.	1790	English	Va..	1841	51	Dem.	Richmond, Va.	1862	72
11 James K. Polk	Mecklenb'g Co., N.C.	1795	Scot.-Irish	Tenn	1845	49	Dem.	Nashville, Tenn.	1849	53
12 Zachary Taylor	Orange Co., Va.	1784	English	La..	1849	65	Whig	Washington, D. C.	1850	66
13 Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y.	1800	English	N.Y.	1850	50	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	74
14 Franklin Pierce	Hillsboro, N. H.	1804	English	N.H.	1853	49	Dem.	Concord, N. H.	1869	65
15 James Buchanan	Cove Gap, Pa.	1791	Scot.-Irish	Pa..	1857	66	Dem.	Wheatland, Pa.	1868	77
16 Abraham Lincoln	Larue Co., Ky.	1809	English	Ill.	1861	52	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1865	56
17 Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	English	Tenn	1865	57	Rep.	Carter's Depot, Tenn.	1875	67
18 Ulysses S. Grant	Point Pleasant, O.	1822	Scotch	D.C.	1869	47	Rep.	Mt. McGregor, N.Y.	1885	63
19 Rutherford B. Hayes	Delaware, O.	1822	Scotch	O.	1877	54	Rep.	..	..	..
20 James A. Garfield	Cuyahoga Co., O.	1831	English	O.	1881	49	Rep.	Long Branch, N. J.	1881	49
21 Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	Scot.-Irish	N.Y.	1881	51	Rep.	New-York City	1886	56
22 Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J.	1837	English	N.Y.	1885	48	Dem.	..	..	..
23 Benjamin Harrison	North Bend, O.	1833	English	Ind.	1889	55	Rep.	..	..	..

* Jackson called himself a South-Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster, Co., S. C., but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South-Carolina line. † The Democratic Party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican Party, and President Jefferson as its founder. ‡ Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

More details of the lives of the Presidents were given in The World Almanac for 1890, pages 76–78.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate, and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

(Names of the Chief Justices in Italics.)

Name.	Service. Term.	Service. Years.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Service. Term.	Service. Years.	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y.	1789–1795	6	1745	1829	John Catron, Tenn.	1837–1865	28	1786	1865
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789–1791	2	1739	1800	John McKinley, Ala.	1837–1852	15	1780	1852
William Cushing, Mass.	1789–1810	21	1733	1810	Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841–1860	19	1785	1860
James Wilson, Pa.	1789–1798	9	1742	1798	Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845–1872	27	1792	1873
John Blair, Va.	1789–1796	7	1732	1820	Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845–1851	6	1789	1851
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789–1790	1	1745	1790	Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846–1870	23	1794	1870
James Iredell, N. C.	1790–1799	9	1751	1799	Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851–1857	6	1809	1874
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791–1793	2	1732	1819	John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853–1861	8	1811	1889
William Paterson, N. J.	1793–1806	13	1745	1806	Nathan Clifford, Maine	1858–1881	23	1803	1881
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795–1795	..	1739	1800	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1862–1881	20	1804	1884
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796–1811	15	1741	1811	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862–1890	28	1816	1890
Oliver Ellsworth, Conn.	1796–1800	5	1745	1807	David Davis, Ill.	1862–1877	15	1815	1886
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798–1829	31	1762	1829	Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863–..	..	1816	..
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799–1804	5	1755	1810	*Salmon P. Chase*, Ohio	1864–1873	9	1808	1873
John Marshall, Va.	1801–1835	34	1755	1835	William Strong, Pa.	1870–1880	10	1808	..
William Johnson, S. C.	1804–1834	30	1771	1834	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870–..	..	1814	..
Brockholst Livingston, N. Y.	1806–1823	17	1757	1823	Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872–1882	10	1811	1886
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807–1826	19	1765	1826	*Morrison R. Waite*, O.	1874–1888	14	1816	1888
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811–1845	34	1779	1845	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877–..	..	1833	..
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811–1836	25	1752	1844	William B. Woods, Ga.	1881–1887	7	1824	1887
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823–1843	20	1767	1843	Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881–1889	8	1824	1889
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826–1828	2	1777	1828	Horace Gray, Mass.	1882–..	..	1828	..
John McLean, Ohio	1829–1861	32	1785	1861	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882–..	..	1820	..
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830–1844	16	1779	1844	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888–..	..	1825	..
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835–1867	32	1790	1867	*Melville W. Fuller*, Ill.	1888–..	..	1833	..
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836–1864	28	1777	1864	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1889–..	..	1837	..
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836–1841	5	1783	1841	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890–..	..	1836	..

Vice-Presidents of the United States.

	Name.	Birth-place.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Qualified.	Politics.	Place of Death.	Year	Age at Death.
1	John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	English	Mass	1789	Fed.	Quincy, Mass.	1826	91
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Welsh	Va.	1797	Rep.	Monticello, Va.	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J.	1756	English	N.Y.	1801	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1836	80
4	George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1739	English	N.Y.	1805	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass.	1744	English	Mass	1813	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1774	English	N.Y.	1817	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C.	1782	Scot.-Irish	S.C.	1825	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	Dutch	N.Y.	1833	Dem.	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1862	80
9	Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky.	1780	English	Ky.	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, Ky.	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va.	1790	English	Va.	1841	Dem.	Richmond, Va.	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa.	1792	English	Pa.	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	Summer Hill, N. Y.	1800	English	N. Y.	1849	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	74
13	William R. King	Sampson Co., N.C.	1786	English	Ala.	1853	Dem.	Dallas Co., Ala.	1853	67
14	J. C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky.	1821	Scotch	Ky.	1857	Dem.	Lexington, Ky.	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me.	1809	English	Me.	1861	Rep.			
16	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	English	Tenn	1865	Rep.	Carter Co., Tenn.	1875	67
17	Schuyler Colfax	New-York City	1823	English	Ind.	1869	Rep.	Mankato, Minn.	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H.	1812	English	Mass	1873	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y.	1819	English	N.Y.	1877	Rep.	Malone, N. Y.	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	Scot.-Irish	N.Y.	1881	Rep.	New-York City	1886	56
21	T. A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., O.	1819	Scot.-Irish	Ind.	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt.	1824	Scotch	N.Y.	1889	Rep.			

Presidents pro tempore of the United States Senate.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Congress	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.
1, 2	1789-92	John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	15, 16	1818-19	James Barbour	Va.	1775	1842
2	1792	Richard H. Lee	Va.	1732	1794	16-19	1820-26	John Gaillard	S. C.		1826
2, 3	1792-94	John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	19, 20	1826-28	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837
3	1794-95	Ralph Izard	S. C.	1742	1804	20-22	1828-32	Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839
3, 4	1795-96	Henry Tazewell	Va.	1753	1799	22	1832	L. W. Tazewell	Va.	1774	1860
4	1796-97	Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	22, 23	1832-34	Hugh L. White	Tenn.	1773	1840
4, 5	1797	William Bingham	Pa.	1751	1804	23	1834-35	Geo. Poindexter	Miss.	1779	1853
5	1797	William Bradford	R. I.	1729	1808	23	1835-36	John Tyler	Va.	1790	1862
5	1797-98	Jacob Read	S. C.	1752	1816	24-26	1836-41	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853
5	1798	Theodore Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	26, 27	1841-42	Sam. L. Southard	N. J.	1787	1842
5	1798-99	John Laurence	N. Y.	1750	1810	27-29	1842-46	W. P. Mangum	N. C.	1792	1861
5	1799	James Ross	Pa.	1762	1847	29, 30	1846-49	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886
6	99-1800	Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	31, 32	1850-52	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853
6	1800	Uriah Tracy	Ct.	1755	1807	32, 33	1852-54	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886
6	1800-01	John E. Howard	Md.	1752	1827	33, 34	1854-57	Jesse D. Bright	Ind.	1812	1875
6	1801	James Hillhouse	Ct.	1754	1832	34	1857	James M. Mason	Va.	1798	1871
7	1801-02	Abraham Baldwin	Ga.	1754	1807	35, 36	1857-61	Benj. Fitzpatrick	Ala.	1802	1869
7	1803	Stephen R. Bradley	Vt.	1754	1830	36-38	1861-64	Solom. Foot	Vt.	1802	1866
8	1803-04	John Brown	Ky.	1757	1837	38	1864-65	Daniel Clark	N. H.	1809	1891
8	1804-05	Jesse Franklin	N. C.	1768	1823	39	1865-67	Lafay'te S. Foster	Ct.	1806	1880
8	1805	Joseph Anderson	Tenn.	1757	1837	40	1867-69	Benj. F. Wade	O.	1800	1878
9, 10	1805-08	Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839	41, 42	1869-73	Hy. B. Anthony	R. I.	1815	1884
10	1808-09	Stephen R. Bradley	Vt.	1754	1830	43	1873-75	M. H. Carpenter	Wis.	1824	1881
10, 11	1809	John Milledge	Ga.	1757	1818	44, 45	1875-79	Thomas W. Ferry	Mich.	1827	
11	1809-10	Andrew Gregg	Pa.	1755	1835	46	1879-81	A. G. Thurman	O.	1813	
11	1810-11	John Gaillard	S. C.		1826	47	1881	Thos. F. Bayard	Del.	1828	
11, 12	1811-12	John Pope	Ky.	1770	1845	47	1881-83	David Davis	Ill.	1815	1886
12, 13	1812-13	Wm. H. Crawford	Ga.	1772	1834	48	1883-85	Geo. F. Edmunds	Vt.	1828	
13	1813-14	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	49	1885-87	John Sherman	O.	1823	
13-15	1814-18	John Gaillard	S. C.		1826	49, 51	1887-	John J. Ingalls	Kan.	1833	

Speakers of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	27	1841-43	John White	Ky.	1802	1845
2	1791-93	Jonathan Trumbull	Ct.	1740	1809	28	1843-45	John W. Jones	Va.	1805	1848
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	29	1845-47	John W. Davis	Ind.	1799	1860
4, 5	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1760	1824	30	1847-49	Robert C. Winthrop	Mass.	1809	
6	1799-1801	Theodore Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	31	1849-51	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1815	1868
7-9	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837	32, 33	1851-55	Linn Boyd	Ky.	1800	1859
10, 11	1807-11	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	34	1855-57	Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass.	1816	
12, 13	1811-14	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777		35	1857-59	James L. Orr	S. C.	1822	1873
13	1813-15	Langdon Cheves	S. C.	1776	1857	36	1859-61	William Pennington	N. J.	1796	1862
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay		1777	1852	37	1861-63	Galusha A. Grow	Pa.	1823	
16	1820-21	John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	38-40	1863-69	Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	1823	1885
17	1821-23	Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1784	1841	41-44	1869-75	James G. Blaine	Me.	1830	
18	1823-25	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	44	1875-76	Michael C. Kerr	Ind.	1827	1876
19	1825-27	John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	44-46	1876-81	Samuel J. Randall	Pa.	1828	
20-23	1827-34	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1784	1857	47	1881-83	John W. Keifer	O.	1836	
23	1834-35	J. Jos. Bell	Tenn.		1860	48-50	1883-	G. Carl	Ky.	1835	
24, 25	1835-41	James K. Polk	Tenn.	1795	1849	51	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	
26	1839-41	C. F. M. Hunter	Va.	1809	1871						

Presidential Cabinet Officers.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.
Washington.	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1789	Tyler	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1843
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794	"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795	Polk	James Buchanan	Pa.	1845
Adams	"	"	1797	Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del.	1849
"	John Marshall	Va.	1800	Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801	"	Edward Everett	"	1852
Madison	Robert Smith	Md.	1809	Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853
"	James Monroe	Va.	1811	Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817	"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1860
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky.	1825	Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1831	Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1833	"	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869
"	John Forsyth	Ga.	1834	Hayes	William M. Evarts	"	1877
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me.	1881
Harrison	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1841	Arthur	F. T. Freilinghuysen	N. J.	1881
Tyler	"	"	1841	Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1885
"	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1843	Harrison	James G. Blaine	Me.	1889

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Washington.	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789	Polk	Robert J. Walker	Miss.	1845
"	Oliver Wolcott	Ct.	1795	Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa.	1849
Adams	"	"	1797	Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio.	1850
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801	Pierce	James Guthrie	Ky.	1853
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Buchanan	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1857
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1801	"	Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1861
Madison	"	"	1809	"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861
"	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1814	Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio.	1861
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa.	1814	"	William P. Fessenden	Me.	1864
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1816	"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865
Monroe	"	"	1817	Johnson	"	"	1865
J. Q. Adams.	Richard Rush	Pa.	1825	Grant	George S. Boutwell	Mass.	1869
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829	"	William A. Richardson	"	1873
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1831	"	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky.	1874
"	William J. Duane	Pa.	1833	"	Lot M. Morrill	Me.	1876
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1833	Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio.	1877
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1834	Garfield	William Windom	Minn.	1881
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Arthur	Charles J. Folger	N. Y.	1881
Harrison	Thomas Ewing	Ohio.	1841	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1884
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884
"	Walter Forward	Pa.	1841	Cleveland	Daniel Manning	N. Y.	1885
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843	"	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887
"	George M. Bibb	Ky.	1844	Harrison	William Windom	Minn.	1889

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Washington.	Henry Knox	Mass.	1789	Tyler	James M. Porter	Pa.	1843
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1795	"	William Wilkins	"	1844
"	James McHenry	Md.	1796	Polk	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845
Adams	"	"	1797	Taylor	George W. Crawford	Ga.	1849
"	John Marshall	Va.	1800	Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	La.	1850
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800	Pierce	Jefferson Davis	Miss.	1853
"	Roger Griswold	Ct.	1801	Buchanan	John B. Floyd	Va.	1857
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	Mass.	1801	"	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1861
Madison	William Eustis	"	1809	Lincoln	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1861
"	John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813	"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio.	1862
"	James Monroe	Va.	1814	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1815	"	U. S. Grant (*ad. in.*)	Ill.	1867
Monroe	Isaac Shelby	Ky.	1817	"	Lorenzo Thomas (*ad. in.*)	"	1868
"	George Graham (*ad. in.*)	Va.	1817	"	John M. Schofield	N. Y.	1868
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1817	Grant	John A. Rawlins	Ill.	1869
Adams	James Barbour	Va.	1825	"	William T. Sherman	Ohio.	1869
"	Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828	"	William W. Belknap	Ia.	1869
Jackson	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1829	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio.	1876
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio.	1831	"	James Don Cameron	Pa.	1876
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837	Hayes	George W. McCrary	Ia.	1877
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1837	"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn.	1879
Harrison	John Bell	Tenn.	1841	Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1881
Tyler	"	"	1841	Arthur	"	"	1881
"	John McLean	Ohio.	1841	Cleveland	William C. Endicott	Mass.	1885
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841	Harrison	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1889

PRESIDENTIAL CABINET OFFICERS—*Continued.*

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1849	Johnson	Orville H. Browning	Ill	1866
Fillmore	James A. Pearce	Md	1850	Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	1869
"	Thomas M. T. M'Kernon	Pa	1850	"	Columbus Delano	"	1870
"	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va	1850	"	Zachariah Chandler	Mich	1875
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich	1853	Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo	1877
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	Miss	1857	Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Ia	1881
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind	1861	Arthur	Henry M. Teller	Col	1882
"	John P. Usher	"	1863	Cleveland	Luclus Q. C. Lamar	La	1885
Johnson	John P. Usher	"	1865	"	William F. Vilas	Wis	1888
"	James Harlan	Ia	1865	Harrison	John W. Noble	Mo	1889

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Adams	George Cabot	Mass	1798	Tyler	David Henshaw	Mass	1843
"	Benjamin Stoddert	Md	1798	"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va	1844
Jefferson	"	"	1801	"	John Y. Mason	"	1844
"	Robert Smith	"	1801	Polk	George Bancroft	Mass	1845
"	J. Crowninshield	Mass	1805	"	John Y. Mason	Va	1846
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C	1809	Taylor	William B. Preston	"	1849
"	William Jones	Pa	1813	Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C	1850
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass	1814	"	John P. Kennedy	Md	1852
Monroe	"	"	1817	Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C	1853
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y	1818	Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	Ct	1857
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J	1823	Lincoln	Gideon Welles	"	1861
Adams	"	"	1825	Johnson	"	"	1865
Jackson	John Branch	N. C	1829	Grant	Adolph E. Borie	Pa	1869
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H	1831	"	George M. Robeson	N. J	1869
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J	1834	Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind	1877
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	Nathan Goff, Jr	W.Va	1881
"	James K. Paulding	N. Y	1838	Garfield	William H. Hunt	La	1881
Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C	1841	Arthur	William E. Chandler	N. H	1882
Tyler	"	"	1841	Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y	1885
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1841	Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleveland	Norman J. Coleman	Mo	1889	Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis	1889

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.*

Washington	Samuel Osgood	Mass	1789	Pierce	James Campbell	Penn	1853
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791	Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown	"	1857
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga	1795	"	Joseph Holt	Ky	1859
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Horatio King	Me	1861
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md	1861
"	Gideon Granger	Ct	1801	"	William Dennison	Ohio	1864
Madison	"	"	1809	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	Return J. Meigs, Jr	Ohio	1814	"	Alexander W. Randall	Ct	1866
Monroe	"	"	1817	Grant	John A. J. Cresswell	Md	1869
"	John McLean	"	1823	"	James W. Marshall	Va	1874
Adams	"	"	1825	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct	1874
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky	1829	"	James N. Tyner	Ind	1876
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835	Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn	1877
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	Horace Maynard	"	1880
"	John M. Niles	Ct	1840	Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y	1881
Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y	1841	Arthur	Timothy O. Howe	Wis	1881
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind	1883
"	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky	1841	"	Frank Hatton	Ia	1884
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn	1845	Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis	1885
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt	1849	"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich	1888
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y	1850	Harrison	John Wanamaker	Pa	1889
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct	1852				

* The Postmaster-General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Washington	Edmund Randolph	Va	1789	Madison	Richard Rush	Pa	1814
"	William Bradford	Pa	1794	Monroe	"	"	1817
"	Charles Lee	Va	1795	"	William Wirt	Va	1817
Adams	"	"	1797	Adams	"	"	1825
"	Theophilus Parsons	Mass	1801	Jackson	John M'P. Berrien	Ga	1829
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	"	1801	"	Roger B. Taney	Md	1831
"	Robert Smith	Md	1805	"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y	1833
"	John Breckenridge	Ky	1805	Van Buren	"	"	1837
"	Cæsar A. Rodney	Del	1807	"	Felix Grundy	Tenn	1838
Madison	"	"	1809	"	Henry D. Gilpin	Pa	1840
"	William Pinkney	"	1811	Harrison	John J. Crittenden	Ky	1841

PRESIDENTIAL CABINET OFFICERS—*Continued.*

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL—Continued.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.
Tyler	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1841
"	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1841
"	John Nelson	Md.	1843
Polk	John Y. Mason	Va.	1845
"	Nathan Clifford	Me.	1846
"	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1838
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1849
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1850
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1853
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1857
"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio.	1860
Lincoln	Edward Bates	Mo.	1861
"	Titian J. Coffey (*ad. in.*)		1863
"	James Speed	Ky.	1864
Johnson	James Speed	Ky.	1865
"	Henry Stanbery	Ohio.	1866
"	William M. Evarts	N. Y.	1868
Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass.	1869
"	Amos T. Ackerman	Ga.	1870
"	George H. Williams	Ore.	1871
"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1875
"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio.	1876
Hayes	Charles Devens	Mass.	1877
Garfield	Wayne McVeagh	Pa.	1881
Arthur	Benjamin H. Brewster	"	1881
Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland	Ark.	1885
Harrison	William H. H. Miller	Ind.	1889

NOTE.—Since the foundation of the Government, the individual States have been represented the following number of times in Cabinet positions: New-York, 26; Massachusetts, 24; Pennsylvania, 22; Virginia, 21; Ohio, 17; Maryland, 15; Kentucky, 13; Connecticut, 10; Tennessee, 9; Georgia, 8; Indiana, 8; South-Carolina, 6; Delaware, 6; Illinois, 5; Iowa, 5; Maine, 5; Michigan, 4; New-Jersey, 4; Louisiana, 4; North-Carolina, 4; Missouri, 4; Wisconsin, 4; Mississippi, 3; New-Hampshire, 3; Minnesota, 2; Vermont, 2; West-Virginia, 1; Colorado, 1; Oregon, 1; Arkansas, 1. The States which have not been represented in the Cabinet are: Alabama, California, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North-Dakota, Rhode-Island, South-Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wyoming.

National Prohibition Committee.

Chairman.....Samuel Dickie, Albion, Mich.
Secretary.....John Lloyd Thomas, 32 East 14th St., New-York.

Alabama	L. F. Whitten	La Fayette.	Missouri	W. H. Craig	Kansas City.
	L. C. Coulson	Scottsboro.		William C. Wilson	St. Louis.
Arkansas	Thomas J. Rogers	Searcy.	Montana	Massena Bullard	Helena.
	J. L. Palmer	Little Rock.		Davis Wilson	Bozeman.
California	Rev. T. B. Stewart	San Francisco.	Nebraska	A. G. Wolfenbarger	Lincoln.
	Jesse Yarnell	Los Angeles.		George Scott	Sutton.
Colorado	W. C. Stover	Fort Collins.	N.-Hampshire	J. M. Fletcher	Nashua.
	W. R. Fowler	Canyon City.		D. C. Babcock	Claremont.
Connecticut	George P. Rogers	New-London.	New-Jersey	C. L. Parker	Perth Amboy.
	Aaron Morehouse	Atlantic H'gs.		Wm. H. Nicholson	Haddonfield.
Delaware	W. N. Brown	Wyoning.	New-York	H. Clay Bascom	Troy.
	J. J. Boyce	Laurel.		W. T. Wardwell	New-York.
Florida	R. J. Morgan	Orlando.	N'th-Carolina	D. W. C. Benbow	Greensboro.
	S. H. Cummings	Lawley.		Edwin Shaver	Salisbury.
Georgia	Samuel W. Small	Atlanta.	North-Dakota	Mrs. H. M. Barker	Fargo.
	A. A. Murphy	Barnesville.	Ohio	B. S. Higley	Youngstown.
Idaho	Mrs. Norman Buck	Lewiston.		J. A. Dickson	Ashtabula.
	Charles J. Godsman	Malad City.	Oregon	J. G. Warner	Portland.
Illinois	J. G. Evans	Onarga.		J. W. Webb	Salem.
	J. B. Hobbs	Chicago.	Pennsylvania	A. Stevens	Tyrone.
Indiana	S. J. North	Milford.		William M. Price	Pittsburg.
	Sylvester Johnson	Indianapolis.	Rhode-Island	H. S. Woodworth	Providence.
Iowa	James Mickelwait	Hillsdale.		James W. Williams	Providence.
	V. G. Farnham	Akron.	So.-Carolina	Rev. H. F. Chreitzberg	Chester.
Kansas	Mrs. C. H. St. John	Beloit.		J. F. Prince	Columbia.
	A. M. Richardson	Lawrence.	South-Dakota	S. H. Cranmer	Ipswich.
Kentucky	G. W. Ronald	Louisville.	Tennessee	James A. Pate	Milligan.
	William Matthews	Louisville.		J. W. Smith	McKenzie.
Louisiana	J. A. Parker	Baton Rouge.	Texas	E. L. Dohoney	Paris.
	John N. Pharr	Berwick.		J. B. Cranfill	Waco.
Maine	N. F. Woodbury	Auburn.	Vermont	C. W. Wyman	Brattleboro'.
	W. T. Eustis	Dixfield.		Clinton Smith	Middlebury.
Maryland	William Daniel	Baltimore.	Virginia	James W. Newton	Staunton.
Massachusetts	E. H. Clapp	Boston.		R. H. Rawlings	Proffit.
Michigan	John Russell	Milton.	Washington	Roger N. Greene	Seattle.
	Samuel Dickie	Albion.		S. F. Dimmick	Tacoma.
Minnesota	J. P. Pinkham	Minneapolis.	West-Virginia	Frank Burt	Mannington.
	Hugh Harrison	Minneapolis.		T. R. Carskadon	Keyser.
Mississippi	J. B. Gambrell	Jackson.	Wisconsin	S. D. Hastings	Madison.
	Dr. J. A. Hackett	Jackson.		E. W. Chafin	Waukesha.

National Association of Democratic Clubs.

President, Chauncey F. Black, Pennsylvania. *Treasurer*, Roswell P. Flower, New York. *Secretary*, Lawrence Gardner, Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*, H. DeF. Baldwin. *Executive Committee*; William L. Wilson, West-Virginia, Chairman. Robert Grier Monroe, New York; Alexander T. Ankeny, Minnesota; Chauncey F. Black, Pennsylvania; Harvey N. Collison, Massachusetts; Roswell P. Flower, New York; Lawrence Gardner, District of Columbia; George H. Lambert, New-Jersey; Charles Ogden, Nebraska; Harry Wells Rusk, Maryland; Bradley G. Schley, Wisconsin; Edward B. Whitney, New York.

Democratic National and State Committees.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, June, 1888, and the vacancies since filled.

Chairman	CALVIN S. BRICE	New-YorkC'y
Secretary	S. P. Sheerin	Indianapolis.
Alabama	H. D. Clayton, Jr.	Eufaula.
Arizona	J. C. Herndon	Prescott.
Arkansas	S. P. Hughes	Little Rock.
California	M. F. Tarpey	Alameda.
Colorado	Chas. S. Thomas	Denver.
Connecticut	Carlos French*	Seymour.
Delaware	John H. Rodney	Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia	William Dickson	Washington.
Florida	Samuel Pasco	Monticello.
Georgia	John H. Estill	Savannah.
Idaho	John W. Jones	Boisé City.
Illinois	E. M. Phelps	Chicago.
Indiana	S. P. Sheerin	Indianapolis.
Iowa	J. J. Richardson	Davenport.
Kansas	C. W. Blair	Leavenworth.
Kentucky	Henry Watterson†	Louisville.
Louisiana	James Jeffries	Boyce.
Maine	Arthur Sewall	Bath.
Maryland	A. P. Gorman	Laurel.
Massachusetts	Chas. D. Lewis	S.Frami'gh'm
Michigan	O. M. Barnes	Lansing.
Minnesota	Michael Doran	St. Paul.
Mississippi	C. A. Johnston	Columbus.
Missouri	John G. Prather	St. Louis.
Montana	A. H. Mitchell	Deer Lodge.
Nebraska	James E. Boyd	Omaha.
Nevada	R. P. Keating	Virginia City.
New-HampshireA. W. Sulloway		Franklin.
New-Jersey	Miles Ross	N. Br'nswick.
New-Mexico	G. Gordon Posey	Silver City.
New-York	Herman Oelrichs	New-York C'y
North-Carolina	M. W. Ransom	Weldon.
North-Dakota	W. R. Purcell	Wahpeton.
Ohio	Calvin S. Brice	New-YorkC'y
Oregon	A. Noltner	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Wm. L. Scott	Erie.
Rhode-Island	Samuel R. Honey	Newport.
South-Carolina	John C. Haskell‡	Columbia.
South-Dakota	Wm. R. Steele	Deadwood.
Tennessee	R. F. Looney	Memphis.
Texas	O. T. Holt	Houston.
Utah	Wm. F. Ferry	Park City.
Vermont	Hiram Atkins	Montpelier.
Virginia	Jno. S. Barbour	Alexandria.
Washington	J. A. Kuhn	Pt. Townsend
West-Virginia	Johnson M. Camden	Parkersburg.
Wisconsin	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	W. L. Kuykendall	Cheyenne.

* Appointed 1889, in place of W. H. Barnum, deceased. † In place of H. D. McHenry, deceased. ‡ In place of F. W. Dawson, deceased.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES.

Chairmen and Secretaries of the Committees appointed by the last Democratic State (and Territorial) Conventions.

ALABAMA.

State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party.—Henry C. Tompkins, Montgomery, Chairman; Reuben C. Shorter, Montgomery, Secretary.

ARIZONA.

Democratic Territorial Central Committee.—C. M. Jacobs, Tucson, Chairman; J. E. Walker, Phœnix, Secretary.

ARKANSAS.

Democratic State Central Committee.—J. E. Williams, Little Rock, Chairman; W. J. Terry, Little Rock, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

Democratic State Central Committee.—L. J. Welch, San Francisco, Chairman; J. H. Z. Swansky, San Francisco, Secretary.

COLORADO.

Democratic State Central Committee.—Frank P. Arbuckle, Highlands, Chairman; Rod S. King, Leadville, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

Democratic State Committee.—Clinton B. Davis, Higganum, Chairman; J. H. Swartwout, New-Haven, Secretary.

DELAWARE.

Democratic State Committee.—W. H. Stevens, Seaford, Chairman; R. H. Taylor, Wilmington, Secretary.

FLORIDA.

Democratic State Executive Committee.—James P. Taliaferro, Chairman; L. B. Wombwell, Tallahassee, Secretary.

GEORGIA.

Democratic State Committee.—W. Y. Atkinson, Newnan, Chairman.

IDAHO.

Democratic State Central Committee.—George Ainslee, Boisé City, Chairman; Jas. H. Wickersham, Boisé City, Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Central Committee.—Delos P. Phelps, Monmouth, Chairman; George M. Haynes, Chicago, Secretary.

INDIANA.

Democratic State Central Committee.—Charles L. Jewett, New-Albany, Chairman; Joseph L. Reiley, Indianapolis, Secretary.

IOWA.

Democratic State Central Committee.—Charles D. Fullen, Fairfield, Chairman; Thomas H. Lee, Red Oak, Secretary.

KANSAS.

Democratic State Central Committee.—W. C. Jones, Iola, Chairman; Charles Howard, Hays City, Secretary.

KENTUCKY.

Democratic State Central Committee.—John B. Castleman, Louisville, Chairman; W. B. Haldeman, Louisville, Secretary.

LOUISIANA.

Democratic State Central Committee.—John S. Lanier, Baton Rouge, Chairman; George W. Flynn, New-Orleans, Secretary.

MAINE.

Democratic State Committee.—John B. Dunovan, Chairman; F. E. Beane, Hallowell, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES—*Continued.*

MARYLAND.

Democratic State Central Committee.—Barnes Compton Laurel, Chairman; Murray Vandiver, Havre de Grace, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Democratic State Committee.—Patrick A. Collins, Boston, Chairman; Josiah Quincy, Boston, Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Central Committee.—Daniel J. Campan, Detroit, Chairman; Alfred J. Murphy, Detroit, Secretary.

MINNESOTA.

Democratic State Central Committee.—W. M. Campbell, St. Paul, Chairman; P. J. Smalley, St. Paul, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI.

Democratic State Executive Committee.—Robert C. Patty, Macon, Chairman; Robert E. Wilson, Jackson, Secretary.

MISSOURI.

State Democratic Committee.—C. C. Maffitt, St. Louis, Chairman; Robert Frank Walker, St. Louis, Secretary.

MONTANA.

Democratic Central Committee.—Marcus Daly, Anaconda, Chairman.

NEBRASKA.

Democratic State Central Committee.—Charles Ogden, Omaha, Chairman; Carroll S. Montgomery, Omaha, Secretary.

NEVADA.

Democratic State Central Committee.—John H. Dennis, Virginia City, Chairman; P. J. Dunne, Secretary.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Democratic State Committee.—John P. Bartlett, Manchester, Chairman; James R. Jackson, Littleton, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY.

Democratic State Committee.—Allan L. McDermott, Trenton, Chairman; Willard C. Fisk, Jersey City, Secretary.

NEW-MEXICO.

Democratic Territorial Central Committee.—W. B. Childers, Albuquerque, Chairman; Felix Martinez, Las Vegas, Secretary.

NEW-YORK.

Democratic State Committee.—Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy, Chairman; Samuel A. Beardsley, Utica, Secretary; William B. Kirk, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.—Daniel G. Griffin, Watertown, Chairman; Charles R. De Freest, Troy, Clerk.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Democratic State Executive Committee.—Ed. Chambers Smith, Raleigh, Chairman; B. C. Beckwith, Raleigh, Secretary.

NORTH-DAKOTA.

Democratic State Committee.—Daniel W. Marratta, Fargo, Chairman; R. W. Cutts, Grand Forks, Secretary.

OHIO.

Democratic State Central Committee.—A. R. Van Cleaf, Circleville, Chairman; John L. Geyer, Paulding, Secretary.

OKLAHOMA.

Democratic Central Committee.—E. J. Simpson, Guthrie, Chairman; J. L. Vanderwerter, Oklahoma City, Secretary.

OREGON.

Democratic State Central Committee.—B. Goldsmith, Portland, Chairman; George A. Brodie, Portland, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic State Committee.—James Kerr, Clearfield, Chairman; Benjamin M. Nead, Harrisburg, Secretary.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Democratic State Central Committee.—Franklin P. Owen, Providence, Chairman; Elisha W. Bucklin, Pawtucket, Secretary.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party.—J. L. M. Irby, Laurens, Chairman; G. Duncan Bellinger, Barnwell, Secretary.

SOUTH-DAKOTA.

Democratic State Central Committee.—Otto Peemiller, Yankton, Chairman; E. M. O'Brien, Yanton, Secretary.

TENNESSEE.

Democratic Executive Committee.—T. M. McConnell, Chattanooga, Chairman; E. B. Wade, Murfreesboro, Secretary.

TEXAS.

Democratic State Executive Committee.—N. Webb Finley, Tyler, Chairman.

UTAH.

Democratic Territorial Central Committee.—Samuel A. Merritt, Salt Lake City, Chairman; A. G. Norrell, Salt Lake City, Secretary.

VERMONT.

Democratic State Committee.—Hiram Atkins, Montpelier, Chairman; John H. Senter, Warren, Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

State Democratic Executive Committee.—J. Taylor Ellyson, Richmond, Chairman; James R. Fisher, Richmond, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

State Democratic Committee.—George Hazzard, Tacoma, Secretary.

WEST-VIRGINIA.

Democratic State Executive Committee.—Thomas S. Riley, Wheeling, Chairman; B. H. Oxley, Charleston, Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

Democratic State Central Committee.—E. C. Wall, Milwaukee, Chairman; W. A. Anderson, La Crosse, Secretary.

WYOMING.

Democratic Central Committee.—Colin Hunter, Cheyenne, Chairman; W. L. Kuykendall, Cheyenne, Secretary.

Republican National and State Committees.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the National Republican Convention at Chicago, June, 1888, and the vacancies since filled.

Chairman.	M. S. QUAY	Beaver C.H., Pa
Secretary.	J. Sloat Fassett	Elmira, N. Y.
Alabama	W. Youngblood	Birmingham.
Arizona	George Christ	Nogales.
Arkansas	Powell Clayton	Eureka Sp'ngs.
California	M. H. De Young	San Francisco.
Colorado	W. A. Hamill	Georgetown.
Connecticut	Samuel Fessenden	Stamford.
Delaware	Daniel J. Layton	Georgetown.
Dist. of Col.	P. H. Carson	Washington.
Florida	John K. Russell	Olustee.
Georgia	F. F. Putney	Hardaway.
Idaho	George L. Sharp	Salmon City.
Illinois	W. J. Campbell	Chicago.
Indiana	John C. New*	London, Eng.
Iowa	J. S. Clarkson	Washington.
Kansas	Cyrus Leland, Jr.	Troy.
Kentucky	W. O. Bradley	Lancaster.
Louisiana	P. B. S. Pinchback	New-Orleans.
Maine	J. M. Haynes	Augusta.
Maryland	James A. Garry	Baltimore.
Massach'setts	Henry S. Hyde	Springfield.
Michigan	J. P. Sanborn	Port Huron.
Minnesota	Robert G. Evans	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	James Hill	Jackson.
Missouri	Chauncey I. Filley	St. Louis.
Montana	C. S. Warren	Butte City.
Nebraska	W. M. Robinson	Madison.
Nevada	E. Williams	Virginia City.
N.-Hampsh'e.	P. C. Cheney	Manchester.
New-Jersey	G. A. Hobart	Paterson.
New-Mexico.	W. L. Ryerson	Las Cruces.
New-York	J. S. Fassett	Elmira.
N.-Carolina	W. P. Canady	Wilmington.
N.-Dakota	H. C. Hansborough	Devil's Lake.
Ohio	A. L. Conger	Akron.
Oregon	Jonathan Bourne	Portland.
Pennsylvania.	M. S. Quay	Beaver C. H.
Rhode-Island.	Thomas W. Chace	Providence.
S.-Carolina	E. M. Brayton	Columbia.
S.-Dakota	A. C. Mellette	Watertown.
Tennessee	W. W. Murray	Huntington.
Texas	N. W. Cuney	Galveston.
Utah	J. R. McBride	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	G. W. Hooker	Brattleboro'.
Virginia	James D. Brady	Petersburg.
Washington	T. H. Cavanaugh	Olympia.
W.-Virginia	N. B. Scott	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	Henry C. Payne	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	J. M. Carey	Cheyenne.

* Mr. New is now United States Consul-General at London.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEES.

Chairmen and Secretaries of the Committees appointed by the last Republican State (and Territorial) Conventions.

ALABAMA.

Republican State Executive Committee.—Robert A. Moseley, Jr., Montgomery, Chairman; Harvey A. Wilson, Birmingham, Secretary.

ARKANSAS.

Republican State Committee.—Powell Clayton, Eureka Springs, Chairman; Henry M. Cooper, Little Rock, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

Republican State Central Committee.—Irwin C. Stump, San Francisco, Chairman; C. F. Bassett, San Francisco, Secretary.

COLORADO.

Republican State Committee.—Eli M. Ashley, Denver, Chairman; N. H. Meldrum, Sterling, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican State Central Committee.—Herbert E. Benton, New-Haven, Chairman; Austin Brainard, Hartford, Secretary.

DELAWARE.

Republican State Central Committee.—John Pilling, Newark, Chairman; J. Francis Bacon, Georgetown, Secretary.

FLORIDA.

Republican State Central Committee.—Dennis Eagan, Jacksonville, Chairman; Joseph E. Lee, Jacksonville, Secretary.

GEORGIA.

State Central Committee.—Alfred E. Buck, Atlanta, Chairman; J. H. Devcaux, Brunswick, Secretary.

IDAHO.

Republican Territorial Central Committee.—Joseph Pinkham, Boisé City, Chairman · Sam. J. Prichard, Silver City, Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Republican State Central Committee.—A. M. Jones, Warren, Chairman; Daniel Shepard, Chicago, Secretary.

INDIANA.

Republican State Central Committee.—L. T. Michener, Indianapolis, Chairman; F. M. Millikan, Indianapolis, Secretary.

IOWA.

Republican State Central Committee. Edgar E. Mack, Storm Lake, Chairman; E. D. Chassell, Le Mars, Secretary.

KANSAS.

Republican State Central Committee.—W. J. Buchan, Kansas City, Chairman; J. H. Smith, Columbus, Secretary.

KENTUCKY.

Republican State Central Committee.—W. J. Landram, Lancaster, Chairman, W. E. Riley, Louisville, Secretary.

LOUISIANA.

Republican State Central Committee.—P. F. Herwig, New-Orleans, Chairman; William Vigers, New Orleans, Corresponding Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES—*Continued.*

MAINE.

Republican State Committee.—Joseph H. Manly, Augusta, Chairman; Willis H. Wing, Augusta, Secretary.

MARYLAND.

Republican State Central Committee.—Thomas S. Hodson, Baltimore, Chairman; Maurice E. Skinner, Baltimore, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Republican State Committee.—Joseph O. Burdette, Boston, Chairman; J. Otis Wardwell, Haverhill, Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

Republican State Central Committee.—James McMillan, Detroit, Chairman; William R. Bates, Detroit, Secretary.

MINNESOTA.

Republican State Central Committee.—Joel P. Heatwole, Northfield, Chairman; James Bixby, St. Paul, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI.

Republican State Executive Committee.—J. M. Matthews, Hazlehurst, Chairman; William H. Gibbs, Jackson, Secretary.

MISSOURI.

Republican State Committee. — Chauncey I. Filley, St. Louis, Chairman; James T. Beach, St. Joseph, Secretary.

MONTANA.

Republican State Committee. — B. F. White, Dillon, Chairman; James B. Walker, Helena, Secretary.

NEBRASKA.

Republican State Central Committee.—John C. Watson, Nebraska City, Chairman; Walt M. Seeley, Bennett, Secretary.

NEVADA.

Republican State Central Committee. — E. Strother, Virginia, Chairman; F. C. Lord, Virginia, Secretary.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Republican State Central Committee.—Frank C. Churchill, Lebanon, Chairman; S. S. Jewett, Laconia, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY.

Republican State Committee.—Garret A. Hobart, Paterson, Chairman; John Y. Foster, Newark, Secretary.

NEW-MEXICO.

Republican Central Committee.—S. B. Axtell, Santa Fé, Chairman; L. A. Hughes, Santa Fé, Secretary.

NEW-YORK.

Republican State Committee.—John N. Knapp, Auburn, Chairman; Frank Sullivan Smith, New-York, Secretary.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Republican State Executive Committee.—John Baxter Eaves, Statesville, Chairman; F. T. Walser, Asheville, Secretary.

NORTH-DAKOTA.

Republican State Central Committee.—Judson La Moure, Pembina, Chairman; Grant S. Hager, St. Thomas, Secretary.

OHIO.

Republican State Central Committee.—L. W. King, Youngstown, Chairman; Frederick W. Herbst, Columbus, Secretary.

Executive Committee.—William M. Hahn, Columbus, Chairman; F. F. D. Albery, Columbus, Secretary.

OKLAHOMA.

Republican Territorial Committee. — Henry P. Clark, Guthrie, Chairman; W. D. Marquart, Norman, Secretary.

OREGON.

Republican State Central Committee.—James Lotan, Portland, Chairman; F. A. Moore, St. Helen's, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican State Committee. — William H. Andrews, Meadville, Chairman; Frank Willing Leach, Washington, D. C., Secretary.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Republican State Central Committee.—A. K. Goodwin, Pawtucket, Chairman; Isaac L. Goff, Providence, Secretary.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Republican State Executive Committee.—E. A. Webster, Columbia, Chairman; J. H. Johnson, Columbia, Secretary.

SOUTH-DAKOTA.

Republican State Central Committee.—A. E. Clough, Madison, Chairman; W. C. Allen, Groton, Secretary.

TENNESSEE.

Republican State Executive Committee.—J. W. Baker, Nashville, Chairman; J. C. Napier, Nashville, Secretary.

TEXAS.

Republican State Executive Committee.—Lock McDaniel, Chairman; W. E. Easton, Galveston, Secretary.

VERMONT.

Republican State Committee. — Frederick W. Baldwin, Barton, Chairman; William R. Page, Rutland, Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

Republican State Committee.—William Mahone, Petersburg, Chairman; Asa Rogers, Petersburg, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Republican State Committee.—E. T. Wilson, Ellensburg, Chairman; R. K. Nichols, North-Yakima, Secretary.

WEST-VIRGINIA.

Republican State Central Committee.—B. F. Meighen, Moundsville, Chairman; G. W. Atkinson, Wheeling, Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

Republican State Central Committee.—Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee, Chairman; John M. Ewing, Milwaukee, Secretary.

WYOMING.

Republican Central Committee.—J. M. Carey, Cheyenne, Chairman; C. N. Potter, Cheyenne, Secretary.

Passport Regulations.

PASSPORTS are issued only to citizens of the United States, upon application, supported by proof of citizenship. Citizenship is acquired by birth, by naturalization, and by annexation of territory. An alien woman who marries a citizen of the United States thereby becomes a citizen. Minor children resident in the United States become citizens by the naturalization of their father.

When the applicant is a native citizen of the United States he must transmit his own affidavit of this fact, stating his age and place of birth, with the certificate of one other citizen of the United States to whom he is personally known, stating that the declaration made by the applicant is true. The affidavit must be attested by a notary public, under his signature and seal of office. When there is no notary in the place the affidavit may be made before a justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths; but if he has no seal, his official act must be authenticated by certificate of a court of record.

A person born abroad who claims that his father was a native citizen of the United States must state in his affidavit that his father was born in the United States, has resided therein, and was a citizen of the same at the time of the applicant's birth. This affidavit must be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection (it will be returned with the passport), and he must state in his affidavit that he is the identical person described in the certificate presented. Passports cannot be issued to aliens who have only declared their intention to become citizens.

Every applicant is required to state his occupation and the place of his permanent legal residence, and to declare that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

The wife or widow of a naturalized citizen must transmit the naturalization certificate of the husband, stating in her affidavit that she is the wife or widow of the person described therein. The children of a naturalized citizen, claiming citizenship through the father, must transmit the certificate of naturalization of the father, stating in their affidavits that they are children of the person described therein, and were minors at the time of such naturalization.

The oath of allegiance to the United States will be required in all cases.

APPLICATIONS.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars—viz.: Age: —— years. Stature: —— feet, —— inches (English measure). Forehead: ——. Eyes: ——. Nose: ——. Mouth: ——. Chin: ——. Hair: ——. Complexion: ——. Face: ——.

If the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servants, it will be sufficient to state the names and ages of such persons and their relationship to the applicant, when a single passport for the whole will suffice. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servants.

FEE REQUIRED.

By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal note should accompany each application. Orders should be payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks are inconvenient and undesirable.

A passport is good for two years from its date and no longer. A new one may be obtained by stating the date and number of the old one, paying the fee of one dollar, and furnishing satisfactory evidence that the applicant is at the time within the United States. The oath of allegiance must also be transmitted when the former passport was issued prior to 1861.

Citizens of the United States desiring to obtain passports while in a foreign country must apply to the chief diplomatic representative of the United States in that country, or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, then to the consul-general, if there be one, or in the absence of both the officers last named, to a consul. Passports cannot be lawfully issued by State authorities, or by judicial or municipal functionaries of the United States. (Revised Statutes, §4075.)

To persons wishing to obtain passports for themselves blank forms of application will be furnished by this department on request, stating whether the applicant be a native or a naturalized citizen, or claims citizenship through the naturalization of husband or parent. Forms are not furnished except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, indorsed "Passport Division," and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed. Professional titles will not be inserted in passports.

Persons applying to the Department for forms should in all cases state if for *native* or *naturalized* citizens.

Passports are necessary for the Turkish dominions, including Egypt and Palestine, and must be certified by a Turkish consular officer before entering Turkish jurisdiction. Persons quitting the United States with eventual purpose of visiting any part of Turkey are advised that their passports may conveniently be certified in advance by the Consul-General of Turkey at New-York, thus avoiding possible difficulty in obtaining the prescribed *visa* in another country *en route*.

Persons travelling with United States passports desirous of entering Germany from France should not neglect to have their passports visèed by the Consul-General of Germany at Paris, thus possibly sparing themselves much inconvenience and delay.

It is also understood that in many of the larger cities of Germany passports are required of all foreigners who therein take up even a short residence.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1891.

Public Debt of the United States.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 1, 1890.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Funded loan of 1891	$61,189,000.00
Funded loan of 1907	568,204,100.00
Refunding certificates	99,490.00
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt, exclusive of United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads	$629,492,590.00

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$1,687,345.26

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Legal-tender notes		$346,681,016.00
Old demand notes		56,032.50
National bank notes:		
Redemption account		52,994,622.75
Fractional currency	$15,286,560.97	
Less amount estimated as lost or destroyed, act of June 21, 1879	8,375,934.00	6,910,626.97
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest, including National Bank Fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, 1890		$406,642,298.22

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND SILVER, AND LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Gold certificates	$175,073,069.00
Silver certificates	310,553,024.00
Currency certificates	6,590,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890	19,258,800.00
Aggregate of certificates and notes, offset by cash in the Treasury	$511,473,893.00

CLASSIFICATION OF DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1890.

Interest-bearing debt, exclusive of bonds issued to Pacific railroads	$629,492,590.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,687,345.26
Debt bearing no interest, including National Bank Fund, deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, 1890	406,642,298.22
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt	$1,037,822,233.48
Certificates and notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury	511,473,893.00
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and notes	$1,549,296,126.48

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Reserved for the following purposes:	
For redemption of United States notes, acts January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000.00
For redemption of gold certificates issued	175,072,069.00
For redemption of silver certificates issued	310,553,024.00
For redemption of currency certificates issued	6,590,000.00
For redemption of Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	19,258,800.00
For matured debt, accrued interest, and interest due and unpaid	5,341,668.44
Total cash reserved for above purposes	$616,815,561.44
Available for other purposes:	
Fractional silver, fractional currency, and minor coin not full legal tender	19,216,749.67
Net cash balance, including National Bank Fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, 1890	39,827,875.71
Total	$675,860,186.82
Debt, less cash in the Treasury	$873,435,939.66

Principal of the Public Debt.

Statement of outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of the United States on January 1 of each Year from 1791 to 1812, inclusive; and on July 1 of each Year, from 1813 to 1886, inclusive, and December 1, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890.

1791	Jan. 1	$75,463,476.52	1825	Jan. 1	$83,788,432.71	1859	July 1	$58,496,837.68
1792	"	77,227,924.66	1826	"	81,054,059.99	1860	"	64,842,287.88
4793	"	80,352,634.04	1827	"	73,987,357.20	1861	"	90,580,873.72
1794	"	78,427,404.77	1828	"	67,475,043.87	1862	"	524,176,412.13
1795	"	80,747,587.39	1829	"	58,421,413.67	1863	"	1,119,772,138.63
1796	"	83,762,172.07	1830	"	48,565,406.50	1864	"	1,815,784,370.57
1797	"	82,064,479.33	1831	"	39,123,191.68	1865	"	2,680,647,869.74
1798	"	79,228,529.12	1832	"	24,322,235.18	1866	"	2,773,236,173.69
1799	"	78,408,669.77	1833	"	7,001,698.83	1867	"	2,678,126,103.87
1800	"	82,976,294.35	1834	"	4,760,082.08	1868	"	2,611,687,851.19
1801	"	83,038,050.80	1835	"	37,513.05	1869	"	2,588,452,213.94
1802	"	86,712,632.25	1836	"	336,957.83	1870	"	2,480,672,427.81
1803	"	77,054,686.30	1837	"	3,308,124.07	1871	"	2,353,211,332.32
1804	"	86,427,120.88	1838	"	10,434,221.14	1872	"	2,253,251,328.78
1805	"	82,312,150.50	1839	"	3,573,343.82	1873	"	2,234,482,993.20
1806	"	75,723,270.66	1840	"	5,250,875.54	1874	"	2,251,690,468.43
1807	"	69,218,398.64	1841	"	13,594,480.73	1875	"	2,232,284,531.95
1808	"	65,196,317.97	1842	"	20,601,226.28	1876	"	2,180,395,067.15
1809	"	57,023,192.09	1843	July 1	32,742,922.00	1877	"	2,205,301,392.10
1810	"	53,173,217.52	1844	"	23,461,652.50	1878	"	2,256,226,802.53
1811	"	48,005,587.76	1845	"	15,925,303.01	1879	"	2,349,567,232.04
1812	"	45,209,737.90	1846	"	15,550,202.97	1880	"	2,128,791,054.63
1813	"	55,962,827.57	1847	"	38,826,534.77	1881	"	2,077,517,931.53
1814	"	81,487,846.24	1848	"	47,044,862.24	1882	"	1,926,688,678.03
1815	"	99,833,660.15	1849	"	63,061,858.69	1883	"	1,802,547,412.67
1816	"	127,334,933.74	1850	"	63,452,773.55	1884	"	1,838,604,607.57
1817	"	123,491,965.16	1851	"	68,304,796.02	1885	"	1,872,340,457.14
1818	"	103,466,633.83	1852	"	66,199,341.71	1886	"	1,783,438,697.78
1819	"	95,529,648.28	1853	"	59,803,117.70	1887	Dec. 1	1,664,161,630.48
1820	"	91,015,566.15	1854	"	42,242,222.42	1888	"	1,681,681,700.23
1821	"	89,987,427.66	1855	"	35,586,038.65	1889	"	1,617,272,410.53
1822	"	93,546,676.98	1856	"	31,972,537.90	1890	"	1,549,206,126.48
1823	"	90,875,877.28	1857	"	28,699,831.85			
1824	"	90,269,777.77	1858	"	25,174,829.89			

Receipts and Expenditures of U. S. Government, 1861–90.

REVENUE BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Sales of Public Lands.	Miscellaneous Sources.		Total Revenue.	Excess of Revenue over Ordinary Expenditures.
					Premiums on Loans and Sales of Gold Coin.	Other Miscellaneous Items.		
1861..	$39,582,126	.....	.....	$870,629	$33,631	$1,023,515	$41,509,930	*$25,036,714
1862..	49,056,398	.....	$1,795,332	152,204	68,400	915,122	51,987,455	*422,774,363
1863..	69,059,612	$37,640,768	1,485,104	167,617	602,345	3,741,794	112,697,291	*602,043,434
1864..	102,316,153	109,741,134	475,649	588,333	21,174,101	30,331,401	264,626,772	*600,695,870
1865..	84,928,261	209,464,215	1,200,573	996,553	11,683,447	25,411,556	333,714,605	*963,840,619
1866..	179,046,652	309,226,813	1,974,754	665,031	38,085,056	29,036,314	558,032,620	37,223,203
1867..	176,417,811	266,027,537	4,200,234	1,164,476	27,787,330	15,037,522	490,634,910	133,001,335
1868..	164,464,600	191,087,589	1,788,145	1,348,715	29,423,020	17,715,404	405,825,483	28,297,798
1869..	180,048,427	158,356,461	766,686	4,020,344	13,755,491	13,997,339	370,943,747	48,078,469
1870..	194,538,374	184,899,756	229,163	3,350,482	15,295,614	12,942,118	411,255,478	101,601,917
1871..	206,270,408	143,098,154	580,355	2,388,647	8,802,840	22,093,541	383,323,945	91,146,757
1872..	216,370,287	130,642,178	.....	2,575,714	9,412,638	15,166,051	374,166,868	96,588,905
1873..	188,089,523	113,729,314	315,255	2,582,312	11,590,531	17,161,270	333,738,205	43,392,959
1874..	163,103,834	102,409,785	.....	1,852,429	5,037,665	17,075,043	289,478,755	2,344,892
1875..	157,167,722	110,007,494	.....	1,413,040	3,979,200	15,431,915	288,000,051	13,376,648
1876..	148,071,985	116,700,732	93,709	1,129,467	4,029,281	17,456,776	287,482,039	29,022,212
1877..	130,956,193	118,630,408	.....	970,254	405,777	18,031,655	269,000,557	30,340,578
1878..	130,170,680	110,581,625	.....	1,079,743	317,102	15,614,728	257,763,879	20,799,552
1879..	137,250,048	113,561,611	.....	924,781	1,505,048	20,585,697	273,827,184	6,879,301
1880..	186,522,065	124,009,374	31	1,016,597	110	21,978,525	333,526,611	65,883,653
1881..	198,159,676	135,263,356	1,517	2,201,863	.....	25,154,851	360,782,293	100,669,405
1882..	220,410,730	146,497,595	160,142	4,753,140	.....	31,703,643	403,525,250	145,543,811
1883..	214,706,497	144,720,369	108,157	7,955,864	.....	30,766,695	398,257,582	132,879,443
1884..	195,067,490	121,586,673	70,721	9,810,705	.....	21,951,862	348,419,870	104,393,626
1885..	181,471,939	112,493,726	.....	5,701,986	.....	24,014,055	323,699,706	63,164,771
1886..	192,995,023	116,854,536	108,240	5,683,999	.....	20,980,528	336,439,727	93,956,689
1887..	217,286,893	118,823,391	32,892	9,254,286	.....	26,005,815	371,403,278	103,471,098
1888..	219,091,174	124,296,872	1,566	11,202,017	.....	24,674,446	379,266,075	111,341,274
1889..	223,832,742	130,881,514	.....	8,033,652	.....	21,297,151	387,050,059	87,761,081
1890..	229,668,585	142,606,706	.....	6,358,273	.....	24,447,420	403,080,983	85,040,272

EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Civil and Miscellaneous.		War Department.	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Expenditures.
	Premium on Loans and Purchase of Bonds, etc.	Other Civil and Miscellaneous Items.						
1861..	.....	$23,267,010	$22,981,150	$12,420,888	$2,841,358	$1,036,063	$4,000,174	$66,546,645
1862..	.....	21,408,491	394,308,407	42,668,277	2,273,223	853,095	13,190,324	474,701,819
1863..	.....	23,256,995	599,295,601	63,221,964	3,154,357	1,078,992	24,729,847	714,740,756
1864..	.....	27,505,599	690,791,843	85,727,995	2,629,859	4,983,922	53,685,422	865,324,640
1865..	$1,727,909	43,047,918	1,031,323,301	122,612,945	5,116,837	10,338,811	77,397,712	1,297,565,424
1866..	57,477	41,016,562	284,449,702	43,324,119	3,247,165	15,605,352	133,667,742	520,809,417
1867..	16,814,349	51,110,243	95,224,416	31,034,011	4,642,532	20,936,652	143,781,592	357,542,675
1868..	7,601,151	53,059,868	123,216,649	25,775,503	4,100,682	23,782,387	140,424,646	377,340,286
1869..	1,674,680	56,474,062	78,501,991	20,000,758	7,042,923	28,476,622	130,694,243	322,865,278
1870..	15,999,556	53,237,162	57,655,675	21,787,230	3,407,938	28,340,202	129,235,498	309,653,261
1871..	9,016,795	61,481,916	35,769,992	19,431,027	7,426,997	34,443,895	125,576,566	292,177,178
1872..	6,955,267	61,984,757	35,372,157	21,249,810	7,681,729	28,533,403	117,357,840	277,517,963
1873..	5,105,920	73,322,110	43,323,138	23,520,257	7,941,705	29,129,427	104,756,688	290,345,245
1874..	1,395,074	69,611,593	42,313,927	30,932,587	6,692,192	29,038,415	107,119,815	287,133,873
1875..	.....	71,070,703	41,120,616	21,497,626	8,384,657	29,456,216	103,093,545	274,623,393
1876..	.....	66,928,374	38,070,889	18,693,310	5,066,558	28,257,396	100,243,271	258,459,797
1877..	.....	58,282,067	37,082,736	14,959,935	5,277,077	27,963,752	97,124,512	238,660,009
1878..	.....	53,177,704	32,154,148	17,305,301	4,629,280	27,137,019	102,560,875	236,964,327
1879..	.....	65,741,555	30,425,561	15,125,127	5,286,109	35,121,482	105,327,949	266,947,883
1880..	2,795,320	54,713,630	38,116,916	13,536,685	5,915,457	50,777,174	98,757,575	267,642,958
1881..	1,061,249	64,410,325	40,466,461	15,686,672	6,514,161	60,056,280	82,508,741	260,712,888
1882..	.....	57,210,751	43,570,404	15,032,046	9,730,747	61,345,194	71,077,207	257,981,440
1883..	.....	66,678,022	48,011,383	15,284,437	7,362,590	66,012,574	59,160,131	265,408,138
1884..	.....	70,920,434	39,329,693	17,292,601	6,475,099	55,429,228	54,578,378	244,126,241
1885..	.....	87,494,288	42,670,578	16,021,080	6,552,195	56,102,267	51,386,206	260,226,935
1886..	.....	71,166,930	34,321,153	13,907,888	6,099,188	63,401,864	50,850,136	242,483,158
1887..	.....	85,264,826	38,501,626	15,111,127	6,194,523	75,029,102	47,741,577	267,932,181
1888..	8,270,842	72,952,261	38,522,436	16,026,438	6,240,308	80,268,500	44,715,607	267,024,801
1889..	17,292,363	88,664,064	44,435,271	21,379,809	6,892,208	87,624,779	41,661,494	299,288,978
1890..	20,404,214	81,404,226	41,582,868	22,916,200	6,708,417	106,946,855	30,699,284	318,949,711

* Expenditures in excess of revenue.

The total receipts of the United States from the beginning of the Government 1789 to 1890 have been: From customs, $6,531,601,177; internal revenue, $3,096,071,549; direct tax, $28,131,994; public lands, $276,476,106; miscellaneous, $697,497,865; total, excluding loans, $11,169,744,720.

The total expenditures of the United States from the beginning of the Government 1789 to 1890 have been: For civil and miscellaneous, $2,936,699,867; war, $4,734,531,158; navy, $1,181,406,581; Indians, $255,890,485; pensions, $1,249,564,249; interest, $2,654,585,776; total, $12,464,289,916.

United States Post-Office Statistics.

Fiscal Years.	No. of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	Amount Paid for	
					Salaries of Postmasters.	Transportation of the Mail.
1865	20,550	142,340	$14,556,159	$13,694,728	$3,383,382	$6,246,884
1866	23,828	180,921	14,386,926	15,352,079	3,454,677	7,690,474
1867	25,163	203,245	15,237,027	19,235,483	4,033,728	9,396,286
1868	26,481	216,928	16,292,601	22,730,593	4,255,311	10,266,056
1869	27,106	223,731	18,344,511	23,698,131	4,546,968	10,466 501
1870	28,492	231,232	19,772,221	23,998,837	4,673,466	10,864,653
1871	30,945	238,359	20,037,045	24,390,104	5,028,382	11,529,395
1872	31,863	251,368	21,915,426	26,658,102	5,121,665	15,547,821
1873	33,244	266,210	22,996,742	29,084,946	5,725,468	16,161,034
1874	34,294	269,097	26 477,072	32,126,415	5,818,472	18,841,319
1875	35,547	277,873	26,791,360	33,611,309	7,049,936	18,777,201
1876	36,383	281,798	27,895,908	33,263,488	7,307,397	18,361,048
1877	37,345	292,820	27,468,323	33,486,322	7,295,251	18,529,238
1878	39,248	301,666	29,277,517	34,165,084	7,977,852	19,262,421
1879	40,855	316,711	30,041,983	33,419,899	7,185,540	20,012,872
1880	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	36,542,804	7,701,418	22,255,984
1881	44,612	344,066	36,785,398	39,241,736	8,298,743	23,196,032
1882	46,231	343,018	41,876,410	40,039,935	8,964,677	22,856,112
1883	47,863	353,166	45,508,693	42,816,700	10,319,441	24,067,323
1884	50,017	359,530	43,338,127	46,404,960	11,283,931	25,359,816
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560,844	49,533,140	11,431,305	27,765,124
1886	53,614	366,667	43,948,423	50,839,435	11,348,178	27,553,239
1887	55,157	373,142	48,837,610	52,391,678	11,929,481	28,135,769
1888	57,281	*403,977	52,695,176	55,795,358	12,600,186	29,151,168
1889	58,999	*416,159	58,175,011	61,376,847	13,171,382	31,893,359
1890	62,401	427,991	66,882,097	65,930,717	*13,753,066	33,885,978

Of the whole number of post-offices at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1890, 2,738 were Presidential offices, and 59,663 were fourth-class offices. * Includes mail messenger and special office service.

The approximate number of letters and postal cards transmitted annually in the mails of European countries is as follows: Great Britain and Ireland, 1,500,000,000; Germany, 1,200,000,000; France, 700,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 600,000,000; Italy, 250,000,000; Russia, 200,000,000; Belgium, 130,000,000; Spain, 120,000,000; Switzerland, 110,000,000; Netherlands, 100,000,000; Sweden, 100,000,000.

The number of pieces of postal matter of all kinds which pass through the mails of the United States annually is about 3,800,000,000. The annual aggregate number of letters transmitted through the post-offices of the world may be estimated at 8,000,000,000, and of newspapers 5,000,000,000.

THE PROPOSED POSTAL TELEGRAPH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker, in a communication to the Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-roads of the House of Representatives, September 25, 1890, made the following summary statement of the purposes and provisions of the proposed Government Limited Postal Telegraph bill:

The bill is to establish a limited post and telegraph service "for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of correspondence among the people of and promoting commerce between the several States and Territories of the United States," to be a bureau of the Post-Office Department for the deposit, transmission and delivery of postal telegrams through the postal service. All post-offices where the free-delivery service now exists, and the offices of the telegraph companies with which contracts would be made would be postal telegraph stations. In addition, the Postmaster-General would be empowered to designate from time to time other post-offices and postal telegraph offices. He is directed by the bill, after instituting proposals by public advertisement, to contract with one or more telegraph companies now in existence, or that may become incorporated for a period of ten years, for the transmission of postal telegrams on conditions and at rates of tolls set forth in the bill. Rates may be reduced by the consent of both parties to the contracts at any time during the continuance of the contracts. Postal telegrams are to be sent in the order of filing, except that Government telegrams take precedence. As with the mails, no liability is to attach to the Post-Office Department on account of delays or errors. The charges for the collection, transmission and delivery of postal telegrams other than postal money-order and special delivery telegrams and Government telegrams I give briefly, as follows:

RATES.

For twenty words between stations within a State or Territory or between stations 300 miles apart or less, 15 cents; for twenty words between stations in the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Connecticut, Tennessee and Mississippi and the States east of them, 25 cents; for twenty words between stations in the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, and points west of them, 25 cents; for twenty words between stations in States forming, generally speaking, zones up and down on both sides of the Mississippi, 25 cents; for twenty words between any two stations not above provided for, 50 cents; for all words in excess of the first twenty, 1 cent per word, prepayment of replies to be made at the office from which the original telegram is transmitted.

All the accounts for the telegraph service are to be kept as the postal accounts are kept, by the auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department. The Postmaster-General may provide suitable space in post-offices for the use of the telegraph companies, though nothing in the act prevents the telegraph companies from maintaining offices of their own, or permits the telegraph companies to compel the Postmaster-General to furnish space in post-offices. The companies employ at their own expense all officers, operators and employés for the transmission of the telegrams. Any contracting telegraph company, it is distinctly provided, may do its regular business for the public as at present.

Postmasters are to be compensated for the postage portion of stamps and telegram form, as they are now compensated for postage on regular matter. The Postmaster-General shall provide telegram stamps and telegram forms. A severe penalty (imprisonment at hard labor for from one to three years) is provided for the punishment of persons either in the employ of the telegraph companies or of the Post-Office Department who shall secrete or destroy postal telegrams, or make known the contents of postal telegrams.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

STATEMENT OF NET RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890.

States and Territories.*	Distilled Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Oleomargarine.	Collections not otherwise provided for.	Penalties.	Aggregate Receipts.
Alabama	$42,426.66	$37,486.05	$33,858.06	$3,528.00	$0.08	$1,501.65	$118,800.50
Arkansas	80,406.62	34,830.69	1,679.15	1,350.00	.....	606.38	118,872.84
California (a)	844,490.16	447,617.30	707,361.40	620.00	.....	14,272.52	2,014,361.38
Colorado (b)	74,377.10	58,615.21	181,392.09	4,837.42	.20	2.69	319,224.65
Connecticut (c)	252,847.28	155,097.46	283,691.03	116,916.02	.03	3,334.16	811,885.98
Florida	11,653.35	461,131.87	1,140.85	868.00	.06	618.64	475,382.75
Georgia	474,547.57	42,062.15	37,266.22	68.00	319.45	693.70	554,957.09
Illinois	30,903,269.71	1,375,513.39	2,146,104.71	442,833.41	.....	10,728.69	34,878,449.84
Indiana	5,517,983.18	230,588.08	494,591.29	6,757.20	.....	944.85	6,250,934.50
Iowa	109,182.55	219,943.06	99,270.35	40.00	.33	3,566.08	432,002.37
Kansas	43,690.72	91,103.02	9,474.13	51,545.30	.....	780.12	196,593.29
Kentucky	14,944,611.32	1,790,555.51	307,507.11	5,238.00	8.20	1,445.05	17,049,315.19
Louisiana (d)	158,559.54	345,458.86	190,855.81	2,692.00	30.35	1,735.58	699,332.10
Maryland (e)	1,313,448.30	1,352,285.36	615,968.60	776.00	1.53	203.48	3,312,683.27
Massachusetts	1,008,916.13	372,514.73	892,034.56	28,952.06	220.69	4,487.80	2,307,125.97
Michigan	167,172.76	1,467,748.92	537,832.24	17,636.00	.03	1,894.15	2,192,284.10
Minnesota	2,615,851.55	154,892.54	324,455.11	.....	.....	897.95	3,096,097.15
Missouri	2,210,023.45	4,071,519.39	1,759,525.87	16,382.74	6.77	4,532.06	8,062,020.28
Montana (f)	77,413.49	23,518.13	75,422.60	3,119.00	.....	.....	179,464.22
Nebraska (g)	2,707,559.94	96,660.73	161,667.66	1,244.00	.....	2,499.22	2,969,631.85
N. Hampshire (h)	81,742.10	63,731.46	369,218.89	1,440.00	.....	1,855.60	517,992.05
New-Jersey	495,047.86	2,276,336.37	1,432,210.13	2,490.00	.37	620.00	4,206,710.73
New-Mexico (i)	42,949.75	6,522.78	9,632.04	102.00	.....	204.11	59,410.68
New-York	2,730,078.28	5,472,352.93	8,013,184.77	.....	3.70	8,611.74	16,224,231.42
North-Carolina	730,040.95	2,016,173.12	1,267.51	.....	4,621.65	7,226.71	2,759,329.94
Ohio	8,355,203.66	2,773,309.43	2,246,012.15	50,714.64	53.74	3,618.09	13,428,911.71
Oregon (k)	93,220.61	57,567.67	169,263.11	2,204.00	1.60	100.00	322,356.99
Pennsylvania	3,359,610.09	3,742,735.18	2,611,619.28	12,521.00	12.11	5,388.99	9,731,916.65
South-Carolina	61,398.61	19,731.87	9,571.30	.....	180.04	745.21	91,597.03
Tennessee	870,102.48	212,566.69	65,117.70	3,242.00	3,737.75	5,349.57	1,160,116.19
Texas	106,503.53	65,280.93	86,894.77	2,840.00	.....	1,864.67	263,384.10
Virginia	269,123.90	3,195,382.22	49,607.81	104.00	.....	1,940.78	3,516,158.71
West-Virginia	259,436.08	488,500.84	113,146.18	1,210.00	.....	42,375.67	904,668.77
Wisconsin	667,021.17	730,709.68	1,940,689.98	3,324.00	.....	908.54	3,342,653.37
Total	$81,682,970.45	$33,949,997.64	$26,008,534.74	$785,531.72	9,198.68	$135,554.59	$142,571,857.72

*As constituted July 1, 1887, for the collection of internal revenue.

NOTE.—(*a*) Including Nevada. (*b*) Including Wyoming. (*c*) Including Rhode-Island. (*d*) Including Mississippi. (*e*) Including Delaware, District of Columbia, and the counties of Accomack and Northampton in Virginia. (*f*) Including Idaho and Utah. (*g*) Including Dakota. (*h*) Including Maine and Vermont. (*i*) Including Arizona. (*k*) Including Alaska and Washington.

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, FROM 1865 TO 1890 INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Banks and Bankers.	Penalties, etc.	Adhesive Stamps.	Collections under Repealed Laws.
1865	$18,731,422	$11,401,373	$3,734,928	$4,930,871	$520,363	$11,162,392	$160,698,180
1866	33,268,172	16,531,008	5,220,553	3,763,988	1,142,853	15,044,373	236,236,037
1867	33,542,952	19,765,148	6,057,501	2,046,662	1,459,171	16,094,718	180,954,423
1868	18,655,531	18,730,095	5,945,869	1,866,746	1,256,882	14,852,252	129,869,900
1869	45,071,231	23,430,708	6,099,880	2,196,054	877,089	16,420,710	65,943,673
1870	55,656,094	31,350,708	6,319,127	3,020,084	827,905	16,544,043	71,567,968
1871	46,281,848	33,578,907	7,389,602	3,644,242	636,980	15,342,739	37,138,898
1872	49,475,616	33,736,171	8,228,495	4,628,229	442,205	16,177,321	19,653,007
1873	52,699,372	34,386,303	9,321,938	3,771,031	461,653	7,702,377	6,329,782
1874	49,444,090	33,242,876	9,304,680	3,387,161	364,216	6,136,845	764,880
1875	52,081,991	37,303,462	9,144,004	4,097,248	281,108	6,557,230	1,080,111
1876	56,426,365	39,795,340	9,571,281	4,006,698	409,284	6,518,488	509,631
1877	57,469,430	41,166,547	9,480,789	3,829,720	419,999	6,450,429	218,261
1878	50,426,816	40,091,755	9,937,052	3,492,932	346,008	6,360,405	429,659
1879	52,570,285	40,135,003	10,729,340	3,198,884	578,591	6,217,585	.....
1880	61,185,509	48,870,149	12,829,803	3,350,985	383,755	7,668,304	.....
1881	67,153,075	42,854,991	13,700,241	3,762,208	231,078	7,924,708	142,163
1882	69,873,408	47,397,989	16,153,920	5,253,458	199,830	7,570,109	78,559
1883	71,308,775	42,104,250	16,900,616	3,748,995	305,863	7,653,053	71,852
1884	76,995,385	26,002,400	18,084,954	.....	289,144	.....	265,068
1885	67,511,209	26,407,088	18,230,782	.....	222,681	.....	49,361
1886	69,092,266	27,907,363	19,676,731	.....	194,422	.....	32,087
1887	61,766,076	30,067,710	21,918,213	4,288	219,058	.....	29,283
1888	69,287,431	36,636,076	23,324,218	4,263	154,970	.....	9,548
1889	74,302,887	31,862,195	23,723,835	6,179	83,893	.....	.....
1890	81,682,970	33,949,998	26,008,535	60	9,199	.....	.....
Total 26 years	$1,149,275,105	$832,715,603	$327,079,569	$67,719,945	$12,318,140	$197,838,124	$1,053,212,886

Aggregate receipts 1865-90 inclusive including Commissions allowed on sales of adhesive stamps, $3,819,419,035.

United States Pension Statistics.

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS ON THE ROLLS JUNE 30, 1890, AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

Agencies.	Army.		Navy.		War of 1812.		War with Mexico.		No. of Pensioners on Rolls June 30, 1890.	No. of Pensioners on Rolls June 30, 1889.	Disbursement on Account of Pensions during the Year.
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.			
Columbus, O...	43,478	11,179	......	......	33	644	637	262	56,233	49,591	$11,212,551
Indianap'lis, Ind.	40,052	8,715	......	......	12	331	760	326	50,196	44,606	9,940,734
Chicago, Ill.....	32,904	8,322	1,049	321	16	372	1,139	519	44,642	41,004	8,084,803
Topeka, Kan....	34,332	6,437	......	......	21	389	2,148	755	44,082	38,570	9,445,418
Washingt'n, D.C.	23,362	4,806	954	537	60	1,076	1,634	487	32,910	30,330	7,071,259
Des Moines, Ia..	26,847	4,595	......	......	13	202	624	180	32,201	29,256	6,324,660
Boston, Mass....	19,368	8,487	1,484	726	17	591	234	114	31,021	28,636	6,022,438
Buffalo, N. Y...	22,350	7,273	......	......	72	703	157	54	30,609	28,660	5,756,684
Philadelphia, Pa.	19,738	7,342	799	403	4	339	435	246	29,306	27,615	5,381,029
Milwaukee, Wis.	23,648	4,780	......	......	10	139	309	107	29,053	26,384	5,799,258
Detroit, Mich...	22,130	4,415	......	......	15	240	250	87	27,143	24,183	5,484,501
New-York, N.Y.	16,517	6,883	815	440	25	499	515	233	25,927	24,310	5,115,756
Knoxville, Tenn	11,586	4,751	......	......	46	1,599	4,784	2,464	25,230	23,111	4,736,513
Pittsburgh, Pa..	18,985	5,305	......	......	11	273	229	89	24,892	23,306	4,621,546
Louisville, Ky..	10,757	3,685	......	......	13	374	810	384	16,023	13,997	3,544,305
Concord, N. H..	11,512	3,565	......	......	11	255	61	23	15,427	14,709	2,889,363
Augusta, Me....	10,435	3,490	......	......	29	518	70	23	14,565	13,913	2,672,160
S. Francisco, Cal.	4,808	626	173	33	5	66	2,296	411	8,418	7,538	1,490,913
Total	392,809	104,456	5,274	2,460	413	8,610	17,158	6,764	537,944	489,725	$106,493,890
Increase during the year.....	41,325	6,866	727	194	....	......	93	558	48,219	......	....
Decrease during the year.....	......	......	.....	......	190	1,354	....	....	.....	......	....

NUMBER OF PENSION CLAIMS, PENSIONERS, AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1861-90.

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	Army and Navy. Claims Allowed.		Total Number of Applications Filed.	Total Number of Claims Allowed.	Number of Pensioners on the Rolls.			Disbursements.
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.			Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.	
1861..............	....	....	....	....	4,337	4,299	8,636	$1,072,461.55
1862..............	413	49	2,487	462	4,341	3,818	8,159	700,384.76
1863..............	4,121	3,763	49,332	7,884	7,821	6,970	14,791	1,025,139.91
1864..............	17,041	22,446	53,599	39,487	23,479	27,656	51,135	4,504,616.92
1865..............	15,212	24,959	72,684	40,171	35,880	50,106	85,986	8,525,153.11
1866..............	22,883	27,294	65,256	50,177	55,652	71,070	126,722	13,459,996.43
1867..............	16,589	19,893	36,753	36,482	69,565	83,618	153,183	18,619,956.46
1868..............	9,460	19,461	20,768	28,921	75,957	93,686	169,643	24,010,981.99
1869..............	7,292	15,904	20,066	23,196	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,422,884.08
1870..............	5,721	12,500	24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,811.81
1871..............	7,934	8,399	43,969	16,562	93,394	114,101	207,495	33,077,383.63
1872..............	6,468	7,244	26,391	34,333	113,954	118,275	232,229	30,169,341.00
1873..............	6,551	4,073	18,303	16,052	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,289.62
1874..............	5,937	3,152	16,734	16,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,593,749.56
1875..............	5,760	4,736	18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,683,116.63
1876..............	5,360	4,376	23,523	9,977	124,239	107,898	232,137	28,351,599.69
1877..............	7,282	3,861	22,715	11,326	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,580,157.04
1878..............	7,414	3,550	44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,844,415.18
1879..............	7,242	3,379	57,118	31,346	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,780,526.19
1880..............	10,176	4,455	141,466	19,545	145,410	105,392	250,802	57,240,540.14
1881..............	21,394	3,920	31,116	27,394	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,626,538.51
1882..............	22,946	3,999	40,939	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,296,280.54
1883..............	32,014	5,303	48,776	38,162	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,431,072.85
1884..............	27,414	6,366	41,785	34,192	225,470	97,286	322,756	57,273,536.74
1885..............	27,580	7,743	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,693,706.72
1886..............	31,937	8,610	49,895	40,857	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,584,270.45
1887..............	35,283	11,217	72,465	55,194	306,298	99,709	406,007	74,815,486.85
1888..............	35,843	10,816	75,726	60,252	343,701	108,856	452,557	79,646,146.37
1889..............	36,830	11,924	81,220	51,921	373,699	116,026	489,725	89,131,968.44
1890..............	50,395	14,612	105,044	66,637	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,493,890.19
Total..............	490,492	278,004	1,353,100	855,758	....	....	....	$1,158,712,303.30

In the total number of applications filed in 1890 are included 1,009 survivors and 908 widows of the war with Mexico. In the number of claims allowed in 1890 are included 794 survivors and 678 widows of the war with Mexico.

In the number of pensioners on the rolls under the heads of "Invalids" and "Widows, etc.," are included survivors and widows of the War of 1812, respectively, commencing with the year 1871, and survivors and widows of the war with Mexico, commencing with the year 1887.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS—(*Continued*).

PENSION AGENCIES, PENSION AGENTS, AND GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS, JUNE 30, 1890.

AGENCIES.	Agents.	Geographical Limits.	Pay-Places Naval Pensioners.
Augusta	Joseph A. Clark	Maine	Boston.
Boston	Benjamin F. Peach, jr	Connecticut, Mass., Rhode Island	Boston.
Buffalo	J. Schenkelberger	Western New-York	New-York City.
Chicago	Isaac Clements	Illinois	Chicago.
Columbus	John G. Mitchell	Ohio	Chicago.
Concord	W. H. D. Cochrane	New-Hampshire, Vermont	Boston.
Des Moines	Stephen A. Marine	Iowa, Nebraska	Chicago.
Detroit	Edward H. Harvey	Michigan	Chicago.
Indianapolis	Nicholas Ensley	Indiana	Chicago.
Knoxville	William Rule	Southern States*	Washington.
Louisville	C. J. Walton	Kentucky	Chicago.
Milwaukee	Levi E. Pond	Minnesota, Dakotas, Wisconsin	Chicago.
New-York	F. C. Loveland	East New-York, East New-Jersey	New-York City.
Philadelphia	W. H. Shelmire	East Pa., West New-Jersey	Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh	William H. Barclay	West Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
San Francisco	Truman H. Allen	Pacific Coast	San Francisco.
Topeka	Bernard Kelly	Colorado, Kansas, Mo., N. Mexico	Chicago.
Washington	Sidney L. Wilson	Del., Md., Virginia, W. Virginia†	Washington.

* Excepting the States in the Louisville and Washington districts.
† Also the District of Columbia and foreign countries.

PENSIONERS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

Alabama	1,645	Idaho	392	Michigan	26,853	N. Carolina	1,772	Utah	438
Alaska	9	Illinois	39,944	Minnesota	9,260	North Dakota	1,234	Vermont	7,531
Arizona	233	Indiana	47,798	Mississippi	1,286	Ohio	57,087	Virginia	3,886
Arkansas	4,034	Indian Ter.	874	Missouri	23,749	Oklahoma	988	Washington	2,155
California	6,542	Iowa	23,189	Montana	602	Oregon	1,893	West-Virginia	7,207
Colorado	2,745	Kansas	22,421	Nebraska	9,531	Pennsylvania	49,578	Wisconsin	16,788
Connecticut	6,807	Kentucky	15,669	Nevada	149	Rhode Island	2,295	Wyoming	281
Delaware	1,197	Louisiana	1,810	N. Hampshire	7,035	S. Carolina	563	Foreign coun's.	2,629
Dist. of Col	4,548	Maine	15,924	New-Jersey	9,894	South-Dakota	3,617		
Florida	1,044	Maryland	5,159	New-Mexico	381	Tennessee	9,660	Grand total	537,944
Georgia	1,347	Mass	21,897	New-York	50,206	Texas	4,698		

WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS ON PENSION ROLLS JUNE, 1890.

NAME OF WIDOW.	Age.	Name of Soldier.	Service of Soldier.	Widow's Residence.
Aldrich, Lovey	90	Aldrich, Caleb	N. Hampshire and R. I. troops	Michigan.
Betz, Elizabeth	87	Betz, Peter	Pennsylvania troops	Pennsylvania.
Brown, Mary	85	Brown, Joseph	Ditto	Tennessee.
Curtis, Susan	98	Curtis, Caleb	Massachusetts troops	Maine.
Dabney, Sarah	90	Dabney, John Q	Virginia troops	Illinois.
Damon, Esther S	76	Damon, Noah	Massachusetts troops	Vermont.
Denmere, Jane	89	Merrill, James	Connecticut troops	New-York.
Green, Nancy A	77	Edens, Elias	South Carolina troops	Indiana.
Gregg, Nancy	79	Gregg, William	Virginia troops	North Carolina.
Harbison, Jane	84	Harbison, James	South Carolina troops	Illinois.
Heath, Sally	85	Heath, William	North Carolina troops	Kentucky.
Jones, Nancy	76	Darling, James	Ditto	Tennessee.
Mayo, Rebecca	77	Mayo, Stephen	Virginia troops	Virginia.
Morton, Olive C	79	Tuman, Peter	New-York troops	Michigan.
Morse, Lucy	89	Morse, Abiel	Connecticut troops	Vermont.
Rains, Nancy	98	Rains, John	Virginia troops	Tennessee.
Richardson, Patty	89	Richardson, Godfrey	New-York troops	Vermont.
Robertson, Nancy	87	Robertson, William	Virginia troops	Tennessee.
Smith, Meridy	85	Smith, William	North Carolina troops	Georgia.
Snead, Mary	74	Snead, Bowdoin	Virginia troops	Virginia.
Turner, Asenath	85	Durham, Samuel	Connecticut troops	New-York.
Weatherman, Nancy	80	Glascock, Robert	Virginia troops	North Carolina.
Young, Anna Maria	98	Young, Jacob	Pennsylvania troops	Pennsylvania.

It will be seen that it is possible that the widow of a Revolutionary soldier may be drawing a pension in the year 1918. For a similar reason the widow of a veteran of the late Civil War may be living in 2002.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS OF PRESIDENTS AND FEDERAL OFFICERS.

The widows of Presidents Polk, Grant, and Garfield receive annual pensions of $5,000 each. The following is a list of widows of officers of the army and navy receiving pensions:

NAME.	Rank, Husband.	Am't.	NAME.	Rank, Husband.	Am't.
Mrs. George H. Thomas	Major-General	$2,000	Mrs. E. O. C. Ord	Major-General	$1,200
Mrs. W. S. Hancock	Major-General	2,000	Mrs. Robert Anderson	Brigadier-General	1,200
Mrs. John A. Logan	Major-General	2,000	Mrs. George L. Stannard	Major-General	1,200
Mrs. Francis P. Blair	Major-General	2,000	Mrs. Gabriel R. Paul	Brigadier-General	1,200
Mrs. P. H. Sheridan	General	2,000	Mrs. James B. Ricketts	Brigadier-General	1,200
Mrs. John C. Fremont	Major-General	2,000	Mrs. J. W. A. Nicholson	Rear-Admiral	1,200
Mrs. Geo. B. McClellan	Major-General	2,000	Mrs. L. H. Rousseau	Brigadier-General	1,200
Mrs. George Crook	Major-General	2,000	Mrs. John F. Hartranft	Brigadier-General	1,200
Mrs. James Shields	Brigadier-General	1,200	Mrs. Roger Jones	Colonel	1,200
Mrs. S. Heintzelman	Major-General	1,200	Mrs. G. K. Warren	Major-General	1,200
Mrs. David McDougal	Rear-Admiral	1,200			

Patent Office Procedure.

PATENTS are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; and by any person who, by his own industry, genius, efforts, and expense has invented and produced any new and original design for a manufacture, bust, statue, alto-relievo, or bas-relief; any new and original design for the printing of woollen, silk, cotton, or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, pattern, print, or picture to be printed, painted, cast, or otherwise placed on or worked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful, and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, the same not having been known nor used by others before his invention or production thereof, nor patented nor described in any printed publication, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees.

The receipt of letters patent from a foreign government will not prevent the inventor from obtaining a patent in the United States, unless the invention shall have been introduced into public use in the United States more than two years prior to the application. But every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented by the same inventor in a foreign country will be so limited as to expire at the same time with the foreign patent, or, if there be more than one, at the same time with the one having the shortest unexpired term, but in no case will it be in force more than seventeen years.

APPLICATIONS.

Application for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must also file in the Patent Office a written description of the same, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish one copy signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses, to be filed in the Patent Office. In all cases which admit of representation by model, the applicant, if required by the Commissioner, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent, holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public of the foreign country in which the applicant may be.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on such examination, it appears that the claimant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the same is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

REISSUES.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. In the cases of patents issued and assigned prior to July 8, 1870, the applications for reissue may be made by the assignees; but in the cases of patents issued or assigned since that date, the applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

CAVEATS.

A caveat, under the patent law, is a notice given to the office of the caveator's claim as inventor, in order to prevent the grant of a patent to another for the same alleged invention upon an application filed during the life of the caveat without notice to the caveator.

Any citizen of the United States who has made a new invention or discovery, and desires further time to mature the same, may, on payment of a fee of ten dollars, file in the Patent Office a caveat setting forth the object and the distinguishing characteristics of the invention, and praying protection of his right until he shall have matured his invention. Such caveat shall be filed in the confidential archives of the office and preserved in secrecy, and shall be operative for the term of one year from the filing thereof.

An alien has the same privilege, if he has resided in the United States one year next preceding the filing of his caveat, and has made oath of his intention to become a citizen.

The caveat must comprise a specification, oath, and, when the nature of the case admits of it, a drawing, and, like the application, must be limited to a single invention or improvement.

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE—*Continued.*

FEES.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On filing each caveat, $10. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers, including certified printed copies, ten cents per hundred words. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; of over one thousand words, $3. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the fiscal year 1889–90 were $1,347,203, and expenditures, $1,081,174. Receipts over expenditures, $266,029.

The following is a statement of the business of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Number of applications for patents	40,201	Number of patents granted, including reissues and designs	25,857
Number of applications for design patents	1,003	Number of trade-marks registered	1,332
Number of applications for reissue patents	121	Number of labels registered	304
Number of applications for registration of trade-marks	1,617		
Number of applications for registration of labels	868	Total	27,493
Number of caveats filed	2,330	Number of patents withheld for non-payment of final fees	3,403
Total	46,140	Number of patents expired	11,885

The total number of applications filed at the Patent Office in fifty-four years, 1837–90, was 742,583; number of caveats filed, 91,165; number of patents issued, 475,785. Receipts, $25,349,584; expenditures, $20,354,110. Net surplus, $4,995,474.

List of Appropriations by Congress, 1878–1891.

THE following have been the annual appropriations made by the United States Congress for the expenses of the Government for each fiscal year ending June 30, from 1878 to 1891, inclusive.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Deficiencies	$2,547,186	$15,213,259	$4,633,824	$6,118,085	$5,110,862	$9,853,869	$2,832,680
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	15,756,774	15,868,694	16,136,230	16,532,029	17,797,398	20,322,908	20,763,843
Sundry Civil	17,079,256	24,968,590	19,724,869	22,503,508	22,011,223	25,425,479	23,713,404
Support of the Army	None.	51,279,679	26,797,300	26,425,800	26,687,800	27,032,099	24,681,250
Naval Service	13,889,933	14,153,432	14,028,469	14,405,798	14,566,038	14,903,559	15,954,247
Indian Service	4,827,666	4,734,876	4,713,479	4,657,263	4,587,867	5,219,604	5,388,056
Rivers and Harbors	None.	8,322,700	9,577,495	8,976,500	11,451,300	18,988,875	None.
Forts and Fortifications	275,000	275,000	275,000	650,000	575,000	575,000	670,000
Military Academy	286,624	292,805	319,547	316,234	322,435	335,657	318,657
Post Office Department	2,939,725	4,222,275	5,872,376	3,883,420	2,152,258	1,902,178	Indefinite.
Pensions	26,543,000	29,371,574	56,233,200	41,644,000	68,282,307	116,000,000	86,575,000
Consular & Diplomatic	1,146,748	1,687,535	1,997,735	1,180,335	1,191,435	1,250,655	1,296,255
Agricultural Dep't*	.....	.....	.....	253,300	335,500	427,280	405,630
District of Columbia†	.....	.....	.....	3,425,247	3,379,571	3,496,060	3,605,495
Miscellaneous	1,425,091	2,226,390	2,995,124	4,950,332	1,128,006	5,888,994	1,806,439
Totals	$88,356,983	$172,016,809	$162,404,618	$155,830,841	$179,579,000	$251,428,117	$187,911,566

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Deficiencies	$4,388,936	$3,332,717	$13,572,883	$137,000	$21,190,996	$14,239,180	$34,137,737
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	21,556,902	21,495,661	20,809,781	20,772,721	20,924,492	20,865,220	21,073,137
Sundry Civil	22,340,750	25,961,904	22,626,658	22,369,841	26,316,530	25,527,642	29,760,054
Support of the Army	24,454,450	24,014,052	23,753,657	23,724,719	24,474,711	24,316,616	24,206,471
Naval Service	8,341,856	21,280,767	16,289,557	25,786,848	19,928,281	21,673,375	23,136,035
Indian Service	5,904,154	5,773,329	5,561,263	5,234,398	5,401,331	8,077,453	7,256,758
Rivers and Harbors	14,948,300	None.	14,461,900	None.	22,397,616	None.	25,136,295
Forts and Fortifications	700,000	725,000	59,877	None.	3,972,000	1,233,594	4,232,935
Military Academy	314,563	309,902	297,805	419,937	315,944	902,767	435,296
Post Office Department	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.
Pensions	20,000,000	60,000,000	76,075,200	83,152,500	81,758,700	81,758,700	98,457,461
Consular & Diplomatic	1,225,140	1,242,925	1,364,065	1,429,942	1,428,465	1,989,625	1,710,725
Agricultural Dep't*	480,190	580,790	654,715	1,028,730	1,171,820	1,669,770	1,796,602
District of Columbia†	3,594,250	3,622,683	3,721,051	4,284,592	5,056,679	5,682,410	5,762,236
Miscellaneous	7,800,024	2,268,383	10,194,571	4,694,635	10,129,502	10,186,689	10,620,840
Totals	$137,451,398	$170,608,114	$209,619,383	$193,035,861	$245,020,173	$218,115,440	$287,722,488

* Previous to 1881 appropriations for the agricultural department were included in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation. † Previous to 1881 appropriations for the District of Columbia were included in the sundry civil expenses appropriations.

The Public Lands of the United States.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the General Land Office, December, 1890.)

THE following is a tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the land States and Territories up to June 30, 1890; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREAS OF PUBLIC LANDS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES.		Number of Acres Surveyed up to June 30, 1890.	Total Area Remaining Unsurveyed up to June 30, 1890.
	Acres.	Sq. Miles.		
Alabama	32,462,115	50,722	32,462,115	.....
Arkansas	33,410,063	52,203	33,410,063	.....
California	100,902,630	157,504	72,189,644	28,802,996
Colorado	66,880,000	104,500	59,424,033	7,455,997
Florida	37,931,520	59,268	30,831,595	7,100,925
Illinois	35,456,093	55,414	35,456,093	.....
Indiana	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760	.....
Iowa	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800	.....
Kansas	51,770,240	80,891	51,770,240	.....
Louisiana	28,731,090	44,893	27,067,762	1,663,328
Michigan	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640	.....
Minnesota	53,459,840	83,531	42,477,682	10,982,158
Mississippi	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840	.....
Missouri	41,856,931	65,370	41,856,931	.....
Montana	92,016,640	143,776	20,263,021	71,753,619
Nebraska	47,077,359	73,558	47,012,079	65,280
Nevada	71,737,600	112,090	33,225,459	38,512,141
Ohio	25,581,076	39,972	25,581,976	.....
Oregon	60,975,360	95,274	40,468,461	20,476,899
Wisconsin	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360	.....
Washingt'n	44,796,160	69,994	21,823,027	22,973,133
Alaska	369,529,600	577,390	.....	369,529,600
Arizona	72,916,480	113,916	14,945,499	57,960,741
Dakota*	96,596,480	150,932	50,877,792	45,718,698
Idaho	55,228,160	86,294	10,679,889	44,548,271
Indian T	40,481,600	63,253	27,019,099	13,462,501
N. Mexico	77,568,640	121,201	48,638,311	28,930,329
Utah	54,054,640	84,476	13,736,633	40,328,007
Wyoming	62,645,120	97,883	47,162,911	15,482,209
Public land Strip†	3,672,640	5,738	.....	3,672,640
Total	1,815,504,147	2,836,725	986,084,675	829,419,472

* The figures given for Dakota embrace the whole area comprising the former Territory of Dakota (now the States of North-Dakota and South-Dakota). By act of Congress approved April 10, 1890, North-Dakota and South-Dakota were made separate surveying districts, but the office of United States surveyor-general of North-Dakota was not opened until after the close of the fiscal year.

† By act of Congress approved May 2, 1890, the Public Land Strip was made a part of Oklahoma Territory, but as the act provides that "any other lands within the Indian Territory, not embraced within these boundaries, shall hereafter become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma whenever the Indian nation or tribe owning such lands shall signify to the President of the United States in legal manner its assent that such lands shall so become a part of said Territory of Oklahoma, and the President shall thereupon make proclamation to that effect," etc., the area of the Public Land Strip is reported as heretofore.

‡ This estimate is of a very general nature, and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining, nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims, in the district of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New-Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp land, and other grants; the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes, and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes. The volume of land in the unsurveyed portion of the public domain suitable for homes, and subject to settlement under the laws of the United States, is of comparatively small proportions.

VACANT LANDS IN THE PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama	1,105,060	.....	1,105,060
Arizona	11,983,626	37,715,426	49,699,052
Arkansas	4,92,329	.....	4,902,329
California	38,750,564	15,172,154	53,922,718
Colorado	34,354,556	5,639,896	39,994,446
Florida	2,273,626	3,349,800	5,624,426
Idaho	3,938,277	43,619,413	46,957,290
Iowa	2,000	3,000	5,000
Kansas	755,701	.....	755,701
Louisiana	1,243,460	115,393	1,358,853
Michigan	832,707	.....	832,707
Minnesota	2,962,034	4,011,520	6,973,554
Mississippi	1,407,480	.....	1,407,480
Missouri	1,151,463	.....	1,151,463
Montana	9,611,315	55,196,312	64,807,627
Nebraska	11,226,584	.....	11,226,584
Nevada	27,516,167	23,188,373	50,804,540
New-Mexico	39,660,806	16,690,520	56,351,326
North-Dakota	13,418,460	16,170,000	30,467,490
Oklahoma	22,054	*3,072,640	3,094,693
Oregon	23,478,982	14,894,246	38,373,228
South-Dakota	2,043,374	8,198,124	10,241,498
Utah	7,629,100	29,170,000	36,799,100
Washington	4,155,171	15,491,145	19,646,316
Wisconsin	819,220	.....	819,220
Wyoming	37,578,200	11,431,860	49,010,060
In the United States	282,772,139	303,444,422	†586,216,861

* The unsurveyed lands in Oklahoma are in the Public Land Strip.

† This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts; it is exclusive of the Cherokee Strip, containing 8,144,091 acres, and all other lands owned or claimed by the Indians in the Indian Territory west of the 96th degree of longitude, contemplated to be made a part of the public domain by the fourteenth section of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 United States Statutes, 1005), and it is also exclusive of Alaska, containing 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres, of which not more than 1,000 acres have been entered under the mineral laws.

THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF ACRES ENTERED ANNUALLY UNDER THE HOMESTEAD AND TIMBER CULTURE ACTS FROM JULY 1, 1865, TO JUNE 30, 1890, inclusive.

Year ending June 30.	Homestead Entries.	Timber Culture.	Year ending June 30.	Homestead Entries.	Timber Culture.	Year ending June 30.	Homestead Entries.	Timber Culture.
1866....	1,890,848	.....	1875....	2,369,782	473,694	1884....	7,831,510	4,084,464
1867....	1,834,513	.....	1876....	2,807,814	599,918	1885....	7,415,886	4,755,006
1868....	2,332,151	.....	1877....	2,170,257	524,552	1886....	9,145,136	5,391,309
1869....	2,698,482	.....	1878....	4,499,855	1,902,038	1887....	7,594,350	4,221,397
1870....	3,754,203	.....	1879....	5,267,385	2,775,503	1888....	6,676,616	3,735,305
1871....	4,657,355	.....	1880....	6,045,571	2,169,484	1889....	6,029,230	2,551,069
1872....	4,595,435	.....	1881....	5,028,101	1,793,799	1890....	5,531,678	1,787,403
1873....	3,760,200	50,246	1882....	6,348,045	2,546,686			
1874....	3,489,570	851,226	1883....	8,171,914	3,110,930			

Lands patented by the United States up to June 30, 1890: To States for wagon roads, 1,782,730.83 acres; to States for canal purposes, 4,424,073.06 acres; to States and corporations for railroad purposes, 51,379,346.21 acres; under river improvement grants, 1,406,210.80 acres; total, 58,992,360.90 acres.

HOW TITLE TO THE PUBLIC LANDS MAY BE ACQUIRED.

Under the act of March 2, 1889, no public land outside of the State of Missouri can be sold at ordinary private entry,—that is, to parties not actual settlers.

The public lands of the United States undisposed of and open to settlement are divided into two classes with respect to price, one class being held at $1.25 per acre as the minimum price, the other at $2.50 per acre; being the alternate sections reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, etc. Such tracts are sold on application to the Registers and Receivers of the district land offices to legally qualified parties upon conditions of actual residence and improvement under the pre-emption laws. Widows, heads of families, or single persons over twenty-one years of age, if citizens of the United States, or aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens, have the right of pre-emption to the maximum quantity of 160 acres each on becoming settlers and complying with the regulations.

Under the homestead laws a citizen, or an alien having declared his intention to become a citizen, has the right to 160 acres of either the $1.25 or $2.50 class after actual residence and cultivation for five years. Under the timber culture law a citizen, or one who has declared his intention to become such, if the head of a family, or a single person over twenty-one years, may acquire title to 160 acres on cultivating 10 acres of trees thereon for 8 years. (See Forestry Statistics.) By the act of August 30, 1890, no person can acquire under all the land laws an aggregate area of more than 320 acres of the public lands.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

State or Territory.	Land Office.	State or Territory.	Land Office.	State or Territory.	Land Office.
Alabama	Huntsville	Oklahoma Ter.	Kingfisher	Nevada	Eureka.
"	Montgomery	"	Oklahoma City	New-Mexico	Folsom.
Alaska	Sitka	Kansas	Garden City	"	Las Cruces.
Arizona	Prescott	"	Kirwin	"	Roswell.
"	Tucson	"	Larned	"	Santa Fé.
Arkansas	Camden	"	Oberlin	North-Dakota	Bismarck.
"	Dardanelle	"	Salina	"	Devil's Lake.
"	Harrison	"	Topeka	"	Fargo.
"	Little Rock	"	Wa Keeney	"	Grand Forks.
California	Humboldt	Louisiana	Natchitoches	Oregon	La Grande.
"	Independence	"	New-Orleans	"	Lakeview.
"	Los Angeles	Michigan	Grayling	"	Oregon City.
"	Marysville	"	Marquette	"	Burns.
"	Redding	Minnesota	Crookston	"	Roseburgh.
"	Sacramento	"	Duluth	"	The Dalles.
"	San Francisco	"	Marshall	South-Dakota	Aberdeen.
"	Stockton	"	St. Cloud	"	Chamberlain.
"	Susanville	"	Taylor's Falls	"	Huron.
"	Visalia	Mississippi	Jackson	"	Mitchell.
Colorado	Akron	Missouri	Boonville	"	Pierre.
"	Central City	"	Ironton	"	Rapid City.
"	Del Norte	"	Springfield	"	Watertown.
"	Denver	Montana	Bozeman	"	Yankton.
"	Durango	"	Helena	Utah	Salt Lake City.
"	Glenwood Springs	"	Lewistown (Judith district)	Washington	North Yakima.
"	Gunnison	"	Miles City	"	Olympia.
"	Hugo	"	Missoula	"	Seattle.
"	Lamar	Nebraska	Alliance	"	Spokane Falls.
"	Leadville	"	Bloomington	"	Vancouver.
"	Montrose	"	Broken Bow	"	Walla Walla.
"	Pueblo	"	Chadron	"	Waterville.
"	Sterling	"	Grand Island	Wisconsin	Ashland.
Florida	Gainesville	"	Lincoln	"	Eau Claire.
Idaho	Blackfoot	"	McCook	"	Menasha.
"	Boisé City	"	Neligh	"	Wausau.
"	Cœur d'Alene	"	North Platte	Wyoming	Beaver.
"	Hailey	"	O'Neill	"	Cheyenne.
"	Lewiston	"	Sidney	"	Douglas.
Iowa	Des Moines	"	Valentine	"	Evanston.
Oklahoma Ter.	Buffalo	Nevada	Carson City	"	Lander.
"	Guthrie			"	Sundance.

Production of Distilled Spirits

IN THE UNITED STATES (STATED IN GALLONS) FROM 1878 TO 1890 INCLUSIVE.

(Prepared by the Internal Revenue Bureau.)

Fiscal Years Ended June 30.	Bourbon Whiskey.	Rye Whiskey.	Alcohol.	Rum.	High Wines.	Pure, Neutral, or Cologne Spirits.	Apple, Peach, and Grape Brandy.	Aggregate Production, including Miscellaneous.
1878....	6,405,520	2,834,119	10,277,725	1,603,376	19,412,985	11,108,023	1,239,403	57,342,456
1879....	8,587,081	4,001,048	19,594,283	2,243,455	18,033,682	13,459,486	995,752	72,888,373
1880....	15,414,148	6,341,991	21,631,009	2,439,301	15,210,389	20,657,975	1,023,147	91,378,417
1881....	33,032,615	9,931,009	22,998,969	2,118,366	14,363,581	23,556,628	1,799,891	119,528,011
1882....	29,575,667	9,221,777	15,201,671	1,704,084	10,962,379	27,871,293	1,430,054	107,283,215
1883....	8,662,245	4,784,654	10,715,706	1,801,960	8,701,951	28,295,253	1,261,202	75,294,510
1884....	8,896,832	5,089,9 8	12,385,229	1,711,118	6,745,688	28,538,680	1,095,428	76,531,167
1885....	12,277,750	5,328,043	13,436,916	2,081,165	3,235,889	27,101,382	1,480,711	76,465,074
1886....	19,318,819	7,842,540	11,247,877	1,799,952	2,396,248	26,538,581	1,504,880	81,819,260
1887....	17,015,034	7,313,640	10,337,935	1,857,223	2,410,923	27,066,219	1,601,847	79,433,416
1888	7,463,609	5,879,600	11,075,639	1,891,216	1,916,436	29,475,913	1,408,782	71,688,188
1889....	21,960,784	8,749,768	10,939,135	1,471,054	1,029,495	30,439,351	1,777,040	91,134,550
1890....	32,474,784	13,355,577	11,354,448	1,657,808	555,572	34,022,619	1,825,810	111,101,738

Importations of Foreign Wines and Liquors

AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK FOR THREE YEARS.

Articles.	1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Gallons. In Wood.	Cases.	Gallons. In Wood.	Cases.	Gallons. In Wood.	Cases.
Champagnes	.....	238,173	.....	252,316	.....	325,568
Bordeaux and Burgundy	495,500	107,010	430,180	111,045	476,580	112,223
Cette Wines	154,600	.....	132,740	.....	68,630	.....
German and Hungarian	894,200	59,541	956,120	61,604	960,175	94,507
Sherry	594,915	.....	665,290	.....	678,920	.....
Spanish Red	138,610	.....	224,905	.....	171,905	.....
Port	80,529	.....	81,134	.....	82,804	.....
Madeira	14,706	.....	14,620	.....	.....	.....
Italian Wines	71,020	20,455	69,210	35,697	.....	.....
Brandy	195,635	46,697	208,332	42,290	206,194	49,913
Holland Gin	249,444	13,638	235,563	16,017	234,126	17,985
British Gin	25,533	12,436	30,298	11,307	43,328	30,476
Jamaica Rum	80,460	1,190	52,511	976	.....	.....
St. Croix Rum	20,650	.....	9,723	.....	.....	.....
Scotch and Irish Whiskey	39,144	9,016	35,164	9,023	.....	.....
Cordials	.....	28,811	.....	34,784	.....	.....
California Wines.....(By sea)	1,310,813	.....	2,813,029	.....	.....	.....
California Brandies.....(By sea)	35,316	.....	33,689	.....	.....	.....

The above record of importations of foreign wines and liquors at the port of New York was published by *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*. The United States Treasury reported the importation in the United States in 1888 of 1,212,087 gallons of foreign malt liquors in bottles and jugs and 1,410,886 gallons in bulk, 404,012 gallons of brandy, 207 135 dozens of sparkling wines, 3,322,013 gallons of still wines in casks, and 373,095 dozens of still wines in bottles.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ALCOHOL IN WINES AND LIQUORS.

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Beer	4.0	Orange	11.2	Sherry	19.0	Chartreuse	43.0
Porter	4.3	Bordeaux	11.5	Vermouth	19.0	Gin	51.6
Ale	7.4	Hock	11.6	Malmsey	19.7	Brandy	53.4
Cider	8.6	Gooseberry	11.8	Marsala	20.2	Rum	53.7
Perry	8.8	Champagne	12.2	Madeira	21.0	Whiskey, Irish	53.9
Elder	9.3	Claret	13.3	Port	23.2	Whiskey, Bourbon	54.0
Moselle	9.6	Burgundy	13.6	Curaçoa	27.0	Whiskey, Rye	54.0
Tokay	10.2	Malaga	17.3	Aniseed	33.0	Whiskey, Scotch	54.3
Rhine	11.0	Canary	18.8	Maraschino	34 0		

The percentage as above indicated is by volume. "Proof spirit" contains 49.24 per cent by weight, or 57.06 per cent by volume of absolute alcohol.

The ratio of dipsomaniacs to all insane is as follows in several countries: Italy, 12 per cent; France, 21 per cent; United States, 26 per cent; Scotland, 28 per cent.

Expectancy of life, drunk and sober: At age 20, drunk, 15 years; sober, 44 years. At age 30, drunk, 14 years; sober, 36 years. At age 40, drunk, 11 years; sober, 29 years.

American and Foreign Shipping.

UNITED STATES VESSELS, 1890.

Class.	Engaged in Foreign Trade.		Engaged in Coastwise Trade.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Steamers	225	193,705.86	5,732	1,661,457.94
Sailing Vessels	1,226	734,356.34	12,411	1,291,980.88
Canal Boats	....	.....	1,097	114,953.38
Barges	....	.....	1,241	341,042.36
Total	1,451	928,062.20	20,481	3,409,434.56

The estimated value of the whole amount of floating property under the flag, by adopting the methods of calculation usually made use of and allowing 10 per cent for the difference between wooden and iron vessels, is about $180,000,000. The statistics of the above table are of the fiscal year ending 1890.

SHIP-BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the class, number, and tonnage of the vessels built in this country during the last four years reported:

Class.	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Sailing Vessels	447	34,632.78	423	48,589.87	489	50,569.77	505	102,873.03
Steam Vessels	299	100,073.87	430	142,006.52	440	159,318.31	410	159,045.68
Canal Boats	36	4,179.73	40	4,263.56	88	9,452.61	40	4,346.03
Barges	62	11,563.65	121	23,226.93	60	11,793.64	96	27,858.02
Total	844	150,450.03	1,014	218,086.88	1,077	231,134.33	1,051	294,122.76

IRON TONNAGE BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1870-90.

Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.	Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.
1870	679	7,602	8,281	1881	36	28,356	28,392
1871	2,067	13,412	15,479	1882	.....	40,097	40,097
1872	.....	12,766	12,766	1883	2,033	37,613	39,646
1873	.....	26,548	26,548	1884	4,432	31,199	35,631
1874	.....	33,097	33,097	1885	731	43,297	44,028
1875	.....	21,632	21,632	1886	692	14,216	14,908
1876	.....	21,346	21,346	1887	93	34,261	34,354
1877	.....	5,927	5,927	1888	747	35,972	36,719
1878	.....	26,960	26,960	1889	33	53,480	53,513
1879	.....	22,008	22,008	1890	4,975	75,403	80,378
1880	44	25,538	25,582				

COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF THE TONNAGE OF THE MERCHANT NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME COUNTRIES OF EUROPE FROM 1840 TO 1890.

Countries.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
United States	2,140,625	3,485,266	5,299,175	4,194,740	4,068,034	4,131,136	4,105,845	4,191,916	4,307,475	4,424,497
Great Britain	3,311,538	4,232,962	5,710,968	7,149,134	8,447,171	11,197,829	11,102,531	10,561,595	10,829,202	11,597,106
France	662,500	688,153	996,124	1,072,048	919,298	1,129,291	1,087,695	995,918	984,946	1,045,102
Norway	276,697	298,315	558,927	1,022,515	1,518,655	1,520,523	1,496,682	1,424,884	1,456,264	1,584,355
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	346,862	542,642	541,264	540,079	458,034	462,392	475,964
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	178,646	249,466	282,482	275,492	256,103	259,409	280,065
Germany	.....	.....	.....	982,355	1,182,097	1,451,842	1,424,909	1,387,635	1,409,838	1,569,311
Netherlands	.....	292,576	433,922	389,614	328,281	487,029	460,158	368,747	356,081	378,784
Belgium	22,610	34,919	33,111	30,149	75,666	118,077	122,060	119,730	111,934	110,571
Italy	.....	.....	.....	1,012,164	999,196	1,029,513	1,025,788	885,459	840,901	816,567
Austro-Hun. Empire	.....	.....	.....	329,377	290,971	327,735	316,500	290,486	276,294	269,648
Greece	.....	.....	263,075	404,063	.....	322,860	336,466	277,341	291,120	307,640

The above tables have been compiled from the last annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation of the United States.

Foreign Trade of the United States.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.)

EXPORTS.

DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.
Merchandise.		
Agricultural Implements		$3,899,181
Animals		33,638,120
Books, Maps, Engravings, and other Printed Matter		1,886,094
Breadstuffs: Corn bush.	101,973,717	42,658,015
" Wheat bush.	54,387,767	45,275,906
" Wheat Flour bbls.	12,231,711	57,036,168
" All other		9,955,838
Carriages, Horse, and R. R. Cars		4,746,678
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines		6,224,504
Clocks and Watches		1,695,136
Coal: Anthracite tons.	795,753	3,319,726
" Bituminous tons.	1,136,068	3,536,362
Copper Ore tons.	36 840	6,083,236
" Manufactures of		2,349,392
Cotton, Unmanufactured lbs	2,471,799,853	250,968,792
" Manufactures of		9,999,277
Fancy Articles		1,045,364
Fish		6,040,826
Flax, Hemp, and Jute, Manufactures of		2,094,807
Fruits, Apples, Green or Ripe bbls.	453,506	1,231,436
Fruits, Nuts, All other		2,788,111
Furs and Fur Skins		4,661,934
Hops lbs.	7,540,854	1,110,571
Instruments for Scientific Purposes		1,429,785
Iron and Steel, Manufactures of		25,542,208
Leather, and Manufactures of		12,438,847
Musical Instruments		1,105,134
Naval Stores bbls.	1,648,510	$2,853,515
Oil Cake, Oil Cake Meal lbs.	711,704,473	7,999,026
Oils: Animal gals.	3,940,919	1,686,613
" Mineral, Crude gals.	95,450,653	6 744,235
" Mineral, Refined or Manufactured gals.	568,617,517	44,658,854
Oils, Vegetable		5,672,441
Paper, and Manufactures		1,226,686
Paraffine, Paraffine Wax lbs.	48,516,551	2,408,709
Provisions, Beef Products		30,151,026
" Hog Products		85,362,967
" Oleomargarine		6,773,522
" Other Meat Products		976,928
" Dairy Products		13,081,856
Seeds: Clover lbs.	26,500,578	1,762,034
" All other		875,854
Spirits proof galls.	1,707,526	1,633,110
" Turpentine gals.	11,248,920	4,560,931
Sugar, Molasses, Syrup gals.	6,044,868	936,233
" Refined lbs.	27,018,002	1,901,386
Tobacco, Unmanufactured lbs.	255,647,026	21,479,556
" Manufactures of		3,876,045
Vegetables		1,357,095
Wood, and Manufactures of		28,274,529
All other Articles		26,338,288
Total Exports, Domestic Merchandise		$845,293,628
Specie: Gold		$13,403,632
" Silver		22,378,557
Total Domestic Exports		$881,076,017

IMPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.
Merchandise.		
Animals		$6,766,932
Art Works		2,196,500
Books, Maps, etc		3,994,070
Bristles lbs.	1,261,699	1,280,210
Breadstuffs		7,142,998
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines		41,602,078
Clocks and Watches		2,111,284
Coal, Bituminous tons.	935,193	3,087,760
Coffee lbs.	499,159,120	78,297,432
Cotton, Manufactures of		29,918,055
Earthenware and China		7,940,301
Fancy Articles		7,626,378
Fish		5,289,835
Flax, Hemp, Jute, and other Vegetable Substances, and Manufactures of		48,963,016
Fruits and Nuts		20,749,471
Furs, and Manufactures of		7,554,816
Glass and Glassware		7,[illegible],815
Hats and Bonnets		3,[illegible],607
Hides and Skins		21,881,886
Hops lbs.	6,[illegible],870	1,[illegible],616
India Rubber, and Manufactures of		15,222,159
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of		44,[illegible],215
Jewelry		1,361,204
Lead, and Manufactures of		627,658
Leather, and Manufactures of		$12,436,080
Liquors, Spirituous and Malt		3,641,808
Molasses gals.	31,457,243	5,168,795
Musical Instruments		1,7 3,129
Paints and Colors		1,313,157
Paper, and Manufactures		2,816,806
Paper Stock		5,261,448
Precious Stones, including Diamonds, Rough or Uncut		12,383,335
Salt lbs.	506,039,864	850,625
Seeds		4,[illegible],811
Silk, Manufactures of		38,[illegible],271
" Unmanufactured		24,844,867
Sugar lbs.	2,934,011,560	96,[illegible],432
Tea lbs.	83,886,829	13,[illegible],403
Tin		6,[illegible],009
Tobacco, and Manufactures of		21,[illegible],454
Wines		8,[illegible],056
Wool, and Manufactures of		17,[illegible],610
Wood, and Manufactures of		7[illegible],[illegible]15
All other Articles		71,[illegible],750
Total Imports of Merchandise		$780,[illegible],409
Specie: Gold		$12,[illegible],342
" Silver		21,[illegible],084
Total Imports		$824,280,735

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

COMBINED VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE, 1873 90, SPECIE VALUE.

Year ending June 30.	Exports.		Total Exports.	Imports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.					
1873....	$578,938,935	$28,149,511	$607,088,496	$663,617,147	$1,270,705,643	.....	$56,528,651
1874. ..	629,133,107	23,780,338	652,913,445	595,861,248	1,248,774,693	$57,052,197	.....
1875....	583,141,229	22,433,624	605,574,853	553,966,153	1,159,481,206	51,608,700	.....
1876....	575,020,935	21,270,035	596,890,973	476,677,871	1,073,568,844	120,213,102	.....
1877....	632,804,962	25,832,495	658,637,457	492,097,540	1,150,734,997	166,539,917	.....
1878....	707,771,153	20,834,738	728,605,891	466,872,846	1,195,478,737	261,733,045	.....
1879....	715,895,825	19,541,057	735,436,882	466,173,775	1,201,510,657	269,263,107	.....
1880....	833,294,216	19,187,331	852,781,577	760,969,656	1,613,770,693	91,792,521	.....
1881....	898,152,891	23,631,302	921,783,193	753,240,125	1,675,024,318	168,544,068	.....
1882....	776,720,003	23,239,733	799,959,736	767,111,964	1,567,071,700	32,847,772	.....
1883....	825,846,813	29,812,922	855,659,735	751,670,305	1,607,330,040	103,989,430	.....
1884....	775,190,487	32,456,505	807,646,992	705,123,955	1,512,770,947	102,523,037	.....
1885....	751,059,069	33,362,224	784,421,280	620,769,652	1,405,190,932	163,651,628	.....
1886....	717,888,636	34,699,641	751,988,210	674,020,792	1,426,018,032	77,958,448	.....
1887....	725,733,263	26,417,639	752,150,902	752,490,560	1,504,671,462	.....	339,658
1888....	717,057,608	25,311,082	742,368,690	783,295,100	1,525,663,790	.....	40,926,410
1889....	810,497,603	25,545,305	839,042,908	774,094,725	1,613,137,633	64,948,183	.....
1890....	881,076,017	28,901,687	909,977,104	823,286,735	1,733,263,839	86,690,369	.....

The total value of exports from the United States one hundred years ago, 1789–90, was $20,194,794 ; the total value of imports was $23,000,000 ; grand aggregate, $43,194,794.

VALUE OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS* OF MERCHANDISE TO AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

Countries.	Exports.		Imports.	Countries.	Exports.		Imports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			Domestic.	Foreign.	
Argentine Republic....	$8,322,627	$561,859	$5,401,697	Greece.....	$167,282	.....	$1,125,698
Australasia, British....	11,107,681	98,403	3,277,576	Hawaiian Islands.....	4,666,200	$104,517	12,313,928
Austria.....	941,703	2,650	9,331,377	Hayti.....	5,101,464	233,604	2,421,221
Belgium.....	26,140,377	490,067	9,336,482	Hong Kong	4,434,641	4,512	969,745
Brazil	11,902,496	69,718	59,318,756	Ireland	22,781,697	1,518	9,185,153
British East Indies.....	4,655,256	723	20,894,319	Italy	12,974,249	93,847	20,330,051
British West Indies....	8,074,433	214,353	14,865,018	Japan	5,227,186	5,457	21,103,324
Canada, Dominion of...	37,327,993	2,954,145	39,042,977	Mexico.....	12,666,108	619,179	22,69 ,915
Central American States	5,414,275	192,203	8,082,444	Netherlands.....	22,287,585	176,247	17,029,233
Chili.....	3,219,485	6,593	3,183,249	Peru	1,418,561	3,710	381,695
China	2,943,790	2,419	16,265,471	Porto Rico.....	2,247,720	49,838	4,653,626
Col'bia, United States of	2,522,351	63,477	3,575,253	Portugal	3,891,789	1,045	1,418,309
Cuba	12,660,509	414,906	53,801,591	Russia and Possessions.	10,661,531	1,277	3,499,879
Danish West Indies....	785,395	8,878	588,749	San Domingo.....	926,651	23,566	1,981,013
Denmark.....	5,037,290	2,757	23,568	Scotland.....	38,266,619	123,704	19,617,302
Dutch East Indies.....	1,799,306	.....	5,791,250	Spain.....	12,736,373	22,190	5,288,537
England.....	383,111,693	3,311,431	257,686,501	Sweden and Norway...	3,555,633	16,201	3,534,890
France.....	49,013,004	964,020	77,672,311	Switzerland.....	22,170	1,015	14,441,950
French West Indies....	1 768,826	23,786	1,997	Uruguay	3,210,112	141,762	1,754,903
Germany	84,315,215	1,248,097	98,837,623	Venezuela.....	3,984,280	44,303	10,966,765

* Domestic and Foreign.

Decline in the American Carrying Trade.

THE following table shows the values of the imports and exports of the United States carried respectively in American and foreign vessels during each fiscal year from 1856 to 1890.

Year ending June 30.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Per cent in American Vessels.	Year ending June 30.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Per cent in American Vessels.
1856....	$482,268,274	$159,336,576	75.2	1874....	$350,451,994	$939,206,106	26.7
1857....	510,331,027	213,519,796	70.5	1875....	314,257,792	884,788,517	25.8
1858....	447,191,304	160,666,267	73.7	1876....	311,076,171	813,354,987	33.1
1859....	465,741,381	229,816,211	66.9	1877....	316,660,281	859,920,536	26.5
1860....	507,247,757	255,040,798	66.5	1878....	313,050,906	876,991,129	25.9
1861....	381,516,788	203,478,278	65.2	1879....	272,015,692	811,269,232	22.6
1862....	217,695,418	218,015,296	50.0	1880....	258,336,577	1,224,266,434	17.18
1863....	241,872,471	343,076,631	41.4	1881....	250,866,425	1,269,603,983	16.22
1864....	184,261,486	486,793,518	27.5	1882....	227,229,745	1,212,978,769	15.40
1865....	167,402,872	437,010,124	27.7	1883....	240,420,500	1,258,506,924	15.54
1866....	325,711,861	685,226,691	32.2	1884....	233,699,035	1,127,798,169	16.60
1867....	297,834,904	581,330,403	33.9	1885....	194,865,743	1,079,518,566	14.76
1868....	297,981,573	550,546,074	35.1	1886....	197,349,503	1,073,911,113	15.01
1869..	289,956,772	586,492,012	33.1	1887....	194,356,746	1,165,194,508	13.80
1870....	352,699,401	636,927,478	35.6	1888....	190,857,473	1,174,697,321	13.44
1871....	353,664,172	755,822,579	31.2	1889....	203,805,108	1,219,068,541	13.70
1872....	345,331,101	839,340,362	28.5	1890....	202,451,086	1,371,116,744	12.29
1873....	346,306,592	960,723,651	25.8				

The United States Revenue Cutter Service.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE is an arm of the Treasury Department, and is under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury. Its immediate supervision resides in a bureau of the department known as the Revenue Marine Division, which is in charge of a chief and a number of assistants. The present chief of the division is L. G. Sheperd, Washington, D. C.

ORGANIZATION.

The present fleet of the service is composed of thirty-six vessels, all propelled by steam except one. Twenty-four steamers belong to the cruising fleet, sixteen being on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, four on the northern lakes and four on the Pacific coast. Ten steamers are employed in the principal harbors for exclusive custom-house work, and one is specially charged with the enforcement of the anchorage laws of the port of New York. The remaining vessel is the schoolship, which is stationed at New-Bedford, Mass. The revenue cutters have a distinctive ensign and pennant, and the armament is from one to four guns, with small arms sufficient to supply the crew.

The duties of the revenue cutter service may be briefly stated as follows: They are such as pertain to the security of the customs revenue; the assistance of vessels in distress; the protection of wrecked property; the enforcement of the neutrality laws; the suppression of traffic in fire-arms and intoxicating liquors in Alaskan waters; the prevention of invasion of the seal fisheries by unauthorized persons; the enforcement of quarantine; the protection of merchant vessels from piratical attacks; the prevention of depredations by vessels upon the timber reserves; the enforcement of the laws governing merchant vessels, including the laws relating to name, hailing port, etc.; the laws with regard to license, enrolment and registry of merchant vessels, and the laws which require that life-saving appliances shall be carried, that passenger vessels shall not be overloaded, that vessels shall show the proper lights at night, that merchant steamers shall carry the evidences that their hull and machinery have been properly inspected and that their officers are licensed. The supervision of the anchorage grounds, embraced within the limits of New-York Harbor, is under the control of the service. The officers of the service are also required to report any disarrangement of the aids to navigation on our coasts. They are frequently called upon to suppress mutinies on board merchant vessels. Special duties are assigned to them in connection with the life saving service.

The general cost of maintaining the service annually is in the neighborhood of one million dollars, and the amount of property saved and assisted during the same time represents from seven to ten times the cost of maintenance.

LIST OF VESSELS IN THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NAME.	Class.	Rate.	Station.	NAME.	Class.	Rate.	Station.
Albert Gallatin....	Propeller..	2	Boston.	P. G. Washington.	Propeller..	3	New-York.
Alex. Hamilton....	" ..	2	Philadelphia.	Richard Rush.....	" ..	1	San Francisco.
Alex. J. Dallas....	" ..	2	Portland.	S. P. Chase.....	Schoolship, Bark-rigg'd	—	New-Bedford.
Andrew Johnson..	SideWheel.	1	Milwaukee.				
Bear.....	Propeller..	1	Alaska.	Samuel Dexter....	Propeller..	2	Newport.
Charles B. Penrose.	" ..	3	Pensacola, Fla.	Schuyler Colfax...	SideWheel.	2	Wilmington.
Commodore Perry.	" ..	1	Erie.	Search.....	Launch....	—	Baltimore.
Discoverer.....	Launch....	—	Savannah.	Thomas Corwin...	Propeller..	2	Astoria, Ore.
George M. Bibb...	Propeller..	2	Ogdensburg.	Thomas Ewing....	SideWheel.	2	Baltimore.
George S. Boutwell	" ..	2	Savannah.	Tench Coxe.....	Propeller..	3	Philadelphia.
H. Hamlin.....	" ..	3	Boston.	U. S. Grant.....	" ..	1	New-York.
Lot M. Morrill....	" ..	2	Charleston.	Walter Forward...	" ..	1	Mobile.
James Guthrie. ..	" ..	3	Baltimore.	Winona.....	" ..	2	New-Bern, N. C.
John S. Dix.....	SideWheel.	2	Galveston.	Wm. H. Crawford.	SideWheel.	2	Baltimore.
John F. Hartley...	Propeller..	3	San Francisco.	Wm. H. Seward...	"	2	Shieldsb'ro, Miss.
Levi Woodbury....	" ..	1	Eastport.	Wm. P. Fessenden.	"	1	Detroit.
Louis McLane.....	SideWheel.	1	Key West.	Wm. E. Chandler.	Propeller..	3	New-York.
*Manhattan.....	Propeller..	3	New-York.	Wm. E. Smith.....	" ..	3	New-Orleans.
Oliver Wolcott....	" ..	1	Pt. Townsend.				

* Steamer Manhattan, Captain Congdon, in charge of the anchorage grounds, New-York Harbor. Office, Room 4, Barge Office.

The Life-Saving Service.

THE ocean and lake coasts of the United States are picketed with the stations of the Life-Saving Service attached to the United States Treasury Department. Sumner I. Kimball is general superintendent, with headquarters at Washington, and there is a corps of inspectors, superintendents, station-keepers, and crews, extending over the entire coast-line, together with a Board on Life-Saving Appliances, composed of experts selected from the revenue marine service, the army, the life-saving service, and civilians.

At the close of the last fiscal year the life-saving establishment embraced 233 stations, 176 being on the Atlantic coast, 46 on the lakes, 10 on the Pacific coast, and 1 at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.

The statistics of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were as follows:

	Year Ending June 30, 1890.	Since Introduction of Life-Saving System in 1871 to June 30, 1890.
Number of Disasters	381	5,968
Value of Property Involved	$7,655,968	$89,276,682
Value of Property Saved	5,451,893	68,868,685
Value of Property Lost	2,164,068	23,471,747
Number of Persons Involved	3,197	46,661
Number of Persons Lost	38	543
Number of Shipwrecked Persons Succored at Stations	788	8,691
Number of Days' Succor Afforded	1,876	22,707
Number of Vessels Totally Lost on the United States Coasts	76	.....

* This does not include 98 lost at the wreck of the Huron, not properly chargeable to the service for the reason that the disaster occurred before December 1, the date then fixed by law for opening and manning the stations.

In addition to the foregoing there were during the year 145 casualties to smaller craft, such as sailboats, rowboats, etc., on which there were 299 persons, of whom 289 were saved and 10 lost. In addition to persons saved from vessels there were 27 others rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, etc., and who would have perished without the aid of the life-saving crews. The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was $913,796.

United States Customs Duties.

A TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED, GIVING THE RATE OF TAXATION AT ENTRY BY THE NEW TARIFF COMPARED WITH THAT BY THE TARIFF OF 1883.

THE articles covered by the Tariff act of 1890 number many thousands. The following table embraces about 300 selected articles, being mainly those in most general use in the United States. N. o. p. indicates "When not otherwise provided for."

ARTICLES.	Old Tariff (1883) Rate.	New Tariff (McKinley) Rate.
Alcohol	10 per cent ad valorem	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Aluminium, unmanufactured	Free	15c. per lb.
Aniline Colors or Dyes	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Animals for breeding purposes	Free	Free.
Bagging for cotton	1¾c. per lb	1 6-10 and 1 8-10c. per lb.
Bags, grain	40 per cent.	2c. per lb.
Barley	10c. per bushel	30c. per bushel.
Beads, ornamental	50 per cent.	10 per cent.
Beef, Mutton, and Pork	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.
Beer, Ale, not in bottles	20c. per gallon	20c. per gallon.
Beer, Porter, and Ale, in bottles	35c. "	40c. "
Bindings, cotton	35 per cent.	40 per cent.
Bindings, flax	35 "	50 "
Bindings, wool	30c. per lb. and 50 per cent.	60c. per lb. and 60 per cent.
Blankets, value not over 30c. per lb.	10c. " " 35 "	10½c. " " 30 "
Blankets, value 30c. and not over 40c.	12c. " " 35 "	12c. " " 35 "
Blankets, value 40c. and not over 60c.	18c. " " 35 "	33c. " " 35 "
Blankets, value 60c. and not over 80c.	24c. " " 35 "	33½c. " " 40 "
Blankets, value over 80c. per lb.	35c. " " 40 "	38½c. " " 40 "
Bonnets, silk	30 per cent.	60 per cent
Bonnets, straw	30 "	30 "
Books, Charts, Maps	25 "	25 "
Books, over 20 years old, or for public libraries	Free	Free.
Bronze, manufactures of	45 per cent.	45 per cent.
Bristles	30 "	40 "
Building Stone, rough	$1 per ton	11c. per cubic foot.
Building Stone, dressed	20 per cent.	40 per cent.
Butter and substitutes for	4c. per lb.	6c. per lb.
Buttons, pearl	25 per cent.	2½c. per line and 25 per cent.
Buttons, sleeve and collar, gilt	25 "	50 per cent.
Buttons, wool, hair, etc	30c. per lb. and 50 per cent.	60c. per lb. and 60 per cent.
Canvas for sails	30 per cent.	50 per cent.
Caps, cotton	35 "	50 "
Caps, fur and feather	30 "	35 "
Carpets, treble ingrain	12c. per sq. yd. and 30 per cent.	19c. per sq. yd. and 40 per cent.
Carpets, two-ply	8c. " " " 30 "	14c. " " " 40 "
Carpets, tapestry Brussels	20c. " " " 30 "	28c. " " " 40 "
Carpets, Wilton and Axminster	45c. " " " 30 "	60c. " " " 40 "
Carpets, Brussels	30c. " " " 30 "	44c. " " " 40 "
Carpets, velvet	25c. " " " 30 "	40c. " " " 40 "
Cheese, all kinds	4c. per lb.	6c. per lb.
Cigars and Cigarettes	$2.50 per lb. and 25 per cent.	$4.50 per lb. and 25 per cent.
Clocks n. o. p.	30 per cent.	45 per cent.
Clothing, ready-made, cotton n. o. p.	35 "	50 "
Clothing, ready-made, linen	40 "	55 "
Clothing, ready-made, silk	50 "	60 "
Clothing, ready-made, woollen	40c. per lb. and 35 per cent.	49½c. per lb. and 60 per cent.
Coal, anthracite	Free	Free.
Coal, bituminous	75c. per ton	75c. per ton.
Coffee	Free	Free.
Confectionery, all sugar	5c. per lb.	5c. per lb.
Copper, manufactures of	45 per cent.	45 per cent.
Cotton Trimmings	40 "	60 "
Cotton Galloons and Gimps	35 "	40 "
Cotton Gloves	35 "	50 "
Cotton Handkerchiefs	35 "	50 "
Cotton Hosiery valued at more than 60c. and not more than $2 per dozen pairs	30 "	50c. per doz. and 30 per cent.
Cotton Hosiery, $2 to $4 per dozen	40 "	75c. " " 40 "
Cotton Hosiery, more than $4 per dozen	40 "	$1 " " 40 "
Cotton Shirts and Drawers, value $3 to $5	40 "	$1.25 " " 40 "
Cotton Plushes, Velvets, etc	35 "	10c. per sq. yd. and 20 per cent.
Cotton Swiss Muslin	35 "	60 per cent.
Cotton Webbing	35 "	40 "
Cotton Curtains	35 "	60 "
Cutlery, Pocket-knives, etc., valued at not more than 50c. per dozen	50 "	12c. per dozen and 50 per cent.
Cutlery, 50c. to $2 per dozen	50 "	50c. " " 50 "
Cutlery, $1.50 to $3 per dozen	50 "	$1 " " 50 "
Cutlery, more than $3 per dozen	50 "	$3 " " 50 "
Cutlery, Razors, less than $4 per dozen	50 "	$1 " " 30 "
Cutlery, Razors, more than $4 per dozen	50 "	$1.75 " " 40 "
Cutlery, Table-Knives, not more than $1 per doz.	35 "	10c. " " 30 "
Cutlery, Table-Knives, $1 to $2 per dozen	35 "	35c. " " 30 "
Cutlery, Table-Knives, $2 to $3 per dozen	35 "	40c. " " 40 "
Cutlery, Table Knives, $3 to $8 per dozen	35 "	$1 " " 30 "
Cutlery, Table-Knives, more than $8 per dozen	35 "	$2 " " 30 "

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—(*Continued*).

Articles.	Old Tariff (1883) Rate.	New Tariff (McKinley) Rate.
Diamonds, uncut (free), cut and set	25 per cent.	50 per cent.
Diamonds, cut but not set	10 "	10 "
Drugs, crude	Free.	Free.
Drugs, not crude	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Earthenware, common	25 "	25 "
Earthenware, China, Porcelain, plain	55 "	55 "
Earthenware, decorated	60 "	60 "
Eggs	Free.	5c. per doz.
Engravings	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Extracts, Dyewood, Logwood	10 "	⅛c. per lb.
Extracts, meat	20 "	35c. "
Fans, palm leaf, with handles	Free.	50 per cent.
Felt, hats	30 per cent.	55 "
Felt, shoes	40c. per lb. and 35 per cent.	49½c. per lb. and 60 per cent.
Fertilizers, guanos, manures	Free.	Free.
Firearms, double-barrelled, breech-loading, value not over $6	35 per cent.	$1.50 each and 35 per cent.
Firearms, value $6 to $12	35 "	$4 " " 35 "
Firearms, value over $12	35 "	$6 " " 35 "
Firearms, single-barrelled	35 "	$1 " " 35 "
Firearms, Pistols, value over $1.50	35 "	$1 " " 35 "
Fish, American fisheries	Free.	Free.
Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled	½c. per lb.	½c. per lb.
Flannels, value not over 30c. per lb	12c. per lb. and 35 per cent.	16½c. per lb. and 30 per cent
Flannels, value 30c. to 40c	12c. " " 35 "	22c. " " 35 "
Flannels, value 40c. to 50c	18c. " " 35 "	33c. " " 35 "
Flax, manufactures of	35 per cent.	50 per cent.
Flowers, artificial	50 "	50 "
Fruits, preserved in their own juice	20 "	30 "
Fruits, apples	Free.	25c. per bushel.
Fruits, oranges and lemons n. o. p	25c. per box	13c. per box and 30 per cent.
Fur manufactures	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
Furniture, wood	30 and 35 per cent.	35 "
Glassware, plain and cut	40 per cent.	60 "
Glass, lamp chimneys	40 "	60 "
Glass, polished plate, not over 16x24	5c. per sq. foot	5c. per sq. foot.
Glass, silvered, not over 16x24	6c. " "	6c. "
Glass, Bohemian	45 per cent.	60 per cent.
Glass disks for optical instruments	45 "	60 "
Gloves, kid, men's, plain	50 "	$1 doz., not less than 50 per c
Gloves, embroidered	50 "	$1.50 " " " " 50 "
Gloves, lined	50 "	$2 50 " " " " 50 "
Gloves, pique lined	50 "	$2 50 " " " " 50 "
Gloves, pique lined and embroidered	50 "	$3 " " " " 50 "
Gloves, ladies' and children's plain	50 "	$1.75 " " " " 50 "
Gloves, ladies' lined	50 "	$2 75 " " " " 50 "
Gloves, lined and embroidered	50 "	$3 25 " " " " 50 "
Gloves, suedes and scmaschen, embroidered	50 "	50c " " " " 50 "
Gloves, suedes, lined	50 "	$1 " " " " 50 "
Gloves, suedes, lined and embroidered	50 "	$1.50 " " " " 50 "
Glucose	20 "	¾c. per lb.
Glue, value not over 7c. per lb	20 "	1½c. "
Gold, Manufactures of, not jewelry	45 "	45 per cent.
Hair of Hogs curled for mattresses	25 "	15 "
Hair manufactures n. o. p	30 "	35c. per lb. and 40 per cent.
Hair Braids and ornaments	20 "	60c. " " 60 "
Hair, human, unmanufactured	30 "	20 per cent.
Hams	2c. per lb.	5c. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, linen	35 per cent.	55 per cent.
Handkerchiefs, silk	50 "	60 "
Hay	$2 per ton	$4 per ton.
Hemp Cordage, untarred	3c. per lb.	2½c. per lb.
Hemp Cordage, tarred	3½c. "	3c. "
Hides, raw, dried, salted, pickled	Free.	Free.
Hogs	50 per cent.	$1 50 per head.
Honey	20c. per gallon	20c. per gallon.
Hoops, iron or steel, for baling purposes	35 per cent.	1 3-10c. per lb.
Hops	8c. per lb.	15c. per lb.
Horn, manufactures of	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
Horses, Mules, value under $150	20 "	$30 per head.
Horses, Mules, value over $150	20 "	30 per cent.
India-rubber, manufactures	30 "	70 "
India-rubber, vulcanized	30 "	35 "
India-rubber, wearing apparel	35 "	50c. per lb. and 50 per cent.
Instruments, philosophical, metal	35 "	45 per cent.
Iron, manufactures of, n. o. sp	45 "	45 "
Iron Screws, ⅝ inch or less in length	12c. per lb.	14c. per lb.
Iron Tinned Plates	1c. "	2 2-10c. per lb.
Ivory Manufactures, n. o. p	30 per cent.	40 per cent.
Jewelry	25 "	60 "
Jute, burlaps	30 "	2½c. per lb.
Jute, cotton bagging	1½c. per lb.	1 6-10 and 1 8-10c. per lb.
Jute, other bagging	40 per cent.	2c. per lb.
KnitGoods, wearing apparel, value not over 30c. lb.	10c. per lb. and 35 per cent.	33c. per lb. and 40 per cent.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—(*Continued*).

Articles.	Old Tariff (1883) Rate.	New Tariff (McKinley) Rate.
Knit Goods, wearing apparel, value 30c. and not over 40c.	12c. per lb. and 35 per cent.	38½c. per lb. and 40 per cent.
Knit Goods, wearing apparel, value 40c. and not over 60c.	18c. " " 35 "	44c. " " 50 "
Knit Goods, wearing apparel, value 60c. and not over 80c.	24c. " " 35 "	44c. " " 50 "
Knit Goods, wearing apparel, value over 80c. lb.	35c. " " 40 "	44c. " " 50 "
Knit Goods, silk	50 per cent.	60 per cent.
Knives, carving	35 "	$1 to $5 per doz. and 30 per cent.
Laces, cotton	40 "	60 per cent.
Laces, linen	30 "	60 "
Lard	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.
Lead, pigs, bars	2c. "	2c. "
Lead, type metal	20 per cent.	1¾c. per lb.
Leather manufactures n. o. p.	30 "	35 per cent.
Lime	10 "	6c. per 100 lbs.
Linen manufactures n. o. p.	35 "	50 per cent.
Linen, wearing apparel	35 "	55 "
Linen Thread	35 "	45 "
Linseed Oil	25c. per gallon	32c. per gallon.
Macaroni	Free	2c. per lb.
Malt	20c. per bushel	45c. per bushel.
Matches, friction, boxed	35 per cent.	10c. per gross.
Mats, cocoa and rattan	20 "	8c. per sq. ft.
Matting, jute	20 "	6c. per sq. yd
Mathematical Instruments, glass	45 "	60 per cent.
Meerschaum Pipes	70 "	70 "
Mica, ground	10 "	35 "
Milk, fresh	10 "	5c. per gallon,
Milk, condensed	20 "	3c. per lb
Molasses	4c. and 8c. per gallon	Free (after April 1, 1891).
Muffs, fur	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
Musical Instruments, metal	25 "	45 "
Music Boxes	25 "	45 "
Nails, cut	1½c. per lb.	1c. per lb.
Nails, horseshoe	4c. "	4c. "
Needles, sewing	25c. "	Free.
Newspapers, Periodicals	Free	Free.
Oat Meal	¼c. per lb.	1c. per lb.
Oil Cloths for floors, value over 25c. per sq. yd.	40 per cent.	15c. per sq. yd. and 30 per cent.
Oil, olive	25 "	35c. per gallon.
Oil, whale and seal	25 "	8c. "
Onions	10 "	40c. per bushel.
Opium, liquid preparations	40 "	40 per cent.
Organs	25 "	45 "
Paintings, by American artists	Free	Free.
Paintings, by foreign artists	30 per cent.	15 per cent.
Paper manufactures n. o. p.	15 "	25 "
Paper Stock, crude	Free	Free.
Pepper, cayenne, unground	Free	2½c. per lb.
Perfumery, alcoholic	$2 per gallon	$2.50 per gall. and 50 per cent.
Personal Effects (see note)		
Phosphorus	10c. per lb.	20c. per lb.
Photograph Albums	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
Photograph Slides	45 "	60 "
Pianofortes	25 "	45 "
Pickles	35 "	45 "
Pins, metallic	30 "	30 "
Pipes of Clay, common (see Meerschaum)	35 "	15c. per gross.
Plants n. o. p.	Free	20 per cent.
Poultry, dressed	10c. per lb.	5c. per lb.
Potatoes	15c. per bushel	25c. per bushel,
Pulp, wood, for paper-makers' use, ground	10 per cent.	$2.50 per ton, dry weight.
Quicksilver	10c. per lb.	10c. per lb.
Quilts, cotton	35 per cent.	45 per cent.
Quinine, Sulphate and Salts	Free.	Free.
Railroad Ties, cedar	Free.	20 per cent.
Robes, buffalo, made up	20 per cent.	35 "
Roofing Tiles, plain	20 "	25 "
Rope, bale, of hemp	35 "	50 "
Rope, bale, of cotton	35 "	40 "
Rugs, Oriental	40 "	60c. per sq. yd. and 40 per cent.
Salmon, dried or smoked	1c. per lb	1c. per lb.
Salmon, pickled and salted	25 per cent.	30 per cent.
Salt, in bulk	8c. per 100 lbs.	8c. per 100 lbs.
Salt, in bags	12c. "	12c. "
Sauces n. o. p.	35 per cent.	45 per cent.
Sausages, Bologna	Free.	Free.
Sausages, all others	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Sealskin Sacques	30 "	35 "
Seeds, Garden	20 "	20 "
Sheetings, linen	35 "	50 "
Shirts, in whole or part linen	35 "	55 "
Shoe-laces, cotton	35 "	40 "

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—(*Continued*).

Articles.	Old Tariff (1883) Rate.	New Tariff (McKinley) Rate.
Shoe-laces, leather	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
Shoes, leather	30 "	35 "
Shoes, India-rubber	25 "	30 "
Silk, raw	Free	Free.
Silk, spun in skeins	30 per cent	35 per cent
Silk laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, and all wearing apparel	50 "	60 "
Skins, uncured, raw	Free	Free.
Skins, tanned and dressed	20 per cent	20 per cent.
Slates, porcelain, plain	55 "	60 "
Smokers' articles, except clay pipes	70 "	70 "
Snuff	50c. per lb	50c. per lb.
Soap, castile	20 per cent	1½c. "
Spelter, in blocks	1½c. per lb	1½c. "
Spirits, except Bay Rum	$2 per proof gallon	$2.50 per proof gallon.
Statuary, marble	30 per cent	15 per cent.
Steel Ingots, Slabs, etc., value 7c. to 10c. per lb.	2¾c. per lb	2 2-10c. per lb.
Steel Ingots, Slabs, etc., value 10c. to 13c. per lb.	3¼c. "	3 3-10c. "
Steel Ingots, Slabs, etc., value 13c. to 16c. per lb.	3¾c. "	4 2-10c. "
Steel Ingots, Slabs, etc., value above 16c. per lb.	3¾c. "	7c. "
Stereoscopic Views, glass	45 per cent	60 per cent.
Straw manufactures n. o. p	30 "	30 "
Sugars, not above 16 Dutch standard	1 2-5 mln. per lb	Free (after April 1, 1891).
Sugars, above 16 Dutch standard	3-3½c. per lb	½c. per lb.
Sumac, ground	3-10c. per lb	4-10c. "
Tea	Free	Free.
Telegraph-poles, cedar	Free	20 per cent.
Telescopes	45 per cent	60 "
Thermometers	45 "	60 "
Thread, cotton, value from 25c. to 40c. per lb	18c. per lb	18c. per lb.
Thread, 40c. to 50c. per lb	20c. "	23c. "
Thread, 50c. to 60c. per lb	25c. "	28c. "
Thread, flax or linen, value not over 13c. per lb	35 per cent	60 "
Thread, over 13c. per lb	35 "	45 per cent.
Tin, ore or metal (after July 1, 1893)	Free	4c. per lb.
Tin Plates (after July 1, 1891)	2c. per lb	2 2-10c. per lb.
Tobacco, cigar-wrappers, not stemmed	75c. "	$2 per lb.
Tobacco, if stemmed	$1 "	$2.75 "
Tobacco, all other leaf, if stemmed	40c. "	50c. "
Tobacco, unmanufactured, not stemmed	35 per cent	35c. "
Tooth-brushes	30 "	40 per cent.
Trees, nursery stock	Free	20 "
Trimmings, cotton	40 per cent	60 "
Trimmings, linen	40 "	60 "
Trimmings, lace	50 "	60 "
Trimmings, wool, worsted, etc	30c. per lb. and 50 per cent	60c. per lb. and 60 per cent.
Towels, linen damask	30 per cent	50 per cent.
Umbrellas, silk or alpaca	50 "	55 "
Vegetables, natural, n. o. p	10 "	25 "
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	30 "	45 "
Velvets, silk	50 "	$3.50 per lb. and 15 per cent., but not less than 50 per cent.
Violins	25 "	35 per cent.
Watches, and parts of	25 "	25 "
Water-colors, for artists	25 "	30 "
Wearing Apparel (see note).		
Whips, raw hide and leather	30 "	35 "
Wheat	30c. per bushel	25c. per bushel.
Wicks and Wicking, cotton	35 per cent	40 per cent.
Willow for basketmakers	25 "	30 "
Willow Hats and Bonnets	40 "	40 "
Willow Manufactures n. o. p	20 "	30 "
Wines, champagne, in ½ pint bottles or less	$1.75 per doz	$2 per doz.
Wines, champagne, ½ pint and not over 1 pint	$3.50 "	$4 "
Wines, champagne, 1 pint and not over 1 quart	$7 "	$8 "
Wines, champagne, over 1 quart	$7 per doz. and $2.25 per gal	$8 and $2.50 per gallon.
Wines, still, in casks	50c. per gallon	50c. per gallon.
Woods, cabinet, sawed	Free	15 per cent.
Wool, first and second class	10 and 12c. per lb	11 and 12c. per lb.
Wool, third class, n. o. p	5c. per lb	10 per cent
Wool or Worsted Yarns, value not over 30c. per lb	10c. per lb. and 35 per cent	25c. per lb. and 35 per cent.
Wool or Worsted Yarns, over 30c. and not over 40c.	12c. " " 35 "	35c. " " 35 "
Wool or Worsted Yarns, over 40c	18c. " " 35 "	38½c. " " 40 "
Woollen and Worsted clothing	40c. " " 35 "	16 2-3c. " " 50 "
Woollen manufactures n. o. p., value not over 30c. per lb	10c. " " 35 "	35c. " " 40 "
Woollen manufactures, value 30c. and not over 40c	12c. " " 35 "	38½c. " " 40 "
Woollen manufactures, value 40c. and not over 60c	18c. " " 35 "	44c. " " 50 "
Woollen manufactures, value 60c. and not over 80c.	24c. " " 35 "	44c. " " 50 "
Woollen manufactures, value over 80c	35c. " " 40 "	44c. " " 50 "

NOTE.—Personal or household effects of persons arriving in the United States, in use over one year, or of American citizens dying abroad, free. Duty must be paid on all watches but one. Articles and tools of trade, when in actual use, free.

The Reciprocity Section of the New Tariff Law.

THE following is the text of the Reciprocity Section of the new (McKinley) Tariff Act of 1890.

Sec. 3. That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the first day of July, 1892, whenever, and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides into the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country, as follows, namely:

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic tests as follows, namely:

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test, two hundredths of one cent per pound additional.

All sugars above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows, namely: All sugar above number thirteen and not above number sixteen Dutch standard of color, one and three-eighths cents per pound.

All sugar above number sixteen and not above number twenty Dutch standard of color, one and five-eighths cents per pound.

All sugars above number twenty Dutch standard of color, two cents per pound.

Molasses testing above fifty-six degrees, four cents per gallon.

Sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty either as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

On coffee, three cents per pound.

On tea, ten cents per pound.

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, Angora goat-skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheep-skins with the wool on, one and one-half cents per pound.

The British Customs Tariff.

FORMERLY almost every article imported into the United Kingdom, whether manufactured or raw material, was in the tariff. In 1842 the Customs Tariff numbered no fewer than 1,200 articles. Now it contains but nineteen. The following are the duties on importations:

	£	s.	d.
Beer, mum, and spruce, the original specific gravity not exceeding 1215°, per barrel of 36 galls.	1	6	0
" exceeding 1215° per barrel of 36 galls...	1	10	6
" and Ale, worts of which were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1055°, per barrel of 36 galls.	0	6	6
And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.			
Cards (Playing).....per doz. packs	0	3	9
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried.....cwt.	0	13	3
" roasted or ground.....lb.	0	0	2
" and coffee mixed..... "	0	0	2
Chloral hydrate..... "	0	1	3
Chloroform..... "	0	3	0
Cocoa..... "	0	0	1
" husks and shells.....cwt.	0	2	0
" or Chocolate, ground, prepared or in any way manufactured.....lb.	0	0	2
Coffee (raw).....cwt.	0	14	0
" (kiln-dried, roasted, or ground).....lb.	0	0	2
Collodion.....gall.	1	4	0
Ether, acetic.....lb.	0	1	9
" butyric.....gall.	0	15	0
" sulphuric.....	1	5	0
Ethyl, Iodide of..... "	0	13	0
Fruit (almonds and dates free) dried.....cwt.	0	7	0
Naphtha or methylic alcohol (purl.) proof gall.	0	10	4
Plate (gold).....every oz. Troy	0	17	0
" (silver)..... "	0	1	6
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used.....lb.	0	0	3
Spirits, or strong waters.....proof gall.	0	10	4
" Perfumed spirits and Cologne water liquid gall.	0	16	6
" Liqueurs, Cordials, or other preparations containing spirit in bottle, if not to be tested for ascertaining the strength.....liquid gall.	0	14	0
Tea.....lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco, unmanu., containing 10 per cent or more of moisture.....lb.	0	3	2
" containing less than 10 per cent... "	0	3	6
" Cigars..... "	0	5	6
" Cavendish or Negrohead..... "	0	4	6
Snuff not more than 13 lbs. (in 100 lbs.) moisture.....lb.	0	4	6
" cont. more than 13 lbs..... "	0	3	9
" other manufactured..... "	0	4	0
" Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond from unmanufactured tobacco.....lb.	0	4	6
Varnish (cont. spirit), same as spirits.			
Wine, not exceeding 30 deg. proof spirit.gall.	0	1	0
" exceeding 30 deg., but not exceeding 42 deg.....gall.	0	2	6
" for each additional deg. of strength beyond 42 deg.....gall.	0	0	3
Sparkling Wine imported in bottle..... "	0	2	6
" when the market value is proved not to exceed 15s. per gall....gall.	0	1	0

These duties are in addition to the duty in respect of alcoholic strength.

There are drawbacks for roasted coffee shipped as stores, and for gold and silver plate, tobacco and snuff manufactured in the United Kingdom.

The receipts from customs in the United Kingdom, year ending March 31, 1889, was £20,207,488, or about 103,000,000. The total revenue of the Government from all sources was £92,761,343, so that the receipts from customs were about 22 per cent. The other sources of revenue were: From excise, £26,410,432; from stamps, £13,805,460; from income and property tax, £12,986,373; from post-office, £10,340,279; from telegraph service, £2,310,327. The remainder from land tax, house duty, crown lands and miscellaneous.

Itemized the receipts from customs were: From tobacco, £9,012,400; from tea, £4,630,316; from rum, £1,977,681; from brandy, £1,247,314; from other spirits, £1,062,545; from wine, £1,213,435; from currants, £354,029; from coffee, £188,211; from raisins, £173,822; from other articles, £377,784.

The Cotton Supply.

CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SIXTY YEARS.

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1829	870,415	1844	2,030,409	1859	3,851,481	1877	4,485,423
1830	976,845	1845	2,394,503	1860	4,669,770	1878	4,811,265
1831	1,038,848	1846	2,100,537	1861	3,656,006	1879	5,073,531
1832	987,487	1847	1,778 651	1862 to 1865.	No record.	1880	5,757,397
1833	1,070,438	1848	2,347 634	1866	2,193 987	1881	6,589 329
1834	1,205,324	1849	2,728,596	1867	2,019.774	1882	5,435,845
1835	1,254,328	1850	2,096,706	1568	2,593.963	1883	6,992 234
1836	1,360,752	1851	2,355,257	1869	2,439.039	1884	5,714,052
1837	1 422,930	1852	3,015,029	1870	3,154,946	1885	5,669,021
1838	1,801,497	1853	3,262,882	1871	4,352,317	1886	6,550,215
1839	1,360,532	1854	2,930,027	1872	2,974,351	1887	6,513,624
1840	2.177.835	1855	2,847,339	1873	3,930,5.8	1888	7,017.707
1841	1,634.945	1856	3.527.845	1874	4.170,388	1889	6.935.082
1842	1,683.574	1857	2,939,519	1875	3.832,991	1890	7.313,726
1843	2,378.875	1858	3,113,962	1876	4,669,288		

The returns are for the years ending September 1. The average net weight per bale is 440 pounds.

EXPORTS AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1885-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Export to Europe	4,885,326	4,700,198	4,602,248	4,414,326	4,296,825	3,898,905	3,880,466
Consumption U.S., Canada, etc.	2,431,757	2,372.641	2,259,606	2,265,324	2,087,785	1,764,326	2.042.867
Total	7,317,083	7,072,830	6,861.854	6,679,650	6,384,610	5,663,231	5,923,333

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE ENTIRE WORLD.

Consumption Bales, 400 lbs.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total Europe.	Total United States.	Total World.
1880-81	3,572,000	2,956,000	6,528,000	2,118,000	8,646,000
1881-82	3,640,000	3,198,000	6,838,000	2,197,000	9,035.000
1882-83	3,744,000	3,380,000	7,124,000	2,375,000	9,499.000
1883-84	3,666,000	3,380,000	7,046,000	2,244,000	9,290,000
1884-85	3,433,000	3,255,000	6,688,000	1,909,000	8,597,000
1885-86	3,628,000	3,465,000	7,093,000	2,278,000	9,371,000
1886-87	3,694,000	3,640,000	7,334,000	2,423,000	9,757,000
1887-88	3,841,000	3,796,000	7,637,000	2,530,000	10,167,000
1888-89	3,770,000	4,069,000	7,839,000	2,685,000	10,524,000
1889-90	4,047,000	4,277,000	8,304,000	2,731,000	11,035,000

The above statements were furnished by the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

SOURCES OF COTTON SUPPLY.

The following is the estimate of Ellison & Co. for 1890-91.

	Total.		Total.
	Bales.		Bales.
America	7,434,000	Brazils, W. I., etc	290,000
East India	1,740,000		
Egypt	460,000	Total	9,964,000
Smyrna	40,000	Average weight	455.1
		Bales of 400 lbs	11,330,000

SPINDLES IN OPERATION.

	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Great Britain	43,750,000	43,500,000	42,740,000	42,740,000	42,700,000
Continent	24,575,000	24,000,000	23,380,000	23,180,000	22,900,000
United States	14,550,000	14,175,000	13,525,000	13,500,000	13,150,000
East Indies	3,270,000	2,760,000	2,490,000	2,420,000	2,360,000
Total	86,145,000	84,435,000	82,135,000	81,840,000	81,210,000

Agricultural Statistics.

GRAIN PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE following are the United States census reports of the productions of the principal cereals in the United States in the several census years, together with the reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1885-89:

YEAR.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1850	592,071,104	100,485,944	146,584,179	5,167,015	14,188,813	8,956 912
1860	838,792,742	173,104 924	172,643,185	15,825,898	21,101 380	17,571,818
1870	760,944,549	287,745,626	282,107,157	29,761,305	16,918,795	9,821,721
1880	1,754,861,535	459 479,503	407,858,999	44,113,495	19,831,195	11,817 327
1885	1,936,176,000	357 112,000	629,409,000	58,360,000	21,756,000	12,626,000
1886	1,665,441,000	457,218,000	624,134,000	59,428 000	24,479,000	11,869 000
1887	1,456,161,000	456,329,000	659,618,000	56,812,000	20,691,000	10,844,000
1888	1,987,793,000	415,868,000	701,735,000	63,884,593	28,412,011	*12,000,000
1889	2,112,892,000	490,560,000	751,515,000	.....	.....	.....

* Estimated.

In 1888 the production in the United States of hay was 41,454,458 tons; hops, 1,987,790,000 pounds; Irish potatoes, 201,984,140 bushels; cane sugar, 162,264 tons; maple sugar, 20,000 tons; tobacco, 565,794,264 pounds; peanuts, 2,600,000 bushels; wool, 265,000,000 pounds.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, BY COUNTRIES.

(Estimates of the wheat crop of 1889.)

COUNTRIES.	Bushels.	COUNTRIES.	Bushels.
America:		Europe—Continued.	
United States	490,560,000	Roumania	44,785,000
Canada	31,217,000	Russia (including Poland)	188,536,000
Argentine Republic and Chili	23,120,000	Servia	6,000,000
Europe:		Spain	75,622,000
Austria-Hungary	136,020,000	Sweden and Norway	3,992,000
Belgium	19,000,000	Switzerland	2,270,000
Denmark	5,000,000	Turkey	39,725,000
France	316,268,000	Australasia	26,206,000
Germany	82,000,000	India	243,076,000
Great Britain and Ireland	78,257,000	Egypt	7,945,000
Greece	5,000,000	Algeria	22,500,000
Italy	103,832,000		
Netherlands	5,675,000	Total	1,965,118,000
Portugal	8,512,000		

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New-Zealand, Chili, Argentine Republic.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France.

July—New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, Nebraska, Upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, South of England.

August—Central and Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Lower Canada, Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, North of Russia.

November—Peru, South-Africa.

December—Burmah.

The tables of wheat crop of the world in 1889, of the wheat harvest calendar and of prices of wheat in the Chicago market from 1858 to 1890 inclusive were compiled by Charles B. Murray, editor of the Cincinnati *Price Current*.

PRICES OF WHEAT (CHICAGO MARKET), 1858-90.

YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.	YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.
1858	February	53 @ 97	August.	1875	February	83¼@1.30⅝	August.
1859	July and Aug.	50 @1.15	May.	1876	July	83 @1.26⅜	December.
1860	December	66 @1.13	April.	1877	August	1.01⅝@1.76⅛	May.
1861	June and July.	55 @1.25	May.	1878	October	77 @1.14	April.
1862	January	65 @ 92⅛	August.	1879	January	81⅝@1.33⅛	December.
1863	August	80 @1.12⅛	December.	1880	August	86⅛@1.32	January.
1864	March	1.07 @2.26	June.	1881	January	95⅜@1.43¼	October.
1865	December	85 @1.55	January.	1882	December	91⅜@1.40	April and May.
1866	February	77 @2.03	November.	1883	October	90 @1.13⅛	June.
1867	August	1.55 @2.85	May.	1884	December	69⅛@ 96	February.
1868	November	1.03⅛@2.20	July.	1885	March	73⅜@ 91⅜	April.
1869	December	76⅛@1.46	August.	1886	October	69⅜@ 84⅜	January.
1870	April	73⅛@1.32⅜	July. [Sept.	1887	August	66⅜@ 94⅜	June.
1871	August	99⅜@1.32	Feb., April, and	1888	April	71⅜@.*2.00	September.
1872	November	1.01 @1.61	August.	1889	June	75⅛@1.08¾	February.
1873	September	89 @1.46	July.	1890	February	74½@1.08¼	August.
1874	October	81⅛@1.28	April.				

* The Hutchinson "corner" figure.

Statistics of Wool in the United States.

Year Ending June 30.	Production.	Imports.	Total Production and Imports.	Domestic Wool Exported.	Foreign Wool Exported.	Total Wool Exported.	Retained for Home Consumption.	Per cent Imported.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Per cent.
1870	[illegible]	49,230,199	211,230,199	152,892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23.3
1871	160,000,000	68,058,028	228,058,028	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.0
1872	[illegible]	120,507,409	[illegible]	140,515	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.0
1873	[illegible]	85,496,049	[illegible]	75,129	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35.1
1874	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	319,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.2
1875	181,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	178,034	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1876	192,000,000	44,642,836	[illegible]	104,768	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.0
1877	200,000,000	42,171,192	242,171,192	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.4
1878	[illegible]	48,449,079	[illegible]	347,854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18.0
1879	211,000,000	39,005,155	[illegible]	60,784	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.0
1880	232,500,000	128,131,747	[illegible]	191,551	[illegible]	[illegible]	356,761,076	35.5
1881	240,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	71,455	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18.0
1882	272,000,000	67,861,744	339,861,744	119,170	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.0
1883	300,000,000	70,575,478	370,575,478	64,474	[illegible]	[illegible]	366,500,001	19.7
1884	[illegible]	78,350,651	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,304,701	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.8
1885	308,000,000	70,596,170	378,596,170	88,045	[illegible]	[illegible]	375,393,525	18.8
1886	302,000,000	129,084,958	431,084,958	2,138,080	[illegible]	[illegible]	422,412,452	30.0
1887	[illegible]	114,038,030	[illegible]	257,940	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28.1
1888	300,000,000	113,558,753	[illegible]	22,104	[illegible]	4,381,808	[illegible]	[illegible]
1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	141,870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Neumann-Spallart estimated the production of wool in the whole world in 1883-84 at 1,084,140,000 pounds.

Sheep in the United States in 1890.

States.	Number.	States.	Number.	States.	Number.
Alabama	[illegible]	Louisiana	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	Maine	542,247	Oregon	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	Maryland	[illegible]	Pennsylvania	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Massachusetts	[illegible]	Rhode Island	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	Michigan	2,242,241	South Carolina	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	Minnesota	[illegible]	Tennessee	411,115
Dakota	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]	Texas	4,752,040
Delaware	[illegible]	Mississippi	[illegible]	Utah	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	Montana	[illegible]	Vermont	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	Nebraska	[illegible]	Virginia	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]	Nevada	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	New Hampshire	[illegible]	West Virginia	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	New Jersey	[illegible]	Wisconsin	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	New Mexico	[illegible]	Wyoming	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]		
Kentucky	[illegible]	North Carolina	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

Sheep in other countries, reported by the Commissioner of Agriculture in 1889: South America, [illegible]; Australasia, [illegible]; Russia in Europe, [illegible]; British India, [illegible]; Great Britain and Ireland, [illegible]; South Africa, [illegible]; France, [illegible]; Germany, [illegible]; Spain, 16,939,288. The world, including the United States, 407,452,400; excluding the United States, [illegible].

Production of Tobacco.

Statement of Production in the United States in the Year ending January 1, 1889. From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

States.	Pounds.	Acres.	Value.	States.	Pounds.	Acres.	Value.
Arkansas	$1,150,000	2,408	$80,000	Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wisconsin	[illegible]	13,813	[illegible]
Massachusetts	3,894,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Other States and Territories	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	13,159,000	[illegible]	[illegible]				
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The product of tobacco in Europe is nearly equal in quantity to the average production of the United States. Neumann-Spallart has estimated [illegible] pounds. Austria-Hungary produces about one third of it, Russia one fourth, [illegible], France about [illegible], and the other countries a small quantity. [illegible] for importation of tobacco from this country. It is very cheap, and [illegible] for mixing with and fortifying European leaf. If it becomes dearer, a smaller quantity is purchased; if very much dearer, it would scarcely be used at all. The [illegible] by governmental [illegible]. Our exportation is not increasing; the proportion of our crop exported is declining, and will continue to fall off as our population increases. Much the larger portion was formerly exported; now the larger part is annually manufactured.

The American Hog.

HOGS PACKED AND MARKETED, YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1890.

Cities.	Number of Hogs.	Cities	Number of Hogs.	Cities.	Number of Hogs.
Chicago	4,474,467	Milwaukee	582,231	New-York Receipts	3,023,035
Kansas City	1,768,536	Buffalo	496,167	Philadelphia Receipts	
Boston	1,149,659	Sioux City	592,253	Baltimore Receipts	
Omaha	1,062,746	St. Paul	229,398		
St. Louis	749,692	Louisville	173,812		
Indianapolis	631,323	Other Places West	2,774,556	Total Hogs Packed and Marketed	18,066,671
Cincinnati	491,526	Other Places East	731,599		

Gross weight, 4,491,023,000 pounds; gross weight of meats, all kinds, 2,514,999,000 pounds; lard, 623,727,000 pounds.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOG PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Meats, Pounds.	Lard, Pounds.	Aggregate, 1888–89.	Countries.	Meats, Pounds.	Lard, Pounds.	Aggregate, 1888–89.
Belgium	18,006,300	29,421,995	47,428,295	Nova Scotia, etc.	1,275,123	801,977	2,077,100
Brazil	1,066,055	4,782,254	5,848,309	Peru	26,665	1,117,881	1,144,546
British Guiana	3,458,915	561,927	4,020,842	Porto Rico	3,627,174	3,101,652	6,728,826
British W. Indies	8,416,283	2,541,514	11,360,797	Quebec, Ont., etc.	46,824,692	12,903,361	59,728,053
Cuba	6,218,535	30,079,898	36,318,383	Scotland	22,029,537	9,552,234	31,581,771
Denmark	296,250	11,206,296	11,464,546	Spain	14,274	621,119	635,393
England	327,515,612	106,523,771	434,139,383	Sweden & Norw'y	3,632,824	301,269	3,934,093
France	84,267	29,376,654	29,457,921	U. S. of Colombia	712,148	1,289,758	2,001,906
Germany	1,349,667	48,561,002	50,660,669	Venezuela	566,799	5,311,992	5,878,291
Hayti	8,364,413	2,150,259	10,523,672	All other countr's	6,987,635	9,293,768	15,381,403
Italy	27,835	3,791,911	3,819,746				
Mexico	209,595	1,353,539	1,563,234	Total	464,335,491	318,242,992	782,578,481
Netherlands	852,751	3,179,373	4,032,931	Value	$39,386,262	$27,328,173	$66,714,435
Newfoundl'd, etc.	3,108,926	99,760	3,208,186				

The table statistics of wool was compiled by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, as were also the tables of hog products.

Inspection of Steam-Vessels.

THE Supervising Inspector-General of Steam-vessels, James A. Dumont, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890: Number of steam-vessels inspected in the United States, 7,624; their net tonnage, 1,369,386; total officers licensed, 33,237; increase in number of vessels inspected over preceding year, 398; increase in number of officers licensed, 1,015.

NUMBER OF STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Causes.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Lives Lost.
Fire	3	7
Collisions	17	49
Breaking of Steam Pipes and Mud Drums	4	4
Explosions or Accidental Escape of Steam	5	45
Snags, Wrecks, and Sinking	5	14
Accidental Drowning	...	122
Miscellaneous	...	28
Total	34	245

* Enumerated with Miscellaneous.

Of the number of lives lost, as above reported, 65 were passengers and 180 were officers or persons employed on the steamers. It is estimated that fully 550,000,000 passengers were carried on steam-vessels during the fiscal year. From 1863 to 1890 this service inspected 117,216 steamers. The number of lives lost on steamers in the United States during the 28 years was 11,169.

The United States Light-House Establishment.

THE following are the members of the Light-House Board:

Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury and *ex-officio* President of the Board, Washington, D. C.

Rear-Admiral David B. Harmony, U. S. Navy, Chairman, Washington, D. C.

Brigadier-General Thomas Lincoln Casey, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Walter S. Franklin, Baltimore, Md.

Professor Thomas C. Mendenhall, Superintendent U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

Colonel William P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Baltimore, Md.

Captain Henry L. Howison, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

Commander George W. Collin, U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Major James F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

At the close of the fiscal year there were under the control of the Light-House Establishment the following aids to navigation: Light-houses and lighted beacons, including post-lights in third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth and thirteenth light-house districts, 1,627; light-ships in position, 29; light-ships for relief, 6; lighted buoys in position, 9; fog-signals operated by steam or hot air, 80; fog-signals operated by clock work, 155; post-lights on the western rivers, 1,428; day or unlighted beacons, 378; whistling-buoys in position, 62; bell-buoys in position, 70; other buoys in position, including pile-buoys and stakes in fifth district and twenty-six buoys in Alaskan waters, 4,152.

In the construction, care and maintenance of these aids to navigation there were employed: Steam tenders, 25; steam-launches, 33; sailing tenders, 2; light-keepers, 1,031; other employés, including crews of light-ships and tenders, 849; laborers in charge of river lights, 1,275.

United States Forestry Statistics.

(Corrected for this year's ALMANAC by the Chief of the Forestry Division, Department of Agriculture.)

FOREST AREA.

Total forest area in the United States estimated at 481,761,599 acres; forest area included in farms, 185,794,213 acres; area of land in farms unimproved but not in forest, 61,055,049 acres; Alaska and Indian reservations are not included.

The present annual requirements for consumption of forest products in the United States are, approximately, over 20,000,000,000 cubic feet, made up of the following items: Lumber market and manufactures, 2,500,000,000 cubic feet; railroad construction, 500,000,000 cubic feet; charcoal, 250,000,000 cubic feet; fences, 500,000,000 cubic feet; fuel, 17,500,000,000 cubic feet; mining timber, 150,000,000 cubic feet.

At the present rate of cutting, the remainder of forest land in the United States cannot long meet the enormous demands on its resources. Of the two most important timbers for building purposes, the merchantable White Pine of the Northwest and of New-England is practically gone, very little remaining, and there remains of the merchantable Long-leaf Pine of the South only about 1,500,000,000 cubic feet. The valuable Ash will probably be the first to be exhausted. Walnut and tulip trees are also on the wane.

Forest fires in the census year 1880 burned over 432,464 acres, and destroyed values of $6,780,371. This is possibly the annual average of destructiveness of our forests from fires.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

For the preservation of the forests, the State of New-York instituted a Forest Commission in 1885, with extensive powers. The State of California has also created a Forest Commission, and Colorado and New Hampshire have Forest Comissions. Ohio has a Forestry Bureau; also Kansas and Pennsylvania.

A national organization known as the American Forestry Association (formerly Congress), composed of delegates from all the States, meets annually. The ninth annual meeting was held at Washington, D. C., December, 1890. Charles C. Binney, No. 218 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, is Corresponding Secretary. Local or State organizations have been formed in Colorado, Ohio, New-York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and in other States.

To encourage forest-planting on the treeless prairies, the United States Government has made tree-planting, under certain regulations, the consideration for the acquisition of public lands. (See article on the Public Lands of the United States; the Timber Culture Act.)

The Adirondack Park Association strives to secure for the State of New-York a compact State Park in the Adirondacks.

ARBOR DAY.

The individual States have striven to encourage tree-planting by appointing a certain day in the year, to be known as Arbor Day, for the voluntary planting of trees by the people, and latterly the interest has been widened by inducing the pupils of the public schools to take part in the observance. The credit of inaugurating Arbor Day belongs to the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, which in 1874 recommended the second Wednesday of April in each year, as a day dedicated to the work of planting trees. The following States and Territories have since then, by legislative enactment or otherwise, established an annual Arbor Day: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-Mexico, New-York, North-Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode-Island, South-Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West-Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming—37 in all. (See Legal Holidays.)

Distribution of Land Areas in the U. S. and Europe.

COMPARATIVE AREAS OF FARM, FOREST, AND OTHER LAND IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN EUROPE. TABULATED BY THE FORESTRY DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

COUNTRIES.	Total Land Areas.	Agricultural Soil in actual use (in U. S. 300,000,000 Acres).	Forest (in U. S. 490,000,000 Acres).	Waste or unoccupied, but capable of Production (in U. S. 800,000,000 Acres).	Roads, Water and Land incapable of Production.	Agricultural Soil per capita.	Forest per capita.
United States*	*Acres.* 1,750,000,000	*Per cent.* 17.10	*Per cent.* 28.00	*Per cent.* 45.70	*Acres.* 160,000,000	*Per cent.* 9.14	*Acres.* 6.00	*Acres.* 9.8
Germany	133,421,492	60.76	25.62	9.70	5,235,519	3.92	1.09	0.79
Austria	153,829,044	54.70	31.30	8.60	9,229,311	6.00	2.35	1.33
Switzerland	10,252,090	32.00	15.80	20.00	2,903,490	29.20	1.19	0.69
Italy	63,546,66	66.00	20.00	7.78	4,580,821	7.22	1.48	0.47
France	130 610 664	64.35	17.70	13.50	7,108,713	5.45	2.25	0.62
Belgium	7,278,625	78.43	12.03	3.20	462,837	6.37	1.06	0.17
Netherlands	8,147,710	59.29	5.97	28.23	937,787	11.51	1.25	0.12
Great Britain	77,092,866	63.55	3.23	30.35	4,564,121	5.87	1.38	0.07
Denmark	9,441,825	67.97	4.61	17.27	958 539	10.15	3.35	0.22
Sweden	109,272,783	10.50	†39.50	40.87	9,971,135	9.13	2.59	9.75
Norway	77,228,007	2.70	†36.64	53.68	10,163 987	12.98	1.17	14.19
Russia	1,336,876,607	30.00	38.00	27.42	61,216,807	4.58	5.43	6.89
Turkey	130,336,347	20.00	24.00	37.91	23,569,353	18.09	1.73	2.07
Greece	12,378,894	16.00	11.80	27.50	5,536,242	44.70	1.36	1.01
Spain	125,461,700	44.30	16.30	25.00	15,060,150	14.40	2.32	1.23
Portugal	22,938 974	10.00	5.00	30.00	3,440,759	15.00	2.45	0.25
Europe	2,409,757,701	35.95	31.29	25.79	168 644,190	6 97	2.79	2 45

* Does not include Alaska, the Indian Territory, or Indian reservations. † The most recent returns reduce the percentage of forest in Sweden and Norway to 24 and 23 per cent. respectively.

The European figures are based upon a state of things existing in 1880. The United States per capita estimates are based upon the basis of population in 1880—viz., 50,000,000.

Mineral Products of the United States.

(From the latest report of the United States Geological Survey on the Mineral Production of the United States.*)

Products.	1888. Quantity.	1888. Value.	1887. Quantity.	1887. Value.
Metallic Products.				
Pig iron, spot value.....long tons	6,489.738	$107,000,000	6,417.148	$121,925 800
Silver, coining value.....troy ounces	45,783,632	59,195,000	41,269,240	53,441,300
Gold, coining value..... "	1,619 927	33,175.000	1,596 500	33,100,000
Copper, value at New-York City.....lbs.	231,270,622	33,833,954	184,670,424	21,052,440
Lead, value at New-York City.....short tons	181 655	15,924,951	160,700	14,483,000
Zinc, value at New-York City..... "	55,903	5,500,855	50,340	4,782,300
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco.....flasks	33,250	1,413,125	33,825	1,429,000
Nickel, value at Philadelphia.....lbs.	207,328	128,382	205,556	133,200
Aluminum contained in alloys.....	19,000	65,000	.....	74,905
Antimony, value at San Francisco.....short tons	100	20,000	75	15,500
Platinum, value (crude) at New-York City.troy ounces	5.0	2,000	448	1,838
Total value metallic products..	.....	$256,258,267	....	$250,419,283
Non-metallic (Spot Values).				
Bituminous coal.....long tons	91,106,998	122,497,341	78 470.857	98.004,656
Pennsylvania anthracite..... "	41,624,610	89,020,483	37,578,747	84,552,181
Building stone.....	.....	25,500,000	.....	25,000,000
Lime.....barrels	49,687,000	24 543,600	46,750,000	23,375,000
Petroleum..... "	27,346,018	24,598.559	28,249,597	18.8:6,626
Natural gas.....	.....	22,662,128	.....	15,858,500
Cement.....barrels	6,253,295	4,533 639	6,992.744	5,186 877
Salt..... "	8,055,831	4 377,204	7,831,962	4,093,846
Limestone for iron flux.....long tons	5,438,000	2,719,000	5 377.000	3,226 200
South-Carolina phosphate rock.....	433,705	1,951,673	481,558	1,836,818
Zinc-white .....short tons	20,000	1,600,000	18,000	1,440,000
Mineral waters.....gallons sold	9,623,568	1,709,302	8.259,609	1,201,473
Borax.....lbs.	7,589,000	455,340	11,000 000	550,000
Gypsum.....short tons	96,000	430 000	95,000	425,000
Manganese ore.....long tons	25,500	255,000	34,524	333 844
Mineral paints..... "	24,000	380,000	20,000	310,000
New-Jersey marls.....short tons	600,000	300,000	600,000	300,000
Pyrites.....long tons	54,331	167 658	52,500	210 000
Flint..... "	30,000	175,000	32,000	185,000
Mica.....lbs.	48,000	70,000	70,500	142,250
Corundum.....short tons	559	91,620	620	108,000
Sulphur..... "	.....	.....	3,000	100,000
Precious stones.....	.....	64 850	.....	88,600
Crude barytes.....long tons	20,000	110,000	15,000	75,000
Gold quartz, souvenirs, jewelry, etc.....	.....	75,000	.....	75,000
Bromine.....lbs.	307,386	95,290	199,087	61,717
Feldspar.....long tons	8 7.0	50,000	10,200	50,100
Chrome iron ore.....	1,500	20,000	3,000	30,000
Graphite.....lbs.	400,600	33,000	410,000	34,000
Fluorspar.....short tons	6,000	30,000	5,000	20,000
Slate, ground as pigment.....long tons	2 500	25,000	2 000	20,000
Cobalt oxide.....lbs.	12,266	18,441	18,340	18,774
Novaculite..... "	1,500,000	18 000	1,200,000	16,000
Asphaltum.....short tons	53,800	331,500	4,000	16,000
Asbestus..... "	100	3,000	150	4,500
Rutile.....lbs.	1,000	3,000	1,000	3,000
Total value non-metallic mineral products.....	.....	$328,914,528	.....	$285,864 942
Total value metallic mineral products.....	.....	256,258 267	.....	250,419 283
Estimated value of mineral products unspecified..	....	6 000,000	.....	6,000,000
Grand total.....	.....	$591.172.795	.....	$542,284,225

* The report of the United States Geological Survey Office, of mineral productions in 1889, had not been completed when this edition of the Almanac was ready for publication, January, 1891.

The World's Mining.

Countries.	Value of a Year's Product. Gold.	Silver.	Coal.	Sundries.	Total.	Number of Miners	Result per Man.
Australia.....	$25,000,000	... .	$5,000,000	$10,000 000	$40,000,000	95,000	$421.00
Austria.....	.....	$2,500,000	22,500,000	15,000,000	40,000,000	92 000	430.00
Belgium.....	.....	.....	30,000,000	2,500,000	32,500,000	105,000	310.00
France	....	.....	55,000,000	15,000,000	70,000,000	200,000	350.00
Germany.....	5,000,000	.....	73,000,000	20,000,000	95,000,000	231,000	400.00
Gt. Britain & Ire.	....	.....	335,000,000	63,000,000	398,000,000	538,000	736.00
Italy.....	....	.....	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	36,000	280 00
Russia.....	30,000,000	.....	15 000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000	207,000	240.00
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	30 000,000	30 000 000	70,000	430.00
Spanish America.	5,000,000	25,000,000	2 500,000	17,500,000	50,000,000	150,000	333.00
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	29,000	175.00
United States	35,000,000	40,000,000	140,000,000	170,000,000	385,000,000	560,000	687.00
Other countries...	5,000,000	2,500 000	5,000,000	5,000 000	17,500,000	70,000	250.00
The World	$100,000,000	$75,000,000	$680,000,000	$350,000,000	$1,215,000,000	2,389,000	$508.00

These returns of the world's mining are based on Mulhall's tables, and are for 1880.

Gold and Silver Produced in the United States.

THE following estimate of the gold and silver produced in the United States, since the discovery of gold in California, is compiled from the official reports of the Director of the United States Mint:

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1849	$40,000,000	$50,000	$40,050,000	1870	$50,000,000	$16,000,000	$66 000,000
1850	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000	1871	43,503,000	23,000,000	66,503,000
1851	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000	1872	36,000,000	28,750 000	64 750,000
1852	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000	1873	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000
1853	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000	1874	33,490,972	37,321,594	70,812,496
1854	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000	1875	33 467,856	31 727,560	65,195,416
1855	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000	1876	39,929,166	38,783,116	78,712,182
1856	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000	1877	46,867,390	39,793,573	86,660,963
1857	55,000 000	50,000	55,050,000	1878	51,206,360	45,281,385	96,487,745
1858	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000	1879	38,899,858	40,812,132	79,711 990
1859	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000	1880	36,000,000	38,450,000	74,450,000
1860	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000	1881	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1861	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000	1882	32,500,000	46,820,000	79,300,000
1862	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000	1883	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1863	40,000,000	8,5 0,000	48,500,000	1884	30,800,000	48,200,000	79,000,000
1864	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000	1885	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1865	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000	1886	35,000,000	51,000,000	86 000,000
1866	53,500,000	10,000 000	63,500,000	1887	33,000,000	53,357,000	86,357,000
1867	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000	1888	33,175,000	59,195,000	92,370,000
1868	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000	1889	32,800,000	64,646,000	97,446,000
1869	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000				

Total Gold, $1,804,316,532. Silver, $925,770,620. Grand Total, $2,730,677,152.

The coinage at the United States Mint during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1890, was as follows:

	Gold.	Silver Dollars.	Subsidiary Silver Coins.	Minor Coins.	Total.
Number of Pieces	1,257,227	35 923,816	8,800 269	66,666,779	112,648,071
Value	$22,021,745	$35,923,816	$892,021	$1,416,852	$60,254,437

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS AT MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE SEVERAL STATES FROM 1793 TO JUNE 30, 1890.

LOCALITY.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	LOCALITY.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alabama	$234,313.44	$128.54	$234,441.98	Oregon	$20,270,411.33	$76 617.46	$20,347,028.79
Alaska	760,426.63	6,826.71	767,253.34	Penn	1,138.34	2,588.47	3,726.81
Arizona	5,683 416.32	13,834,752.88	18,017,768.20	S. C	1,785,050.60	2,324.11	1,787,354.71
California	754,6 3,710.81	4,067,377.60	758,071,006.41	Tennessee	89 525.42	11.66	89,537.08
Colorado	58,178 021.43	24,439,229.61	82,617,251.04	Texas	3 626.02	5,526 83	9,152.85
Dakota	36,394,130.30	876,28; 77	37,269,415.07	Utah	1,040,657.39	19,233,959.02	20,280 616.41
Georgia	8,827 405.57	5,173.43	8,832,579.00	Vermont	85,598.21	49.94	85,648.15
Idaho	31,818,213.35	1,836,228.61	33,654,491 86	Virginia	1,740,496.98	376.39	1,740,873.37
Indiana	40.13	.....	40.13	Wash	539,577.50	6 0.1.74	575,579.24
Maine	5,638 23	22.00	5,660.20	Wyoming	793,217.06	12,693.00	805,910 12
Maryland	8,000.50	17.07	8,018.47	Other sources	40,261,753.69	42,603,839.42	82,865,593.11
Mass	.....	917.50	917.50				
Michigan	218,167.99	3 838 533.06	4,056,701.05				
Montana	65,876 332.61	15,696,852.52	81,573,185.13	Total unrefined	$1,072,423,770.41	$230,942,400.68	$1,303,366,171.19
Nebraska	2,078.76	22.84	2,101.60				
Nevada	28,062,519.82	97,786,780.83	125,819,300.65	Refined bullion	356,507,366.11	306,122,926.09	662,630,292.20
N. H	11,501.89	1.74	11,503.63				
N. Mexico	4,147,331.12	6,554 888.09	10,702,219.21				
N. Carolina	11,553 862 08	57,443.92	11,611,306.07	G. Total	$1,428,931,136.62	$537,065 326.77	$1 965,995,464.39

Gold and Silver Production in 500 Years.

COUNTRIES.	GOLD.			SILVER.		
	Tons.	Value.	Ratio.	Tons.	Value.	Ratio.
Africa	740	$520 000 000	7.1	.....	.....	....
Australia	1 840	1,290,000,000	17.8	.....	.....	....
Austria	460	325 000,000	4.4	7,930	$305,000,000	4.1
Brazil	1,040	725,000,000	10.0	.....	.....	....
Germany	.....	.....	....	8,470	32-,000,000	4.4
Mexico	.....	.....	....	78 600	3,040,000,000	40.7
Peru, etc	.....	.....	....	72,000	2,770 000,000	37.3
Russia	1 235	865,000,000	12.0	3 200	120,000,000	1.7
Spanish America	2,220	1,550,000 000	21.5	.....	.....	....
United States	2,042	1,430,000,000	19.7	11,600	445,000,000	6.0
Other Countries	778	535,000,000	7.5	11,200	430,000,000	5.8
The World	1 2,355	$7,240,000,000	100.0	193,000	$7,435,000,000	100.0

The estimates in this table of gold and silver production for 500 years (1380-1880) are made by Mulhall.

Production of Iron, Steel and Coal.

Countries.	Iron Ore.		Coal.		Pig Iron.		Steel.	
	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
Great Britain	1889	14,546,105	1889..	176,916,724	1889..	8,322,824	1889..	3,669,960
United States	1889..	14,096,427	1889..	132,419,342	1889..	7,603,642	1889..	3,385,732
Germany and Luxemburg	1889..	11,021,042	1889..	84,892,748	1889..	4,524,759	1889..	2,046,147
France	1889..	2,500,000	1889..	24,588,880	1889..	1,722,480	1889..	529,021
Belgium	1888..	213 000	1889..	19,810,000	1889..	847,268	1889..	248,641
Austria and Hungary	1888..	2,200,000	1888..	24,000,000	1889..	816,156	1889..	398,156
Russia	1887..	1,334,699	1887..	4,464,174	1887..	532,619	1887..	222,025
Sweden	1888..	959,540	1889..	300,000	1888..	457,052	1888..	174,537
Spain	1889..	4,500,000	1889..	1,000,000	1888..	232,000	1888..	28,645
Italy	1887..	230,575	1887..	327,661	1887..	12,265	1887..	73 262
Other Countries	1889..	2,000,000	1889..	12.000,000	1889..	100,000	1889..	30.000
Total	.....	53,581,388	.....	480.719.533	.....	25.171,095	.....	10,746,126
Percentage of the United States	.....	26.4	.....	27.5	.....	30	.....	31.5

The production of pig iron in the United States in the census year beginning July 1, 1889, and ending June 30, 1890, amounted to 8,553,374 gross tons of 2,240 pounds.

These statistics of iron, steel and coal production were compiled by James M. Swank, of Philadelphia, General Manager of the American Iron and Steel Association. English tons of 2,240 pounds are used in giving the statistics of Great Britain and the United States, and metric tons of 2,204 pounds are used for all the Continental countries of Europe.

It appears by the 1890 Census Bulletin No. 13 that the percentage of total production of steel in the United States in the year ended June 30, 1890, was 61.9 for Pennsylvania, 19.4 for Illinois, 10.0 for Ohio, 4.10 for West-Virginia, and 4.4 for all the remaining States.

Statistics of Clearing Houses of the World.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXCHANGES OF THE CLEARING HOUSES OF THE WORLD, PREPARED FOR THE WORLD ALMANAC BY THE MANAGER OF THE NEW-YORK CLEARING HOUSE FROM THE LATEST STATISTICS IN HIS POSSESSION, NOVEMBER, 1890.

(Foreign Money reduced to Dollars.*)

Cities.	Returns for the Year ending	Amount of Clearances.	Cities.	Returns for the Year ending	Amount of Clearances.
New-York City, 64 Banks	Oct. 1, 1890.	$37.660,686,572	Vienna Banks	Jan. 1, 1886.	$1,771,138,171
Boston, 54 Banks	" "	5,102,281,307			
Philadelphia, 41 Banks	" "	2,755,523,735	Hamburg Banks	" "	$1,249,070,196
Chicago, 20 Banks	" "	3,967,040,008	Berlin "	" "	728,374,062
Other Cities in U. S., 461 Banks	" "	9,419,741,883	Frankfort "	" "	481,658,688
			Cologne "	" "	133,711,018
			Bremen "	" "	105,311,706
			Leipzig "	" "	83,122 666
Total, United States	.....	$58,845,279,505	Stuttgart "	" "	72,212,128
			Breslau "	" "	53 732,713
			Dresden "	" "	20,765,904
London Banks	Dec. 31, 1889	$37.027.202.760	Total, Germany	.....	$2,987,957,981
London Country Banks	" "	2,530,920,000			
Manchester Banks	" "	543,975,979			
Newcastle-on-Tyne B'nks	" "	155,843,382	Milan Banks	Jan. 1, 1886.	$70.395,481
			Six other Clearing H'uses	" "	35,461,306
Total, England	.....	$36.372,847,841	Total, Italy	.....	$114,856,787
Paris Banks	Jan. 1, 1886.	$768,747,832	Melbourne	Jan. 1, 1886.	$813,057,891

* British and Australian £ = $4.86.6; French franc = 19.3 cents; Austrian florin = 39.3 cents; German mark = 23.8 cents; Italian lira = 19.3 cents.

The Superintendent of the Assay Office at New-York estimated for the Director of the Mint in November, 1889, that the number of Americans who went to Europe during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, was 178,803, and that they expended there about $93,000,000. This does not include the passengers during July, August, and September, 1889, when the attendance of Americans on the Paris Exposition was the largest.

Monetary Statistics.

(Compiled from the Report of the Director of the Mint for 1890.)

LOCATION OF THE MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1890.

Moneys.	In Treasury.	In National Banks (July 18, 1890).	In Other Banks and General Circulation.	Total.
Metallic.				
Gold Bullion	$65,630,580	.....	.....	$65,630,580
Silver Bullion	10,606,838	.....	$6,303,310	16,900,148
Gold Coin	255,673,526	*$78,452,092	293,806,831	629,932,449
Silver Dollars	313,147,717	6,793,752	49,484,997	369,426,466
Subsidiary Silver Coin	22,792,718	4,524,861	49,507,786	76,825,305
Total	$667,901,379	$89,770,645	$401,102,024	$1,158,774,948
Paper.				
Legal-tender Notes	†$23,882,039	$92,480,469	$230,318,508	$346,681,016
Old Demand Notes	.....	.....	56,032	56,032
Certificates of Deposit	500,000	11,890,000	.....	12,390,000
Gold Certificates	26,732,120	72,968,100	57,862,759	157,562,979
Silver Certificates	3,983,513	15,865,318	281,690,920	301,539,751
National-bank Notes	‡4,368,838	§24,250,697	157,354,240	185,970,775
Total	$59,463,510	$217,454,584	$727,282,459	$1,004,200,553

* Includes $4,463,000 clearing-house gold certificates. † Includes $11,890,000 held for the redemption of certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes, act June 8, 1872. ‡ Includes $4,203,261 in process of redemption. § Includes $3,066,269 of their own notes held by different national banks.

STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN IN THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER 1, 1890.

Date.	Gold Coin.	Silver Coin.			Total Gold and Silver Coin.
		Silver Dollars.	Subsidiary.	Total Silver Coin.	
Stock July 1, 1890	$629,932,449	$369,426,466	$76,825,305	$446,251,771	$1,076,184,220
Gain since that date	4,077,836	11,562,000	320,286	11,882,286	15,960,122
Stock November 1, 1890	$634,010,285	$380,988,466	$77,145,591	$458,134,057	$1,092,144,342

RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD EACH YEAR SINCE 1860.

1860	15.29	1866	15.43	1872	15.63	1878	17.94	1884	18.57
1861	15.50	1867	15.57	1873	15.92	1879	18.40	1885	19.41
1862	15.35	1968	15.59	1874	16.17	1880	18.05	1886	20.78
1863	15.37	1869	15.60	1875	16.59	1881	18.16	1887	21.13
1864	15.37	1870	15.57	1876	17.88	1882	18.19	1888	21.99
1865	15.44	1871	15.57	1877	17.22	1883	18.64	1889	22.09

VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR, MEASURED BY THE MARKET PRICE OF SILVER, AND THE QUANTITY OF SILVER PURCHASABLE WITH A DOLLAR, EACH YEAR SINCE 1873.

Calendar Years.	Bullion Value of a Silver Dollar.			Grains of Pure Silver, at Average Price, Purchasable with a United States Dollar.*	Calendar Years.	Bullion Value of a Silver Dollar.			Grains of Pure Silver, at Average Price, Purchasable with a United States Dollar.*
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.			Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	
1873	$1.016	$0.981	$1.004	369.77	1882	$0.887	$0.847	$0.878	422.83
1874	1.008	.970	.988	375.76	1883	.868	.847	.868	432.69
1875	.977	.941	.964	385.11	1884	.871	.830	.861	431.18
1876	.991	.792	.894	415.27	1885	.847	.794	.823	451.09
1877	.987	.902	.929	399.62	1886	.797	.712	.769	482.77
1878	.936	.839	.891	416.66	1887	.790	.733	.748	489.78
1879	.911	.828	.868	427.70	1888	.755	.706	.727	510.66
1880	.896	.875	.886	419.49	1889	.752	.712	.724	512.78
1881	.896	.862	.881	421.87					

* 371.25 grains of pure silver are contained in a silver dollar.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1889.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$32,800,000	$64,616,000	Turkey	$7,000	$55,000	Guiana (Brit)	$456,580	.....
Australasia	33,086,709	6,000,003	France	.....	2,053,000	Guiana (Dut.)	324,000	.....
Mexico	905,000	55,517,000	Great Britain	64,370	363,000	Peru	108,000	$3,128,000
Russia	23,173,000	598,000	Canada	1,275,045	385,000	Central Am. States	150,000	2,003,000
Germany	1,301,256	1,331,576	Argentine Republic	31,000	425,000	Japan	403,000	1,763,140
Austria-Hungary	1,461,000	2,188,000	Colombia	3,600,000	1,000,000	Africa	8,078,000	.....
Sweden	48,900	177,400	Bolivia	59,800	9,578,000	China	9,000,000	.....
Norway	.....	214,000	Chili	1,062,430	7,723,957	British India	1,511,000	.....
Italy	98,000	1,454	Brazil	445,300	.....			
Spain	.....	2,140,400	Venezuela	1,415,598	.....	Total	$121,162,609	$161,287,927

Banking Statistics.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending Sept. 1.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total Dividends.	Total Net Earnings.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Ratio of Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
1872..	* 1,852	$465,676,023	$105,181,942.00	$46,687,115.00	$58,075,430.00	10.19	8.33	10.36
1873..	1,955	488,100,951	118,113,848.00	49,649,090.00	65,048,478.00	10.31	8.30	10.87
1874..	1,971	489,938,284	128,364,039.00	48,459,305.00	59,580,931.00	9.90	7.87	9.68
1875..	2,047	497,864,833	134,123,649.00	49,068,601.00	57,936,224.00	9.89	7.81	9.22
1876..	2,081	500,482,271	132,251,078.00	47,375,410.00	43,938,152.00	9.42	7.45	6.87
1877..	2,072	486,324,860	124,349,254.00	43,921,285.00	34,866,990.00	8.93	7.09	5.62
1878..	2,047	470,231,896	118,687,134.00	36,941,613.00	30,635,589.00	7.80	6.21	5.14
1879..	2,045	455,132,056	115,149,351.00	34,942,921.00	31,551,860.00	7.60	6.07	5.49
1880..	2,072	454,215,662	120,145,649.00	36,411,473.00	45,186,934.00	8.02	6.35	7.88
1881..	2,100	458,934,485	127,238,394.00	38,377,485.00	53,622,563.00	8.38	6.59	9.20
1882..	2,197	473,947,715	133,570,931.00	40,791,928.00	53,321,234.00	8.73	6.81	8.88
1883..	2 350	494,640,140	141,232,187.00	42,678,678.00	54,007,148.00	8.30	6.59	8.60
1884..	2,582	518,605,725	147,721,471.00	41,254,473.00	52,362,783.00	8.00	6.20	8.00
1885..	2,665	524,599,602	146,903,495.00	40,636,121.00	43,625,497.00	7.80	6.00	6.50
1886..	2 784	532,459 921	155,030,884 00	42,412,803.00	55,165,385.00	7.96	6.17	8.62
1887..	3,049	578,462,765	173,913,442.97	44,152,407.92	64,506,869.66	7.98	6.12	8.95
1888..	3,093	583,539,145	184,416,990.92	46,531,657.89	65,360,486.73	8.02	6.10	8.57
1889..	3,170	596,302,518	194,818,192.19	46,618,060.27	69,618,265.07	7.82	5.89	8.80
1890..	3,353	625,089,645	208,707,786.00	51,158,883.33	72,055,563.52	8.19	6.14	8.65

In the following table are given the amounts and kinds of the outstanding currency of the United States and of the national banks on January 1, of each year, from 1866 to 1887, and on November 1, 1888, to 1890.

Date.	United States Issues.			Notes of National Banks, including Gold Notes.	Aggregate.	Currency Price of $100 Gold.	Gold Price of $100 Currency.
	Legal Tender Notes.	Old Demand Notes.	Fractional Currency.				
Jan. 1, 1866..	$425,839,319	$392,670	$26,000,420	$236,636,098	$688,867,907	$144.50	$69.20
Jan. 1, 1867..	380 276,160	221,632	28,732,812	298,688,419	707,819,023	133.00	75.18
Jan. 1, 1868..	356 000,000	159,127	31,597,583	299,846,206	687,602,916	133.25	75.04
Jan. 1, 1869..	356,000,000	128,098	34,215,715	299,747,569	690,091,382	135.00	74.07
Jan. 1, 1870	356,000,000	113,098	39,762,664	299,629,322	695,505,084	120.00	83.33
Jan. 1, 1871..	356,000,000	101,086	39,995 089	366,307,672	702,403,847	110.75	90.29
Jan. 1, 1872..	357,500,000	52,801	40,767,877	328,461,431	726,826,109	109.50	91.32
Jan. 1, 1873..	358,557,907	84,387	45,722,061	344,582,812	748,947,167	112.00	89.26
Jan. 1, 1874..	378,401,702	79,637	48,544,792	350,848,336	777,874,367	110.25	90.70
Jan. 1, 1875..	382,000,000	72,317	46,390,598	354,128,260	782,591,165	112.50	88.89
Jan. 1, 1876..	371,827,220	69,629	44,147,673	346,476,256	762,520,778	112.75	88.69
Jan. 1, 1877..	366,055,084	66,462	26,348,206	321,595,606	714,064,358	107.00	93.46
Jan. 1, 1878..	349,943,776	63,532	17,764,109	321,672,505	689,443,922	102.87	97.21
Jan. 1, 1879..	346,681,016	62,035	16,108,159	323,791,674	686,642,884	100.00	100.00
Jan. 1, 1880..	346 681,016	61,350	15,674,304	342,387,336	704,804,006	100.00	100.00
Jan. 1, 1881..	346,681,016	60,745	15,523,464	344,355,203	706,620,428	100.00	100.00
Jan. 1, 1882..	346,681,016	59,920	15,451,861	362,421,988	724,614,785	100.00	100.00
Jan. 1, 1883..	346,681,016	59,295	15,398,008	361,882,791	724,021,110	100.00	100.00
Jan. 1, 1884..	346,681,016	58,680	15,365,362	349,949,352	712,054,410	100.00	100.00
Jan. 1, 1885..	346 681,016	58,210	15,347,277	329,158,623	691,245,156	100.00	100.00
Jan. 1, 1886..	346,681,016	57,790	15,335,088	317,443,454	679,517,348	100.00	100.00
Jan. 1, 1887..	346,681,016	57,325	15,329,636	296,771,981	658,839,958	100.00	100.00
Nov. 1, 1887..	346,681,016	57,105	15,319,850	272,041,203*	634,099,174	100.00	100.00
Nov. 1, 1888..	346,681,016	56,837	15,297,254	239,383,237	601,420,314	100.00	100.00
Nov. 1, 1889..	346,681,016	56,442	15,291,624	201,925,826	563,954,908	100.00	100.00
Nov. 1, 1890..	346,681,016	56,032	15,286,691	179,755,643	541,779,282	100.00	100.00

* Includes $188,987 notes of national gold banks and $127,020 mutilated currency in transit.

AGGREGATE BANKING CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1876-82.

The following report by the Comptroller of the Currency shows the aggregate amount of capital and deposits of all the banking institutions of the United States for a series of years. The law repealing the tax on capital and deposits of State banks and private bankers went into effect November 30, 1882, and the Comptroller, therefore, has no data for continuing the table beyond that date.

Years.	National Banks.			State Banks, Private Bankers, etc.			Saving Banks with Capital.			Savings Banks without Capital.			Total.		
	No.	Capital.	Deposits.	No.	Capital.	Deposits.	No.	Capital.	Deposits.	No.	Deposits.	No.	Capital.	Deposits.
		Millions.	Millions.		Millions.	Millions.		Millions.	Millions.		Millions.		Millions.	Millions.
1876....	2,091	500	713	3,823	214	480	26	5	37	691	844	6,611	719	2,075
1877....	2,078	481	768	3,709	218	470	26	4	38	676	843	6,570	704	2,120
1878....	2,056	470	677	3,759	202	413	23	3	26	668	803	6,450	675	1,920
1879....	2,048	455	713	3,639	197	397	29	4	36	644	747	6,360	676	3,893
1880 ...	2,076	454	900	3 798	199	501	29	4	34	629	783	6,532	620	2,219
1881....	2.115	460	1,039	4 016	206	627	36	4	37	629	862	6,796	670	2,667
1882....	2,239	477	1,131	4,403	231	747	38	3	41	622	929	7,362	712	2,850
1882*...	2,308	484	1,119	4,473	228	779	42	4	43	625	962	7,448	717	2,902

* In the last table of the series the returns are given for the six months ending May 31, 1882, and also for the six months ending November 30, of the same year.

In 1889 there were 849 savings banks in the United States, having deposits of $1,444,391,325; surplus, $127,225,533; undivided profits, $19,845,228; other liabilities, $31,150,129.

Values of Foreign Coins in United States Money.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury, January 1, 1891.)

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in Terms of U. S. Gold Dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Rep..	Gold and Silver	Peso	$0.96.5	Gold: Argentine ($4.82.4) and ½ Argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary	Silver	Florin	.38.1	Gold: 4 florins ($1 92.9), 8 florins ($3.85.8), ducats ($2.28.7) and 4 ducats ($9.15.8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium	Gold and Silver	Franc	.19.3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.77 1	Silver: Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.54.6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
British N. Amer.	Gold	Dollar	1.00	Silver: peso and divisions.
Central America.	Silver	Peso	.77.1	Gold: escudo ($1.82.4), doubloon ($4.56.1), and condor ($9.12.3). Silver: peso and divisions.
Chili	Gold and Silver	Peso	.91.2	
China	Silver	Tael (Shanghai	1.13.9	
		Tael (Haikwan (Customs)	1.27	
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.77.1	Gold: condor ($9.64.7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold and Silver	Peso	.92.6	Gold: doubloon ($5.01.7). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26 8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver	Sucre	.77.1	Gold: condor ($9.64.7) and double-condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piastres)	4.94.3	Gold: pounds (100 piastres), 50 piastres, 20 piastres, 10 piastres, and 5 piastres. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres.
France	Gold and Silver	Franc	.19.3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire.	Gold	Mark	.23.8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86.6½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Gold and Silver	Drachma	.19.3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold and Silver	Gourde	.96.5	Silver: gourde.
India	Silver	Rupee	.33.6	Gold: mohur ($7.10.5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and Silver	Lira	.19.3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras.
Japan	*G'ld and Silv'r	Yen (Gold	.90.7	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 yen.
		Yen (Silver	.83.1	Silver: yen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.83.7	Gold: dollar ($0.98.3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold and Silver	Florin	.40.2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.01.4	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.02 7).†
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Silver	Sol	.77.1	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Silver	Rouble	.61.7	Gold: imperial ($7.71.8) and ½ imperial† ($3.86.0). Silver, ¼, ½, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Gold and Silver	Peseta	.19.3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and Silver	Franc	.19.3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli	Silver	Mahbub of 20 piastres	.69.5	
Turkey	Gold	Piastre	.04.4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres.
Venezuela	Silver	Bolivar	.15.4	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard. † Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half imperial = $3.98.6.

United States Money in Circulation.

Comparative statement showing the changes in circulation during twenty years from October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1890. From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1890.

	In Circulation October 1, 1870.	In Circulation October 1, 1890.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold Coin	$78,985,305	$386,939,743	.....	$307,954,118
Standard Silver Dollars	.....	62,132,454	.....	62,132,454
Subsidiary Silver and Fractional Currency	38,988,905	56,311,836	.....	17,322,881
Gold Certificates	28,511,000	158,104,739	.....	129,593,739
Treasury Notes, Act July 14, 1890	.....	309,321,267	.....	309,321,267
United States Notes	329,489,221	7,166,500	.....	7,166,500
National Bank Notes	294,337,479	34,690,726	.....	11,416,505
		17,250,514	$117,086,965	.....
Totals	$770,312,000	$1,408,072,700	$117,086,965	$844,817,674

Net increase, $727,763,709; average net increase per month, $3,032,336; circulation per capita in 1870, $19.978; circulation per capita in 1890, $23.969.

Life Insurance Statistics.

CONDITION OF COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1890, AND BUSINESS THE YEAR PRECEDING.

No. of Cos.	Assets.	Premiums Received.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders (Losses, Dividends, Surrenders, etc.).	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.*		Policies in Force.*	
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
51	$720,195,975	$141,305,950	$177,588,845	$83,029,607	$122,202,171	2,107,452	$1,019,464,810	4,582,821	$3,057,427,949

CONDITION AND BUSINESS OF ASSESSMENT COMPANIES.†

No. of Cos.	Assets.	Assessments Collected.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders.	Total Expenditures.	Membership.	Insurance in Force.	
						Admitted during the Year.	No. of Members.	Amount.
481	$25,911,866	$49 577,102	$60,104,183	$42,141,075	$54,789,839	501,941	2,905,975	$5,554,925,742

* Including industrial policies. † According to the report made at the annual meeting of Mutual Benefit Life Associations, in the city of New-York, June, 1890.

The returns of life insurance in the first and third tables are from "The Insurance Year-Book."

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR A QUARTER CENTURY.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the "old-line" life insurance companies reporting to the New-York Insurance Department for 25 years.

Year ending Dec. 31.	No. of Companies.	Total Income.	Total Payments for Losses, Endowments, and Annuities.	Total Payments for Lapsed, Surrendered, and Purchased Policies	Total Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Payments to Policyholders.	Taxes, Commissions, and other Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
1865....	30	$24,887,020	$4,125,442	$691,382	$1,475,212	$6,292,036	$1,025,619	$10,595 355
1866....	39	40,375,666	6,42?,472	1,226,826	2 532,477	10 187,805	6,770,335	17,176,666
1867....	43	56,451,997	8,253,603	2,697,782	6,183,624	16,5.4 409	9,470,443	26,325 213
1868....	55	77,382,158	11,058,686	3,762,735	11,767,663	26,529,084	13,739,689	40,959,021
1869....	70	93,5?7,319	15,692,831	5,148,990	15,733,762	36,575 593	17,278,478	54,471,576
1870....	71	105,026,148	19,522,712	6,616 988	15,709,557	44,919,257	18,540,431	63,876 810
1871....	68	113,490,562	28,773,041	13,263,392	14,621,605	56,661,039	20,242,707	77,136 2 0
1872....	69	117,306 029	25,673 380	13,922,009	20,077 999	59,672,388	18,666,861	78,207 257
1?73....	56	118,396,502	27,232,435	16,669,504	22 930,235	66,?32,264	17,208,206	84,501,446
1874....	50	115,732,714	25,797,860	22,453,955	16,617,018	64,868,833	15,986,881	81,232,333
1875....	45	108,615,084	27,171,631	20,414,574	17,900,605	65,489,810	14,128,594	79 982,466
1876....	38	96,3?8,553	25 567,850	21,354,376	16,187,128	63,109,354	13,174,419	76,618,183
1877....	34	86,162,144	26,103,286	19,152,318	15,397,370	60,652,974	13,327,566	74,337,344
1878....	34	80,462,999	20,153,226	17,065,904	14,037,449	60,886,669	10,902,054	72,128,070
1879....	34	77,700,493	31,681,522	12 2 0,623	13,470,613	57,371,948	11,208,734	68,858,389
1880....	34	77,493,145	30,032,174	9 923 026	13,171,992	53,127,192	12,851,312	66,317,859
1881....	30	79,820,613	31,068,144	8,497,354	12,579,151	52,144,649	13,089,414	65,484,687
1882....	30	85,070,134	29,?26 574	9,255,677	13 555,105	52,037 456	13 338,788	66,242,344
1883....	29	92,562,763	33,894,306	8,837,857	13,417,464	56,149,627	15,295,264	71,743,588
1884....	29	96,974,376	35,602,544	9,5 3 530	13,013,398	58,149,572	18,153,435	76,032,698
1885....	29	105,527,805	38,624,822	9,630,209	12,963,660	61,218,751	18,715,267	80,2?9,619
1886....	29	116 961,315	38,276,390	9,433,379	13,218,366	60,928,654	21,066,519	82,316,090
1887....	29	130,647,526	42,837,054	10,413,379	14,852,624	68,103,557	24,031,101	93,447,289
1888....	30	147,024,431	48,569,904	11,234 599	14,324 827	74,129,330	27,9-5,873	111,?03,360
1889....	30	168,183,699	53,081,834	12,210,142	13 951,069	79,273,667	34,898,168	114 ?03,360
Total 25 years.		$2 417,183,405	$694,044,483	$278,017,228	$340,380,094	$1,312,351,968	$404,293,559	$1,?27,124,51

Total assets of the 30 companies last reported, $696,943,722; surplus as to policyholders, $6,745,026.

ASSETS OF AND AMOUNT INSURED BY THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN COMPANIES, JANUARY 1, 1890.

Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Assets.	Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Assets.
Equitable, N. Y.	$631,010,666	$105,361,360	Covenant Mutual, Ill.*	$88,?12,?00	$450 873
Mutual, N. Y.	565,839,387	135,038,539	New-England, Mutual, Mass.	79,069,580	20,?2?,957
New-York, N. Y.	495,901,970	104,415,322	Penn Mutual, Pa.	78,054,903	15,063,404
Metropolitan, N. Y.	204,816,521	8, 07,406	Provident Life & Trust, Pa.*	71,810,566	16,646,145
Northwestern Mutual, Wis.	202,4?5 923	37,107 929	Hartford L. & A., Conn.*	70,?74,000	843,?3 3
Mutual Reserve Fund, N.Y.*	181,?38,200	3,388,867	Massachusetts Benefit, Mass.*	69,441,750	6?5,870
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	162,617,604	45,?36 993	Provident Savings, N. Y.	60,654 208	676,540
Connecticut Mutual	151,?30,491	57,862,306	Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	56,320 503	10,415,818
Northwestern Masonic, Ill.*	145,554,500	524,262	Germania, N. Y.	54,223,000	14,825,966
Ætna, Conn.	110,069,719	34,?41,130	Manhattan, N. Y.	51,137,066	11,720,400
Prudential, N. J.	110,680,277	3,924,295	Washington, N. Y.	46,?0?,324	10,019,268

LIFE INSURANCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Compiled from the latest returns, and expressed in United States money.

Countries.	Insurance in Force.	Year's Premiums.	Year's Losses.	Countries.	Insurance in Force.	Year's Premiums.	Year's Losses.
United States†...	$9 212,353,391	$190 ?83,461	$65,222,009	Austria.....	$101,843 009	$12,507,691	$2,828,842
Great Britain....	2,167,100,00	7 ?67?,069	52,?22,815	Scandinavia.....	53,031,561	1 ?22,?-?	415,637
Germany.....	928,023,102	21,?84,?31	10,599,257	Russia.....	47,925,970	1,?57,681	584,?-?
France.....	554,072 737	22,617,407	8,314,952	Switzerland.....	36,?0?,028	? ?17,497	923,679

* Assessment companies. † Including assessment business ($5,554,925,742 insurance in force), on which no part of the future premium is collected in advance.

Cost of Life Insurance.

TABLE SHOWING MINIMUM COST OF INSURANCE OF LIVES FROM YEAR TO YEAR WITHOUT EXPENSES.

Table of Mortality Based on American Experience.				Amount that will Insure $1,000 for One Year at Each Age from 10 to 95.	Table of Mortality Based on American Experience.				Amount that will Insure $1,000 for One Year at Each Age from 10 to 95.
Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.		Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	
10	100,000	749	48.72	$7.48	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	$16.33
11	99,251	746	48.03	7.51	54	65,706	1,143	18.69	17.40
12	98,505	743	47.44	7.73	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	18.57
13	97,762	740	46.82	7.57	56	63,364	1,260	16.72	19.89
14	97,022	737	46.16	7.60	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	21.34
15	96,285	735	45.50	7.63	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	22.93
16	95,550	732	44.85	7.66	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	24.72
17	94,818	729	44.19	7.69	60	57,917	1,546	14.09	26.69
18	94,089	727	43.53	7.72	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	28.87
19	93,362	725	42.87	7.76	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	31.29
20	92,637	723	42.20	7.81	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	33.94
21	91,914	722	41.53	7.86	64	51,230	1,889	11.68	36.87
22	91,192	721	40.85	7.91	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	40.13
23	90,471	720	40.17	7.95	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	43 70
24	89,751	719	39.49	8.02	67	45,291	2,158	10.00	47.64
25	89,032	718	38.81	8.07	68	43 133	2,243	9.48	52.00
26	88,314	718	38.11	8.13	69	40 890	2,321	8.89	56.75
27	87,596	718	37.43	8.19	70	38,569	2,391	8.48	61.98
28	86,878	718	36.73	8.27	71	36,178	2,448	8.00	67.66
29	86,160	719	36.03	8.34	72	33 740	2,487	7.54	73.73
30	85 441	720	35.33	8.42	73	31,213	2,505	7.10	80.17
31	84,721	721	34 62	8.51	74	28,738	2,501	6.68	87.03
32	84,000	723	33.92	8.61	75	26,237	2,476	6.28	94.37
33	83,277	726	33.21	8.71	76	23,761	2,431	5.88	102.31
34	82,551	729	32.50	8.83	77	21 330	2,369	5.48	111.06
35	81,822	732	31.78	8.95	78	18,961	2,291	5.10	120.82
36	81,090	737	31.07	9.09	79	16,670	2,196	4.74	131.73
37	80,353	742	30.35	9.24	80	14,474	2 091	4.38	144.46
38	79,611	749	29.62	9.40	81	12,383	1,964	4.04	158.66
39	78,862	756	28.90	9.58	82	10,419	1,816	3.71	147.30
40	78,106	765	28.18	9.79	83	8,603	1,648	3.30	191.56
41	77,341	774	27.45	10.01	84	6,955	1,470	3.08	211.36
42	76,567	785	26.72	10.25	85	5,485	1,292	2.77	235.55
43	75,782	797	25.99	10.52	86	4,193	1,114	2.47	265.68
44	74,985	812	25.27	10 83	87	3,079	933	2.19	303.02
45	74,173	828	24.54	11.16	88	2,146	744	1.93	340.69
46	73,345	843	23.80	11.55	89	1,402	555	1.69	395.86
47	72,497	870	23.08	11.99	90	847	395	1.42	454.54
48	71,627	896	22.36	12.51	91	462	246	1.19	532.47
49	70,731	927	21.63	13.10	92	216	137	.98	634.26
50	69,804	962	21.91	13.77	93	79	58	.80	734 18
51	68,842	1,001	20.20	14.53	94	21	18	.64	857.14
52	67,841	1,044	19.49	15.39	95	3	3	.50	1,000.00

This table shows the cost for an annual insurance of $1,000 at each age from ten to ninety-five. The life insurance companies level this annuality increasing cost so as to make a larger portion payable in the younger ages, and a corresponding reduction later. The assessment or natural premium companies rely upon getting each year the cost of the year's insurance.

Distances from New-York.

POSTAL ROUTE DISTANCES OF VARIOUS CITIES FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. PREPARED BY THE FOREIGN MAILS DIVISION OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

	Miles.
Adelaide, *via* San Francisco	12,845
Alexandria, *via* London	6,150
Amsterdam " "	3,985
Athens, *via* London	5,655
Bahia, Brazil	5,870
Berlin, *via* London	4,385
Bombay " "	9,765
Buenos Ayres	8,045
Calcutta, *via* London	11,120
Cape Town, *via* London	11,245
Constantinople, *via* London	5 810
Florence, *via* London	4,800
Glasgow	3,375
Greytown, *via* New-Orleans	2,810
Halifax, N. S	615
Havana	1,400
Hong Kong, *via* San Francisco	10,590

	Miles.
Honolulu, *via* San Francisco	5,615
Liverpool	3,540
London, *via* Queenstown	3,740
Madrid, *via* London	4,925
Melbourne, *via* San Francisco	12,265
Mexico City (Railroad)	3 750
Panama	2,355
Paris	4,020
Rio de Janeiro	6,730
Rome, *via* London	5,030
St. Petersburg, *via* London	5,370
Shanghai, *via* San Francisco	9,020
Stockholm, *via* London	4,975
Sydney, *via* San Francisco	11,570
Valparaiso, *via* Panama	5,610
Vienna, *via* London	4 740
Yokohama, *via* San Francisco	8,725

Fire Insurance Statistics.

CONDITION AND TRANSACTIONS OF COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1890.

Number of Companies.	Capital.	Assets Exclusive of Premium Notes.	Net Surplus.	Cash Premiums Received during Year.	Total Cash Income during Year.
384 Stock ... { 226 Mutual.. }	$92,460,155	$314,704,701	$103,563,192	$133,483,677	$148,915,710

Number of Companies.	Paid for Losses during Year.	Paid for Dividends during Year.	Expenses other than Losses and Dividends during Year.	Total Disbursements during Year.	Risks Written during Year.
384 Stock ... { 226 Mutual... }	$84,345,369	$12,614,921	$46,338,603	$142,866,795	*$16,000,000,000

* Approximation. These statistics of fire insurance business in the United States are, with the exception of the estimate of risks written during the year, compiled from "The Insurance Year Book," published by the Spectator Company. They do not include the returns of a few stock companies and some six hundred mutuals and town and county mutuals, whose transactions are purely local and individually of small volume.

CONDITION OF THE PRINCIPAL JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1890.*

Companies.	Assets.	Capital.	Net Surplus.
Ætna, Hartford	$10,071,510	$4,000,000	$7,700,666
Home, New-York	8,931,160	3,000,000	4,307,543
Ins. Co. of N. America	8,731,261	3,000,000	5,399,785
Liv., London & Globe	7,333,156	†2,000,000	3,033,938
Hartford Fire, Conn	6,142,454	1,250,000	3,766,079
German-American, N.Y	5,544,347	1,000,000	3,252,191
Royal, England	5,400,730	†200,000	2,084,634
Phœnix, Hartford	5,305,014	2,000,000	3,301,235
Continental, N. Y	5,217,744	1,000,000	2,471,714
Phenix, Brooklyn	4,781,250	1,000,000	1,491,921
Fire Association, Phila.	4,587,879	500,000	1,394,768
N. British & Mercantile	3,450,526	†200,000	1,799,421
Springfield F.&M., Mass	3,410,983	1,250,000	2,022,510
Pennsylvania, Phila	3,329,936	400,000	1,815,825
Franklin, Phila	3,174,317	400,000	1,370,024
Germania Fire, N. Y	2,262,137	1,000,000	1,758,063
Commerc'l Union, Eng.	2,893,088	†200,000	1,009,768
American Fire, Phila.	2,642,670	500,000	909,617
Hanover Fire, N. Y	2,559,823	1,000,000	1,523,935
Niagara Fire, N. Y	2,492,654	500,000	889,502
German, Freeport	2,452,621	200,000	626,013
National Fire, Hartford	2,443,937	1,000,000	1,553,515
Firemen's Fund, Cal	2,431,718	1,000,000	1,437,840
Connecticut Fire	2,347,693	1,000,000	1,522,255
Queen, England	2,192,319	†200,000	885,795
Agricultural, N.Y	2,168,804	500,000	881,228
London & Lancashire	2,104,080	†200,000	792,344
American, Newark	2,048,584	600,000	1,614,853
Phœnix, England	1,966,132	†200,000	560,118
Sun Fire, England	1,956,331	†200,000	817,610
Lancashire, England	1,886,682	†200,000	756,008
Orient, Conn	1,805,663	1,000,000	1,161,799
Glens Falls, N. Y	1,785,104	200,000	1,203,039
Firemen's, N. J	1,720,158	600,000	1,486,485
St. Paul F.& M., Minn	1,713,905	500,000	1,203,207
Scottish U. & N., Scot	1,657,759	†200,000	1,264,223
London Assurance	1,661,054	†200,000	912,407
Milwaukee Mechanics	1,621,654	200,000	1,122,543
Imperial, England	1,617,098	†200,000	728,818
New Hampshire, N. H.	1,588,817	600,000	923,480
Ohio Farmer's, O	1,561,600	.....	405,437
Merchants, N. J	1,554,658	400,000	877,280
Westchester Fire, N.Y.	1,521,707	300,000	706,459
Guardian, England	1,521,021	†200,000	764,351
Northern, England	1,513,920	†200,000	656,922
Norwich Union, Eng.	1,506,651	†200,000	648,875
Northwestern N., Wis.	1,504,709	600,000	944,263
Girard F. & M., Phila.	1,482,899	300,000	857,559
Delaware M. S., Phila.	1,458,694	300,000	1,182,363
Greenwich, N. Y	1,439,797	200,000	574,813
Williamsb'rghCityFire	1,393,312	250,000	866,015
Buffalo-German, N. Y.	1,374,766	200,000	1,024,303
American Central, Mo.	1,344,353	600,000	849,718
Trader's, Chicago	1,334,268	500,000	906,052
American Fire, N. Y	1,300,842	400,000	824,170
Mutual Fire, N. Y	1,295,685	.....	.....
Spring Garden, Pa	1,273,585	400,000	713,263
Union, Cal	1,272,126	750,000	771,259
California, Cal	1,247,873	600,000	737,454
Prov. Washington, R.I.	1,167,982	400,000	480,263
Citizen's, N. Y	1,166,497	300,000	602,896
Hamburg-Bremen	1,152,185	†200,000	387,106
Eagle, N. Y	1,131,626	300,000	994,876
United Fire R., Eng.	1,099,426	†200,000	414,321
United Firemen's, Pa.	1,072,352	300,000	378,622
Western, Toronto	1,051,616	†200,000	443,775
Sun Mutual, La	1,050,267	498,400	251,643
German, Baltimore	979,151	500,000	368,652
Detroit F. & M., Mich	971,310	350,000	499,527
Georgia Home, Ga	913,023	300,000	268,977
Boylston, Mass	906,129	557,200	66,117
British America	866,128	†200,000	407,386
FireIns.Co. Co.of Phila	855,595	400,000	156,841
Reliance, Pa	829,928	300,000	279,613
Home Mutual, Cal	821,517	300,000	239,045
Lumbermen's, Pa	797,627	250,000	261,773
Lion Fire, England	783,244	†200,000	394,990
Rochester-German	751,385	200,000	218,521
Newark Fire, N. J	730,040	250,000	286,005
Citizen's, Pittsburgh	728,574	500,000	20,180
Ins. Co., State of Pa	718,453	200,000	53,108
Pacific Fire, N. Y	714,852	200,000	305,691
City of London, Eng	714,702	†200,000	326,520
N. Y. Bowery, N. Y	707,726	300,000	91,543
Mercantile, Mass	672,817	400,000	148,118
United States, N. Y	651,404	250,000	248,139

* Annual statements of the fire insurance companies are rendered to the insurance departments during the month of January; therefore the statistics of condition in 1891 were not ready when this publication went to press. † The New-York law requires a deposit of $200,000 from foreign companies with the insurance department. This is treated by the department as "deposit capital," and the surplus stated in the next column is "surplus beyond deposit capital" and other liabilities.

The Fire Waste.

ANNUAL PROPERTY LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES BY FIRES—1875-90.

Years	Aggregate Property Loss.	Aggregate Insurance Loss.	Years.	Aggregate Property Loss.	Aggregate Insurance Loss.
1875	$78,102,285	$39 325 400	1884	$110.008,611	$63,679,818
1876	64,030,600	34 374,500	1885	102,818,796	57,430 7 9
1877	68,265 800	37 398 900	1886	104 924,750	60,706,567
1878	64,315,900	36,575,900	1887	120,283,055	69,669 508
1879	77,703,700	44,464,700	1888	110,885,665	63 965,724
1880	71,643,400	42,525 000	1889	123 046,833	73,679,463
1881	81,283,900	44,641,900	1890	101,261,420	60,212,137
1882	84,505,024	48,875,131			
1883	100 149,228	54,808,664	Total, 16 years.	$1,476,825 967	$829,126,020

The figures in the above table, from 1875 to 1889 inclusive, are taken from the Chronicle Fire Tables.

The waste by fires in the United States during the past five years has averaged $110,000,000 annually. To this must be added the expense of maintaining fire-extinguishing departments and appliances and of conducting insurance companies, to obtain an estimate of what the people pay out on account of fire.

The principal reported causes of fires, and the number of fires from each cause, in 1889, as compiled by the Chronicle, were as follows: Incendiarism, 1,936; defective flues, 876; sparks (not locomotive), 411; matches, 674; explosions of lamps and lanterns, 502; stoves, 467; lightning, 276; spontaneous combustion, 279; forest and prairie fires, 270; lamp and lantern accidents, 254; locomotive sparks, 167; cigar stubs and tobacco pipes, 192; friction in machinery, 123; gas-jets, 241; engines and boilers, stationary, 123; furnaces, 85; firecrackers, 37; ashes and hot coals, 136. There were 7,007 fires classified as "not reported," and 2,101 as "unknown."

HUMAN BEINGS AND ANIMALS BURNED TO DEATH IN SIX YEARS.

The following compilation in the Chronicle Fire Tables gives the number of human lives and those of animals destroyed in fires in the United States in five years, 1883-88 inclusive.

Years.	Human Beings.	Horses.	Cattle.	Other Animals.	Years.	Human Beings.	Horses.	Cattle.	Other Animals.
1883	447	2,171	1,183	5 981	1887	662	4 733	1,802	3,012
1884	384	2,114	1,230	3 926	1888	447	2,171	1,183	5,981
1885	491	1,973	1,161	4 077					
1886	344	2,241	2,281	8,142	Total	2,975	15,405	8,840	31,119

AVERAGE ANNUAL PROPERTY LOSS BY FIRE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Average Annual Loss.	Cost per Inhabitant.	Ratio of Insured Property. Per cent.	Countries.	Average Annual Loss.	Cost per Inhabitant.	Ratio of Insured Property. Per cent.
Austria	$17,500,000	$0 50	..	Italy	$5,000,000	$0.17	..
Belgium	2.000.000	0.47	43	Netherlands	2.000.000	0.50	..
Canada	10.500.000	2.30	44	Russia	70.000.000	0.85	9
France	15 500,000	0.42	75	Scandinavia	6.500.000	0.8?	..
Germany	31,000,000	0.67	74	Spain	2,500,000	0.15	..
Gt. Britain & Ireland	45.000.000	1 37	46				

This table of average annual property loss by fire in foreign countries is compiled from Mulhall's statement.

Railroad Facts.

The cost of railroads in the United States has been nine billion dollars.

One million persons are employed by the railroads of the United States.

The cost of a high-class eight-wheel passenger locomotive is about $8,500.

The cost of a palace sleeping car is $15,000, or if "vestibuled," $17,000

The average cost of constructing a mile of railroad in the United States at the present time is about $30,000.

The average daily earning of an American locomotive is about $100.

The "consolidation" locomotive weighs 50 tons and is able to draw on a level over 2,400 tons.

The longest mileage operated by a single system is that of the Union Pacific—10,928 miles.

The line of railroad which extends farthest east and west is the Canadian Pacific, running from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean.

There are 60 miles of snow-sheds on the Central Pacific Railroad.

The highest railroad in the United States is the Colorado Midland, at the Continental Divide—11,530 feet above sea level.

The longest American railroad tunnel is the Hoosac Tunnel on the Fitchburg Railroad—four and three quarter miles. (The St. Gothard Tunnel in Europe is over nine miles in length.)

There are 208,749 railroad bridges in the United States, spanning 3,213 miles.

The longest railroad bridge span in the United States is the Cantilever span in the Poughkeepsie bridge over the Hudson River—548 feet.

The highest railroad bridge in the United States is the Kinzua viaduct on the Erie road—305 feet high.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad, of New-York, carried the largest number of passengers of any American road last year—500,000 per day, or 188,203,877 yearly.

A steel rail lasts, with average wear, about eighteen years.

These facts (corrected to date) were told in a series of articles on railways in *Scribner's Magazine.*

Railroad Statistics.

MILEAGE, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, EARNINGS, EXPENDITURES AND TRAFFIC OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mileage of Railroads	160,544
Side Tracks and Sidings	42,242
Total Track	202,786
Steel Rails in Track	151,722
Iron Rails in Track	51,063
Locomotive Engines, Number	31,062
Cars, Passenger	23,405
" Baggage, Mail, etc	7,184
" Freight	1,060,164
Total Cars	1,090,813
Liabilities.	
Capital Stock	$4,495,099,318
Bonded Debt	4,828,305,771
Unfunded Debt	357,477,160
Current Accounts	250 510,897
Total Liabilities	$9,931,453,146
Assets.	
Cost of Railroad and Equipment	$8,598,681,477
Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, and other Investments	1,177,431,927
Other Assets	239,929,541
Current Accounts	190,050,105
Total Assets	$10 205,493,050
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	$274,039 904

Miles of Railroad Operated	152,689
Passenger Train Mileage	279,620,115
Freight " "	430,719,737
Mixed " "	13,432,260
Total	723,772,142
Passengers Carried	495,124,767
Passenger Mileage	11,666,726 015
Tons of Freight Moved	616,137,237
Freight Mileage	68,604,012,396
Traffic Earnings.	
Passengers	$259 640,867
Freight	666,530,653
Miscellaneous	66,685,396
Total	$992,856,856
Net Earnings	$318,125,339
Total Available Revenue	$406,929,487
Payments.	
Rentals, Tolls, etc	$14,798,129
Interest on Bonds	211,171,279
Other Interest	6,747,142
Dividends on Stock	79,532,863
Miscellaneous	34,153,554
Total Payments	$376,402,967
Total Surplus	$30,526,520

The above table and the one following were compiled from Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1890.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1870-89.

Year ending	Capital Stock.	Miles Line Worked.	Funded Debt.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Interest Paid.	Dividends Paid.
1870	$2,395,647,293	79,009	$2,319,489,172	$525,620,577	$216,544,999	$112,237,515	$61,681,470
1880	2,708 673,375	82,146	2,530,874,943	613,733,610	255,557,555	107,866,328	77,115,371
1881	3,177,378,179	92,971	2,875,423,606	701,780,982	272,406,787	128,587,302	93,344,190
1882	3,511,033,824	104,971	3,235,543,323	770,209,899	289,316,996	154,295,380	102,031,534
1883	3,708,666,583	110,414	3,500,779,914	823,772,924	293,367,285	173,139,064	102,052,554
1884	3,762,616,686	115,672	3,669,115,772	776,684,908	268,106,248	176,691,302	91,203,853
1885	3,817,607,832	123,320	3,766,727,066	765,310,419	266,488,993	189,426,035	77,672,105
1886	3,999,808,508	125,185	3,882,966,330	829,940,836	300,603,164	189,636,304	81,654,138
1887	4,191,562,029	137 028	4,186 943,116	931 385,154	334,989,119	203,700,352	91,573,458
1888	4,438,411,342	148 341	4,624,035,023	950,622,008	297,363,677	208,280,082	78,043,041
1889	4,495,099,318	152,689	4,823,305,771	992,856,856	318,125,339	211,171,279	79,532,863

The number of railroad employés in the United States in 1889 reported by the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission was 704,747.

RAILROAD MILEAGE OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled from the latest Official Reports.)

Countries.	Year.	Miles of Line.	Countries.	Year.	Miles of Line.	Countries.	Year.	Miles of Line.
Algeria	1889	1,600	Greece	1889	364	Queensland	1889	1,931
Argentine Republic	1889	6,940	Guatemala	1889	99	Roumania	1889	1,534
Austria Hungary	1889	15,270	Hawaii	1889	56	Russia	1888	19,162
Belgium	1889	2,924	Honduras	1888	37	Salvador	1888	38
Bokuara	1889	186	India, British	1889	15,245	Santo Domingo	1889	72
Brazil	1889	5,582	Italy	1889	8,060	Servia	1889	336
Canada	1890	14,000	Japan	1889	909	South Australia	1889	1,500
Cape of Good Hope	1889	1,776	Luxemburg	1889	320	South African Rep.	1889	40
Ceylon	1889	181	Mauritius	1888	92	Spain	1888	5,920
Chili	1889	1,748	Mexico	1889	5,012	Sweden	1889	4 700
China	1888	86	Natal	1889	234	Switzerland	1889	1,860
Colombia	1888	148	Netherlands	1888	1,600	Tasmania	1889	347
Costa Rica	1888	180	New South Wales	1889	2,125	Tunis	1889	260
Cuba	1893	1,000	New-Zealand	1889	1,865	Turkish Empire	1889	1,401
Denmark	1889	1,214	Nicaragua	1888	99	United States	1890	152,689
Dutch East Indies	1889	790	Norway	1889	1,015	Uruguay	1889	445
Ecuador	1 89	50	Orange Free State	1889	120	Venezuela	1889	183
Egypt	1889	956	Paraguay	1889	92	Victoria	1889	2,191
France	1889	20,000	Persia	1889	26	Western Australia	1889	265
Germany	1889	23,180	Peru	1889	1,625			
Gt. Britain and Ireland	1889	19 312	Portugal	1888	1,192	Total Mileage		364,874

The Inter-Continental Railway.

THE project of connecting the railway systems of North, Central and South America, so as to establish continuous and uninterrupted communication between the extreme points of the same, was under consideration by the International American Conference which sat at Washington in 1889 and 1890.

THE PLAN OUTLINED.

The following was the report of the committee on railway communication appointed by the conference:

The International American Conference is of the opinion:

First. That a railroad connecting all or a majority of the nations represented in this Conference will contribute greatly to the development of cordial relations between said nations and the growth of their material interests.

Second. That the best method of facilitating its execution is the appointment of an international commission of engineers to ascertain the possible routes, to determine their true length, to estimate the cost of each, and to compare their respective advantages.

Third. That the said commission should consist of a body of engineers of whom each nation should appoint three, and which should have authority to divide into subcommissions and appoint as many other engineers and employes as may be considered necessary for the more rapid execution of the work.

Fourth. That each of the governments accepting may appoint, at its own expense, commissioners or engineers to serve as auxiliaries to the subcommissions charged with the sectional surveys of the line.

Fifth. That the railroad, in so far as the common interests will permit, should connect the principal cities lying in the vicinity of its route.

Sixth. That if the general direction of the line cannot be altered without great inconvenience, for the purpose mentioned in the preceding article, branch lines should be surveyed to connect those cities with the main line.

Seventh. That for the purpose of reducing the cost of the enterprise the existing railways should be utilized as far as is practicable and compatible with the route and conditions of the continental railroad.

Eighth. That in case the results of the survey demonstrate the practicability and advisability of the railroad, proposals for the construction either of the whole line or of sections thereof should be solicited.

Ninth. That the construction, management, and operation of the line should be at the expense of the concessionaires, or of the persons to whom they sublet the work or transfer their rights, with all due formalities, the consent of the respective governments being first obtained.

Tenth. That all materials necessary for the construction and operation of the railroad should be exempt from import duties, subject to such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the abuse of this privilege.

Eleventh. That all personal and real property of the railroad employed in its construction and operation should be exempt from all taxation, either national, provincial (State) or municipal.

Twelfth. That the execution of a work of such magnitude deserves to be further encouraged by subsidies, grants of land, or guaranties of a minimum of interest.

Thirteenth. That the salaries of the commission, as well as the expense incident to the preliminary and final surveys, should be assumed by all the nations accepting, in proportion to population according to the latest official census, or, in the absence of a census, by agreement between their several governments.

Fourteenth. That the railroad should be declared forever neutral for the purpose of securing freedom of traffic.

Fifteenth. That the approval of the surveys, the terms of the proposals, the protection of the concessionaires, the inspection of the work, the legislation affecting it, the neutrality of the road and the free passage of merchandise in transit should be (in the event contemplated by article eighth) the subject of special agreement between all the nations interested.

Sixteenth. That as soon as the Government of the United States shall receive notice of the acceptance of these recommendations by the other governments, it shall invite them to appoint the commission of engineers referred to in the second article, in order that it may meet in the city of Washington, at the earliest possible date.

RECOMMENDED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In transmitting this report to the President, the Secretary of State, under date of May 12, 1890, made the following observations:

Under the generous and progressive policy of President Diaz the railways of Mexico have been extended southward as well as northward and toward the two oceans. The development of the Argentine system has been equally rapid. Lines of track now reach from Buenos Ayres to the northern cities of that Republic, and nearly to the Bolivian boundary. Chili has a profitable system of railroads from the mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and the completion of the tunnel that is now being pierced through the Cordilleras will bring Valparaiso within two days' travel of Buenos Ayres. In the other Republics similar enterprise has been shown. Each has its local lines of railway, and to connect them all and furnish the people of the Southern Continent the means of convenient and comfortable intercourse with their neighbors north of the Isthmus is an undertaking worthy the encouragement and co-operation of this Government. In no other way could the Government and the people of the United States contribute so much to the development and prosperity of our sister Republic and at the same time to the expansion of our commerce. . . .

It is proposed that a survey to ascertain the best and most economical routes be made under the direction of an international commission, and that the expense be shared by the several nations of the hemisphere in proportion to their respective populations. The share of the United States is estimated to be $65,000, and I would respectfully suggest the propriety of securing from Congress an appropriation for that purpose. Three commissioners will be required to represent the United States upon the international board, and authority should be asked for the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to serve as engineers in conducting the survey.

In accordance with the above, the Secretary of State issued invitations to the other Republics of America to appoint members of a Board of Commissioners to superintend the survey of the Inter-Continental trunk line of railway. Notices of appointments by several of these States have been received. On the part of the United States, the President has appointed Alfred J. Cassatt, of Pennsylvania, George M. Pullman, of Illinois, and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, Commissioners.

An unofficial estimate of the distance which would be covered by a trunk line between the cities of New-York and Buenos Ayres is 9,000 miles. At an average speed of 40 miles an hour a through express train could traverse this distance inside of ten days.

Railroad Accidents in the United States.

Years.	Number Accidents.	Number Killed.	Number Injured.	Per 100 Accidents.	
				Killed.	Injured.
1880	1,078	315	1,172	29.2	108.7
1881	1,478	414	1,597	28.4	109.0
1882	1,365	380	1,588	27.5	116.8
1883	1,619	474	1,954	29.2	120.7
1884	1,191	389	1,760	32.6	147.7
1885	1,217	307	1,538	25.2	144.6
1886	1,211	401	1,423	33.0	103.0
1887	1,491	656	1,946	43.9	130.5
1888	1,935	667	2 207	34.4	114.0
1889	1,772	492	2,264	27.7	127.1

The above covers only casualties caused by accidents to, not accidents caused by walking on or crossing tracks or falling from trains in motion. These statistics, as well as those in the table which follows, were compiled from press reports by the New-York *Railroad Gazette*.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS.

STATISTICS OF FIVE YEARS.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Collisions:											
Rear	316	338	362	404	379	Negligence in operating	64	76	74	117	92
Butting	120	127	3 9	311	360	Unforeseen obstructions	135	167	129	172	131
Crossing & Miscellaneous	28	36	29	89	110	Unexplained	136	102	243	385	206
Total collisions	464	501	700	804	749	Total derailments	641	641	705	1,032	759
Derailments:						Accidents without collision or derailment*	72	69	86	86	61
Defects of road	223	174	172	179	120						
Defects of equipment	123	122	100	118	120	Grand total	1,217	1,211	1,491	1,935	1,569

* Such as boiler explosions and broken wheels.

Railroad Speed.

The fastest time made by an American train is claimed to be 69 miles in 53 minutes, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, January 23, 1890, the train being the special which brought Nellie Bly from La Junta to Chicago, on her way to New-York, while on her journey around the world for The World. This speed was an average of 78.1 miles per hour.

The Jarrett and Palmer special theatrical train, Jersey City to San Francisco, June, 1886, made the fastest time between the two oceans—3 days, 7 hours, 39 minutes, and 16 seconds.

The following are some noted fast long-distance runs, tabulated by the *Railroad Gazette*:

Date.	Railroad.	Whence—Whither.	Gross.			Stops.		In Motion	
			Distance.	Time.	Speed.	Number.	Distance between average miles.	Time.	Speed.
Aug., 1888.	London&Northwest*	London—Edinburgh	400	7 52	50.9	3	100	7.13	55.4
July, 1885.	West Shore†	E. Buffalo—Weehawken	422.6	9.23	45.6	?	35.2	8.17	51.0
May, 1886.	New-York Central	New-York—Buffalo	440	9.30	48.3	?	13.2	9.10	50.5
June, 1884.	Baltimore & Ohio	Chicago—Bellaire	493	11.21	41.0	35	13.2	10.5	43.5
May, 1876.	Pennsylvania	Jersey City—Pittsburgh	439.5	10.5	43.5	None		10.5	43.5

The weight of engine, tender and cars in these trains was from about 250,000 pounds to about 400,000 pounds. All the trains were very light.

The fastest regular trains in the United States are believed to be those between Washington and Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 40 miles in 45 minutes, a speed of 53.33 miles an hour. The run from Washington to New-York, 225.3 miles, is made in 5 hours. Deducting 12 minutes for the Jersey City ferry and 10 minutes for the Canton ferry, the rate of speed is 48.6 miles per hour. The "Congressional Limited," on the Pennsylvania Railroad, also makes the run in 5 hours, but the distance is 224.5 miles.

The shortest time between New-York and Washington and the reverse was made March 10, 1890, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, by the Madison Square Theatre Company, which rode from New-York to Washington in the morning, played "Aunt Jack" in the latter city in the afternoon, and returned to New-York to open at the Madison Square Theatre at the regular hour in the evening. The time of the run was 4 hours and 18 minutes, being the same each way. The train consisted of a locomotive and 3 cars, and carried 62 persons.

* The rival trains running between London and Edinburgh subsequently made even a more brilliant record than the one recorded above as of August, 1888. The Great Northern (Caledonian) route, 392 miles, was run in 7 hours and 32 minutes, giving a speed of 52 miles per hour, including stops, while the London and Northwestern train, though beaten by six minutes in time, achieved a slightly higher speed, 52.4 miles per hour, including stops.

† This train made 36.3 miles, from Alabama Station to Genesee Junction, in 30 minutes. Several miles were made in 43 seconds, and a large part of the run was made at a speed averaging 45 to 48 seconds per mile.

Electrical Statistics.

It is estimated that about $600,000,000, at the beginning of 1891, is invested in electrical industry in the United States, distributed as follows: Telegraph companies, $120,000,000; telephone companies, $80,000,000; electric lighting and power companies, $300,000,000; electrical supply companies, $100,000,000.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	Miles of Track.	Number of Cars.
California	9	11
Colorado	3½	3
Connecticut	15½	23
Delaware	3½	8
District of Columbia	10	16
Georgia	17½	20
Illinois	26¾	46
Indiana	9	17
Iowa	32½	62
Kansas	34	60
Kentucky	10	12
Louisiana	1¼	1
Maine	4	5
Maryland	4	9
Massachusetts	76¾	118
Michigan	23¾	34
Minnesota	5	8
Missouri	20½	52
Nebraska	26¾	80
New-Jersey	13	32
New-York	81¼	140
North-Carolina	5	11
Ohio	93½	161
Oregon	4½	9
Pennsylvania	31¼	184
Rhode-Island	4¾	18
Tennessee	13¼	19
Texas	5	6
Virginia	15	46
Washington	5	9
West-Virginia	13¼	29
Wisconsin	8	17
	636¼	1,266

In addition to the 113 roads in operation, there are 45 electric roads in course of construction, aggregating 512½ miles (of which 230 miles are in Boston), for which 647 motor cars are under contract (300 being for Boston).

The statistics of Electric Railways and Electric Light Plants are supplied by *Electrical Industries*, published at Chicago.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

The following are the latest statistics made public by the American Bell Telephone Company, which practically monopolizes the telephone business in the United States.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Exchanges	739	742	757
Branch offices	452	452	471
Miles of wire on poles	127 839	142,631	154,009
Miles of wire on buildings	10,225	10,266	11,483
Miles of wire underground	8,009	17,038	27,117
Miles of wire submarine	36:	536	603
Total miles of wire	146,438	170,471	193 213
Total circuits	132,004	143,687	156 780
Total employés	6 18:	6,310	6,758
Total subscribers	158,715	171 454	18:.003

The number of instruments in the hands of licensees under rental at the beginning of 1890 was 444 861. The number of exchange connections daily in the United States is 1,230,147, or a total per year of over 400 000,000. The average number of daily calls per subscriber is 6.12. The company received in rental of telephones in 1889, $2,657,361. It paid its stockholders in dividends in 1889, $1,838,913.

The Bell Company and its subsidiary companies represent about $80,000,000 of capital; the Long-Distance Telephone Company about $5,000,000.

ISOLATED ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	Number of Lights. Incandescent.	Arc.
Alabama	3,470	15
Arizona	196	6
Arkansas	1,500	16
California	17,880	727
Colorado	5,161	70
Connecticut	20,360	138
Delaware	3,030	40
District of Columbia	3,325	25
Florida	2 383	108
Georgia	9,003	102
Idaho	205	2
Illinois	68,627	6,498
Indiana	11 319	344
Iowa	6,740	85
Kansas	7,428	27
Kentucky	5 600	148
Louisiana	6,700	89
Maine	13,125	433
Maryland	9,269	38
Massachusetts	92,173	2,588
Michigan	16,013	589
Minnesota	24,286	269
Mississippi	940	28
Missouri	29 989	590
Montana	185	47
Nebraska	3,800	94
New-Hampshire	7,100	4,410
New-Jersey	31,638	559
New-Mexico	1,050	....
New-York	172,800	2,500
North-Carolina	4 600	10
North Dakota	641	10
Ohio	46 900	1,219
Oregon	3,700	62
Pennsylvania	124,950	1,940
Rhode-Island	15,200	500
South-Carolina	20,075	58
South-Dakota	740	12
Tennessee	8,500	210
Texas	7,250	195
Utah	700	50
Vermont	2,900	80
Virginia	8,100	248
Washington	4 3.0	378
West-Virginia	550	79
Wisconsin	17,800	387
Wyoming	680	25
Total	842,334	26,147

At the annual meeting at Niagara Falls of the American Electric Light Association, the statement was made that in the United States there are in use (general and isolated) 237,017 arc lamps and 2,704,768 incandescent lamps.

ELECTRICAL FACTS.

The following electrical facts are developed from the series of articles on electricity in *Scribner's Magazine*: The longest distance over which conversation by telephone is daily maintained is 750 miles, from Portland, Me., to Buffalo, N. Y. The fastest time made by an electric railway is a mile a minute by a small experimental car and twenty miles an hour on street railway system. The maximum power generated by an electric motor is seventy-five horse-power. Telegraphing from a moving train is accomplished through a circuit from the car roof, inducing a current in the wire on poles along the track. The greatest candle-power of arc light used in a light-house is two million, in the light-house at Hounsholm, Denmark. The fastest time made by an operator sending messages by the Morse system is about forty-two words a minute. There are now 942 submarine cables exclusive of the seven Atlantic cables, with an aggregate of 112,740 nautical miles.

Telegraphs in the United States.

Lines.	Miles of Wire.	Miles of Poles and Cable.	No. of Offices.	No. of Employes.
Western Union	678,997	283,917	19,382	30,000
Postal	29,500	6,200	1,598	5,300
United States Government	3,300	3,000	55	90
Deseret	1,092	963	56	57
Smaller Lines	95,000	60,000	4,500	7,000
Total	807,584	254,110	25,591	42,447

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Statement Exhibiting the Mileage of Lines Operated, Number of Offices, Number of Messages Sent, Receipts, Expenses and Profits, for each Year since 1868.

Year.	Miles of Poles and Cables.	Miles of Wire.	Offices.	Messages.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1868	50,183	97,594	3,219	6,404,595	$7,004,560	$4,362,849	$2,641,711
1869	52,099	104,584	3,607	7,934,933	7,316,918	4,568,117	2,748,801
1870	54,109	112,191	3,972	9,157,646	7,138,738	4,910,772	2,227,966
1871	56,032	121,151	4,606	10,646,077	7,637,449	5,104,787	2,532,662
1872	62,033	137,190	5,237	12,444,499	8,457,096	5,666,863	2,790,233
1873	65,757	154,472	5,740	14,406,832	9,333,019	6,575,956	2,757,063
1874	71,585	176,735	6,188	16,329,256	9,262,654	6,752,734	2,509,920
1875	72,833	179,496	6,665	17,153,710	9,564,575	6,335,415	3,229,158
1876	73,532	183,832	7,072	18,729,567	10,034,984	6,935,474	3,309,510
1877	76,955	194,523	7,500	21,158,941	9,812,353	6,672,225	3,140,128
1878	81,002	206,202	8,014	23,918,894	9,861,355	6,309,813	3,551,543
1879	82,987	211,566	8,534	25,070,106	10,960,640	6,160,200	4,800,440
1880	86,645	233,534	9,077	29,215,509	12,782,895	6,948,957	5,833,938
1881	110,340	327,171	10,737	32,500,000	14,393,544	8,485,264	5,908,280
1882	131,600	374,368	12,068	38,842,247	17,114,166	9,996,096	7,118,070
1883	144,294	432,726	12,917	41,181,177	19,454,903	11,794,553	7,660,350
1884	145,037	450,571	13,761	42,276,226	19,632,910	13,022,604	6,610,306
1885	147,500	462,283	14,184	42,096,683	17,706,834	12,005,910	5,700,924
1886	151,832	480,607	15,142	43,289,807	16,298,639	12,378,783	3,919,855
1887	156,814	524,641	15,658	47,394,530	17,191,910	13,154,629	4,037,281
1888	171,375	616,248	17,241	51,463,955	19,711,164	14,630,592	5,080,572
1889	178,754	617,697	18,470	54,108,326	20,783,191	14,565,153	6,218,041
1890	183,917	678,997	19,382	55,878,762	22,387,029	15,074,304	7,312,725

The average toll per message in 1868 was 104.7; in 1889 was 31.2; in 1890 was 32.4. The average cost per message to the company in 1868 was 63.4; in 1889 was 22.4; in 1890 was 22.7.

Telegraph Statistics of the World.

Countries.	Year.	Miles of Lines.	Miles of Wires.	Number of Messages.
Algeria	1888	7,000	16,000	.....
Argentine Republic	1889	14,700	28,550	3,511,420
Austria-Hungary	1888	38,159	111,532	13,240,642
Belgium	1889	4,013	19,630	7,266,994
Bolivia	1889	180	.....	16,127
Brazil	1889	6,300	11,160	567,935
Bulgaria	1888	2,750	.....	620,692
Canada	1889	29,460	61,219	4,064,381
Cape of Good Hope	1889	4,339	.....	1,063,649
Chili	1889	10,630	.....	572,333
Columbia	1888	2,800	.....	.....
Costa Rica	1889	600	.....	112,639
Costa	1889	2,810	.....	.....
Denmark	1889	3,673	10,230	.....
Dutch East Indies	1887	6,550	.....	396,366
Ecuador	1889	1,200	.....	.....
Egypt	1889	3,172	5,423	666,869
France	1889	51,560	241,800	22,341,000
Germany	1888	57,703	186,733	17,782,323
Gt. Britain & Ireland	1889	30,720	183,572	57,766,347
Greece	1889	4,362	5,062	936,638
Guatamala	1888	1,923	.....	457,009
Hawaii	1888	250	.....	.....
Honduras	1889	1,850	.....	.....
India, British	1888	31,894	93,517	2,807,617
Italy	1889	19,460	73,100	8,772,671
Japan	1888	6,161	.....	2,564,514
Luxemburg	1889	1,624	.....	.....
Mexico	1889	27,861	.....	.....
Montenegro	1889	280	.....	.....
Netherlands	1889	3,100	10,850	4,059,674
New South Wales	1889	12,000	22,219	3,410,417
New Zealand	1889	4,902	11,617	1,768,860
Nicaragua	1888	1,700	.....	.....
Norway	1889	5,698	10,282	1,314,583
Orange Free State	1889	1,120	.....	.....
Paraguay	1889	100	.....	.....
Persia	1889	3,824	6,124	.....
Peru	1878	1,362	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	1889	720	.....	.....
Porto Rico	1889	470	.....	.....
Portugal	1885	3,210	7,468	1,730,107
Queensland	1889	9,197	16,638	1,284,428
Roumania	1889	2,271	8,054	1,317,289
Russia	1888	88,280	172,360	10,477,049
Salvador	1888	1,440	.....	.....
Servia	1889	1,810	3,060	471,126
Siam	1889	1,000	.....	.....
South-Australia	1889	5,509	11,448	.....
Spain	1887	11,612	28,870	3,549,865
Sweden	1889	5,120	13,346	1,480,481
Switzerland	1888	4,340	11,540	3,300,400
Tasmania	1889	1,864	2,595	271,769
Transvaal	1889	1,250	.....	.....
Tunis	1889	2,000	.....	.....
Turkey	1889	15,000	.....	.....
United States	1890	254,110	807,589	80,000,000
Uruguay	1890	2,234	.....	134,166
Venezuela	1888	3,000	.....	198,641
Victoria	1889	4,194	10,360	2,741,938
Western Australia	1889	2,385	2,619	180,735
Total			842,812	.....

The number of telegraphic messages annually transmitted may be estimated at 300,000,000.

States and Territories.	Age of Consent. Male.	Age of Consent. Female.	Prohibited Degrees.	Void Marriages.	Voidable Marriages.	Licenses. If Required (d)	Age to Entitle to (e). Male.	Age to Entitle to (e). Female.
Alabama	17	14	Ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, step-relatives.	Prohibited degrees, white with negro blood, under age of consent.		Yes	21 (f)	18
Arizona	18	16	Ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, first cousins.	Prohibited degrees, white with negro or Mongolian, under age of consent.		Yes	18 (g)	16 (g)
Arkansas	17	14	Same as Arizona.	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, under age of consent, white with negro blood.	Insane, incapacity, consent obtained by fraud or force (h).	Yes	21	18
California	18	15	Ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces.	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, white with negro blood.	Under age of consent if no cohabitation since attaining such age, insane or idiot, incapacity, force or fraud if no voluntary cohabitation, bigamy.	Yes	21	18
Colorado	14 (a)	12	Same as California	Same as California		Yes	21	18
Connecticut	14 (a)	12	Same as Alabama	Prohibited degrees		Yes	21	21
Dakota (i)	18	15	Same as Arizona	Prohibited degrees and bigamous.	Same as California.		18	15
Delaware	14 (a)	12	Same as Alabama, and great-nephews and nieces.	Same as California	Insane or idiot	Yes	21	18
Dist. of Col'm.	14 (a)	12	Same as Maryland	Same as Maryland		Yes	..	..
Florida	14 (a)	12	"Within the Levitical degrees."	Bigamous, and white with negro blood.		Yes	21	21
Georgia	17	14	"Within the Levitical degrees" and step-relatives.	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, insane when married, physically incompetent, white with negro blood, force or fraud.		Yes	21	18
Idaho	18	16	Same as California	Same as California	Same as Calif'a.		18	16
Illinois	17	14	Same as Arizona	Prohibited degrees, and insane when married.		Yes	21	18
Indiana	18	16	Same as Arizona	Same as California, and also insane when married.	Under age of consent and either insane or idiot.	Yes	21	18
Iowa	16	14	Same as Alabama	Same as Dakota	Same as Indiana.	Yes	21	18
Kansas	15	12	Same as Arizona	Prohibited degrees	Same as Indiana.	Yes	..	..
Kentucky	14	12	Same as Delaware	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, under age of consent, insane when married, physically incompetent, white with negro blood.	Underage of consent if no cohabitation since attaining age, consent obtained by fraud or force.	Yes	21	21
Louisiana	14	12	Same as California	Bigamous	Consent obtained by fraud or force if no cohabitation before suit, mistake person.	Yes	21	21
Maine	14 (a)	12	Same as Alabama	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, insane when married, imprisonment for life.		Yes	21	18
Maryland	14 (a)	12 (c)	Same as Alabama	Same as California		Yes	21 (g)	16 (g)
Massachusetts	14 (a)	12	Same as Alabama	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, under age of consent without cohabitation, insane when married.		Yes	21	18
Michigan	18	16	Same as Alabama	Same as Mass.; also imprisonment for life, force or fraud.	Same as California.	Yes	..	..
Minnesota	18	15	Same as California	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, under age of consent.	Underage of consent if no cohabitation since attaining such age, insane, force or fraud.	Yes	21	18
Mississippi	14 (a)	12	Same as Alabama	Same as California		Yes	21	18
Missouri	15	12	Same as California	Same as California		Yes	21	18
Montana (i)	21	18	Same as Arizona	Same as Dakota		Yes	21	18

MARRIAGE LAWS—(*Continued*).

States and Territories.	Age of Consent.		Prohibited Degrees.	Void Marriages.	Voidable Marriages.	Licenses.		
						If Required (*d*)	Age to Entitle to (*e*).	
	Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.
Nebraska	18	16	Same as California.	Same as Indiana.	Same as Minn.	Yes	21	18
Nevada	18 (*b*)	16 (*b*)	Same as Arizona.	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, white with negro blood, Indian or Mongolian.	Same as Minnesota.	Yes	21	18
New-Hampshire	14	12	Same as Alabama, and also first cousins.	Same as Dakota.		Yes	..	..
New-Jersey	14 (*a*)	12	Same as Alabama.	Bigamous and physically incompetent.			21	18
New-Mexico	18	15	Same as California.	Prohibited degrees and under age.	Under age of consent.		21	18
New-York	18	16	Ancestors, descendants, brothers and sisters.	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, and imprisonment for life.	Same as California, and under age of consent, but only when contracted without consent of parent, force or fraud.		..	..
North-Carolina	16	14	Same as California.	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, under age of consent, insane when married, physically incompetent, white with negro or Indian and negro with Indian		Yes	21	21
Ohio	18	16	Same as Arizona.	Same as Dakota.		Yes	21	18
Oregon	18	15	Same as California.	Bigamous, prohibited degrees, white with negro, Indian or Mongolian.	Same as Minnesota.	Yes	21	18
Pennsylvania	14 (*a*)	12	Same as Alabama.	Same as Dakota.		Yes	21	21
Rhode-Island	14 (*a*)	12	Same as Alabama.	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, and insane when married.		Yes	21	18
South-Carolina	14 (*a*)	12 (*c*)	Same as Alabama.	Bigamous, insane when married, white with negro or Indian blood.	Consent obtained by fraud or force, if marriage not consummated.		..	..
Tennessee	14 (*a*)	12	Same as Alabama.	Bigamous, white with negro blood.		Yes	..	..
Texas	16	14	Same as Alabama.	Under age of consent, physically incompetent, white with negro	Physical incapacity.	Yes	21	18
Utah	14	12	Same as California.	Bigamous, mixed blood (African or Chinese).	Age of consent if no cohabitation since that age, force or fraud.	Yes	21	18
Vermont	14 (*a*)	12	Same as Alabama.	Same as Dakota.	Same as Calif'rnia, and force or fra'd	Yes	21	18
Virginia	14	12	Same as Alabama.	Bigamous, under age of consent without cohabitation, insane when married, physically incompetent, white with negro.	Prohibited degrees, insane or idiot, physical incapacity.	Yes	21	21
Wash'ton (*f*)	21	18	Same as Arizona.		Same as Minn.	Yes	21	18
West-Virginia	14	12	Same as Alabama.		Prohibited degrees, under age, insane, incapacity, white with negro, former spouse living.	Yes	21	21
Wisconsin	18	15	Same as California.	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, insane when married, imprisonment for life.	Same as Minnesota.		21	18
Wyoming	18	16	Same as Arizona.	Prohibited degrees, bigamous, insane when married.	Same as Indiana, and under age of consent, force, and fraud if parties have not cohabited since.	Yes	21	18

(*a*) As at common law; no statutory mention. (*b*) Consent of parents required if under age. (*c*) Consent of parents required by females under sixteen. (*d*) A marriage without a license is nevertheless valid; the person solemnizing it is punished. (*e*) Without parental consent. (*f*) Parties under 21 years must give $200 bonds that no lawful impediment exists. (*g*) Unless parents consent to less, but not under age of consent. (*h*) Forced marriage is punishable by death to the male participant. (*i*) Under territorial laws.

MARRIAGE LAWS—*Continued.*

NOTE TO TABLES ON THE TWO PRECEDING PAGES.

Marriage is a civil contract between a man over 14 and a woman over 12 joined on the one side, and the State on the other. To make it valid, it must have the consent both of the State and of the persons. It has, necessarily, the consent of the State, for that is given in advance to everybody not idiots or of near kin, of the ages mentioned—14 and 12. The consent of the parties is taken for granted, unless proof to the contrary is shown. *It never needs the consent of the parent.* But the contract—valid while it lasts—if challenged, may be terminated by the State formally withdrawing its consent, if the consent of either of the parties to enter into such a contract with it, having been temporarily entrusted to the parent, cannot be given or obtained by them. It is their own consent that is lacking, not the parent's. No rule or regulation of State law concerning marriage applies to a civil contract, which any two citizens may freely enter into with the State at any time and under any circumstances. All rules and regulations affect the personal conduct of the parties during ceremonies outside of the contract. No possible violation of any State law, rule, or regulation concerning marriage can, of itself, make void a contract once entered into between a State and two citizens, and no punishment inflicted for such violation of the law can affect the validity of the marriage. These are questions between the State and single individuals. The State cannot punish one person for a crime committed by another.

Marriage is a double, not a single contract: 1. A private contract between the two persons; 2. A public contract between the State and the two persons joined. With the private contract between the two persons the State cannot interfere. They may make any changes or modifications they like at any time; this is none of its business. But no private contract they may enter into, and no modification of the private contract they entered into, can affect their joint public contract with the State; and no public contract (which is the marriage) once made between two persons and the State can be changed, altered, or amended by them without the consent of the State through its courts; nor can it be changed, altered, or amended by the State without the consent of at least one of the parties to the marriage. No marriage is illegal until so declared by a court; and no person can be legally freed from a marriage contract except by a court or by death or conviction for felony. Ceremonies and sacraments are parts of the private contract between the persons, and all rules and regulations concerning licenses, banns, age, and the like are a part of them; but they form no part of the public contract between the parties and the State, which is the only marriage the law recognizes, although the public contract must be made a part of the ceremony. No sacrament or ceremony alone can marry a man and woman. It is their contract with the State which alone marries them. In other words, the mutual consent of the parties, if legally marriageable, to be married, constitutes marriage in the eyes of the law, though the statutory requirements as to licenses, banns, ceremonies, and age are not complied with by them. The neglect to comply may be punishable, but it does not, usually, invalidate the marriage.

Divorce Laws.

Previous Residence Required. Dakota, ninety days; Arizona, California, Indiana, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Mexico, Texas, and Wyoming, six months; Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode-Island, Utah (both parties as husband and wife), West-Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin, one year; District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, North-Carolina, Tennessee, and Vermont, two years; Connecticut and Massachusetts (if, when married, both parties were residents; otherwise, five years), three years.

Causes for Divorce. The violation of the marriage vow is cause for absolute divorce in all the States and Territories, excepting South-Carolina, which has no divorce laws.

Physical inability is a cause in all the States, *except* Arizona, California, Connecticut, Dakota, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, New-Mexico, New-York, South-Carolina, Texas, and Vermont. In most of these States it renders marriage voidable.

Wilful desertion, six months, in Arizona.

Wilful desertion, one year, in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wisconsin, Washington, and Wyoming.

Wilful desertion, two years, in Alabama, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

Wilful desertion, three years, in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Vermont, and West-Virginia.

Wilful desertion, five years, in Kentucky, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Rhode-Island, though the court *may* in the latter State decree a divorce for a shorter period.

Habitual drunkenness in all the States and Territories, *except* Maryland, New-Jersey, New-Mexico, New-York, North-Carolina, Pennsylvania, South-Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West-Virginia; opium habit in Massachusetts.

"Imprisonment for felony," or "conviction of felony" in all the States and Territories (with limitations), *except* Florida, Maine, Maryland, New-Jersey, New-Mexico, New-York, Utah, and South-Carolina.

"Cruel and abusive treatment," "intolerable cruelty," "extreme cruelty," "repeated cruelty," or "inhuman treatment," in all the States and Territories, *except* Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Virginia, and West-Virginia.

Failure by the husband to provide: six months in Arizona; one year in California, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, and Wyoming; two years in Indiana; no time specified in Massachusetts, Michigan, Maine, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Rhode-Island, New-Hampshire, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin; wilful neglect for three years in Delaware.

Fraud and fraudulent contract in Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

Absence without being heard from: three years in New-Hampshire; seven years in Connecticut and Vermont. When reasonably presumed dead by the court, in Rhode-Island.

"Ungovernable temper," in Kentucky; "habitual indulgence in violent and ungovernable temper," in Florida; "cruel treatment, outrages or excesses as to render their living together insupportable," in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas; "indignities as render life burdensome," in Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, and Wyoming. Attempt to murder the other party, in Illinois and Tennessee.

Other causes in different States are as follows: "Husband notoriously immoral before marriage, unknown to wife," in West-Virginia; "immorality of wife before marriage," in Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, North-Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West-Virginia, Wyoming, and Mississippi; "fugitive from justice," in Virginia; "gross misbehavior or wickedness," in Rhode-Island; "any gross neglect of duty," in Kansas and Ohio; "attempt on life," in Illinois; "refusal of wife to remove into the State," in Tennessee; "mental incapacity at time of marriage," in Georgia; "three years with any religious society that believes the marriage relation unlawful," in Massachusetts; "joining any religious sect that believes marriage unlawful, and refusing to cohabit six months," in New-Hampshire; twelve months, in California, Dakota,

DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

and North-Carolina; "insane since marriage," in Arkansas; "insanity for five years," in Wisconsin, and for ten years in Washington; "vagrancy of the husband," in Missouri and Wyoming.

In Georgia an absolute divorce is granted only after the concurrent verdict of two juries, at different terms of the court. In New-York absolute divorce is granted for but one cause, adultery. In South-Carolina there are no divorce laws.

The granting of divorce for any cause is left to the discretion of the court in Washington. The discretion of the court is also practically allowed by law in Wisconsin.

All of the causes above enumerated are for absolute or full divorce, and collusion and connivance are especially barred, and also condonation of violation of the marriage vow.

Remarriage. There are no restrictions upon remarriage by divorced persons in Arizona, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine and Illinois. Either party may remarry, but defendant (or either party, in Kansas and Minnesota) must wait two years in Massachusetts; three years in Vermont; six months in Kansas; five years in Missouri; the time allowed for appeal in Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington. The decree of the court may restrain the guilty party from remarrying in Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, and Virginia. Parties cannot remarry, except by permission of the court, in Maine. In Dakota and New-York the plaintiff may remarry, but the defendant, divorced for violation of the marriage vow, cannot do so during the plaintiff's lifetime, unless the decree be modified or proof that five years have elapsed and that complainant has married again and defendant's conduct has been uniformly good. Any violation of this is punished as bigamy, even though the other party has been married. In Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, no wife or husband divorced for violation of the marriage vow can marry the *particeps criminis* during the life of the former husband or wife, nor in Louisiana at any time; such marriage in Louisiana renders the person divorced guilty of bigamy.

The courts of every State, and particularly of New-York, are very jealous of their jurisdiction, and generally refuse to recognize as valid a divorce against one of the citizens of the State by the court of another State, unless both parties to the suit were subject at the time to the jurisdiction of the court granting the divorce.

Kansas courts grant divorces for the reason that the applicant's husband or wife has obtained a divorce in another State and the applicant has been forbidden to remarry. If a wife in New-York obtains a divorce from her husband, and he is forbidden to remarry, he may go to Kansas and obtain a divorce on that ground. If his wife contests the case, or can be served with the papers in Kansas, so that she is brought under the jurisdiction of the Kansas court, the courts of New-York must recognize the divorce as valid, and cannot punish the husband for remarrying in New-York.

New-York permits polygamy and polyandry in certain cases. Desertion for five years, without knowledge that the deserter is living, permits the one deserted to marry again; and the second marriage is valid, though the deserter returns. The second marriage may be declared void, but only from the date of the decree, by a court of competent jurisdiction, upon proper petition; but if no such petition is made, and all parties are satisfied, one husband may live in lawful wedlock with two or more wives, or one wife with two or more husbands. The children will inherit, and both wives will be entitled to dower.

According to the Divorce Statistics for twenty years ending 1886, collected by Labor Commissioner Wright, the number of divorces in the United States in that period was 328,716, of which 129,382 were of couples with children and 57,524 of couples without. The causes were: desertion, 126,676; adultery, 67,686; cruelty, 51,595; drunkenness, 13,866; neglect to provide, 7,955.

Barrenness, Illegitimacy, and Childbirth.

BARRENNESS. One woman in 20, one man in 30 are barren—that is, 4 per cent of population. It is found that one marriage in 20 is barren, say 5 per cent. Among the nobility of England, 21 per cent have no children, owing to intermarriage of cousins, no less than 4½ per cent of the present nobility being married to cousins.—*Mulhall.*

CHILDBIRTH, DEATHS IN. The average for 20 years in England and Wales has been 32 per 10,000 births—that is, 1⅛ per cent of all mothers die sooner or later in childbirth.—*Mulhall.*

ILLEGITIMACY. Percentage of illegitimate births to total births: Greece, 1.6; Ireland, 2.3; Russia, 3.1; Netherlands, 3.5; England, 4.5; Switzerland, 4.6; Canada, 5.0; Spain and Portugal, 5.5; Italy, 6.8; Belgium, 7.0; United States, 7.0; France, 7.2; Germany, 8.4; Norway, 8.5; Scotland, 8.9; Sweden, 10.2; Denmark, 11.2; Austria, 12.9.—*Mulhall.*

FECUNDITY. In "Statistique Humaine de la France," M. J. Bertillon presents the following table showing that the French are the least prolific and the Germans the most prolific people of Europe. Number of children born alive annually per 1,000 women of 15 to 50 years: France, 102; Ireland, 114; Belgium, 127; England, 136; Netherlands, 137; Spain, 141; Prussia, 150; Bavaria, 156.

Suicides.

In European cities the number of suicides per 100,000 inhabitants is as follows: Paris, 42; Lyons, 29; St. Petersburg, 7; Moscow, 11; Berlin, 36; Vienna, 28; London, 23; Rome, 8; Milan, 6; Madrid, 3; Genoa, 31; Brussels, 15; Amsterdam, 14; Lisbon, 2; Christiania, 25; Stockholm, 27; Constantinople, 12; Geneva, 11; Dresden, 51. Madrid and Lisbon show the lowest, Dresden the highest figure.

The causes of suicide in European countries are reported as follows: Of 100 suicides: madness, delirium, 18 per cent; alcoholism, 11; vice, crime, 10; different diseases, 2; moral sufferings, 6; family matters, 4; poverty, want, 4; loss of intellect, 14, consequence of crimes, 3; unknown reasons, 19.

The number of suicides in the United States, five years, 1882-1887, was 8,226. Insanity was the principal cause, shooting the favorite method. 5,386 acts of suicide were committed in the day and 2,419 in the night. Summer was the favorite season, June the favorite month, and the 11th the favorite day of the month.

The month in which the largest number of suicides occurs is July.

Medical Organizations.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

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Treasurer—Dr. Richard J. Dunglison, Pennsylvania.

The office of the Permanent Secretary is No. 1,400 Pine Street, corner of Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The next annual meeting will be held at Washington, D. C., May 5, 1891.

The number of physicians of this school in the United States is estimated at 75,000; number of colleges, 100; number of professors and instructors, 1,800; students in attendance, 10,000. About 3,000 received the degree of M.D. the past year. Of those attending the colleges, about 600 had degrees in science or letters. These colleges had libraries equalling 45,000 volumes. The buildings, lands and scientific apparatus amounted to three millions of dollars in value.

Forty States have State medical societies. The American Medical Association, the parent body, so to speak, has a membership of over 5,000. In addition, there are a number of special organizations, such as the American Academy of Medicine, composed only of medical graduates who have received a degree in letters prior to graduation; membership, about 500; American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriates, American Climatological Association, American Dermatological Association, American Gynæcological Association, American Laryngological Association, American Neurological Association, American Ophthalmological Association, American Otological Association, American Association of Pædiatrics, and American Public Health Association.

In many of the States the county medical societies alone are represented in the State body, but in others, particularly those of the West, the counties are poorly organized, and the State body is made up independently. The aggregate membership of these State societies at present is not far from 40,000. The aggregate number of county and district medical societies is 656. All these are in association with and entitled to send delegates to the American Medical Association. The number of hospitals, whether attached to colleges or otherwise, is about 720.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

OFFICERS.

President—Dr. A. I. Sawyer, Monroe, Mich.

Vice-President—Dr. Chester G. Higbee, St. Paul, Minn.

Treasurer—Dr. E. M. Kellogg, New-York City.

General Secretary—Dr. Pemberton Dudley, Philadelphia, Pa.

Provisional Secretary—Dr. T. M. Strong, Ward's Island, N. Y.

The office of the General Secretary is southwest corner of Fifteenth and Master streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following are chairmen of the scientific bureaus connected with the institute: Materia Medica, Dr. E. O. Kinne, Syracuse, N. Y.; Clinical Medicine, Dr. J. W. Dowling, New-York City; Obstetrics, Dr. T. Griswold Comstock, St. Louis, Mo.; Sanitary Science, Dr. T. Y. Kinne, Paterson, N. J.; Gynæcology, Dr. S. P. Hedges, Chicago; Pædology, Dr. Clarence Bartlett, Philadelphia; Surgery, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, Philadelphia; Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, Dr. J. T. O'Connor, New-York City; Mental and Nervous Diseases, Dr. A. P. Williamson, Middletown, N. Y.; Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, Dr. James A. Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.: Organization, Registration and Statistics, Dr. T. Franklin Smith, New-York City. The present membership of the Institute is 980, and represents nearly every State in the Union. Number of new members received last year, 128.

Statistics of Homœopathy in the United States are as follows: Number of physicians (variously estimated), 10,000 to 12,500; colleges, 13; students in attendance last year, 1,175; number graduated last year, 369; alumni of 13 colleges, 8,422; professors and lecturers, 254; value of college property, $750,000; State societies, 29; aggregate membership, 3,080; local societies, 90; aggregate membership, 4,543; hospitals, general and special, 62; total number of beds, 5,897; patients treated last year, 35,242; value of hospital property, $6,950,700; journals published, 25.

Murders, Hangings and Lynchings in 1890.

THE number of murders and homicides in the United States reported in the newspapers during the year 1890 was 4,290, classified by causes as follows: Quarrels, 2,183; jealousy, 396; liquor, 486; by highwaymen, 217; highwaymen killed, 74; insanity, 59; infanticide, 167; resisting arrest, 149; strikes, 1; self-defence, 67; outrage, 25; duels, 1; unknown, 464.

The number of legal executions reported was 102, distributed among the States as follows: Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 9; California, 1; Colorado, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 7; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 6; Montana, 1; Nevada, 2; New-Hampshire, 1; North-Carolina, 5; Ohio, 5; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 8; South-Carolina, 8; Tennessee, 5; Texas, 3; Virginia, 4; Washington, 2; West-Virginia, 2; Wyoming, 1. Of these 43 were white persons, 59 colored, and 6 Indians. All the executions were for murder except 4, of which one was for rape, one for incest and 2 for arson.

The number of lynchings reported was 126, distributed among the States as follows: Alabama, 7; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 5; California, 2; Georgia, 18; Indiana, 2; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 13; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 2; Nevada, 1; New-Mexico, 1; North-Carolina, 2; Oregon, 4; South-Carolina, 15; South-Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 24; Virginia, 7; West-Virginia, 3. Of this number one was a woman, 31 were whites, 90 blacks, 4 Indians, and one Mexican. These figures are taken from a compilation in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Vital Statistics of Cities of the United States.

Compiled from returns made to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Health Officers of the respective Municipalities.

CITIES.	Period Reported for the Year Ending	No. of Marriages Reported.	No. of Births Reported.	No. of Deaths Reported.	MORTALITY RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. Year.	Series of Years. No. of Years.	White.	Color'd	Total.
Albany, N. Y. . .	Dec. 30, 1890.	561	1,554	2,279	....	...	....	....	23.73
Allegheny, Pa.....	Dec. 28, 1889.	1,050	2,451	1,690	16.90	8	....	....	16.81
Atlanta, Ga..	Dec. 31, 1889.	...	....	1,391	19.87	10	13.81	30.69	20.22
Baltimore, Md....	Dec. 31, 1887.	4,412	9,027	8,372	19.16	....	....	....	....
Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 31, 1889.	5,774	12,787	10,258	23.31	....	....	....	....
Brooklyn, N. Y....	Dec. 1, 1890.	7,500	15,000	19,710	22.80	5	....	....	22.65
Buffalo, N. Y.. ..	Dec. 31, 1889.	1,974	7,517	4,328	16.62	....	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C..	Dec. 1, 1890.	405	1,432	1,706	27.75	...	....	....	....
Chicago, Ill.....	Dec. 31, 1889.	12,000	20,995	16,946	17.48	5	....	....	18.84
Cincinnati, O.....	Dec. 31, 1889.	3,544	8,340	5,922	20.06	10	....	....	22.05
Cleveland, O.....	Dec. 31, 1889.	1,923	7,666	4,414	17.30	10	....	....	17.80
Columbus, O.....	Dec. 31, 1889.	1,431	2,001	1,526	10.60	....	....	....	....
Davenport, Ia....	Oct. 1, 1888.	261	624	458	13.60	....	....	....	....
Dayton, O..... ...	Nov. 15, 1890.	...	1,432	1,035	17.25	15	....	....	15.05
Denver, Col.....	Dec. 1, 1888.	1,278	854	1,719	17.10	....	....	....	...
Detroit, Mich.....	Dec. 1, 1889.	4,593	...	3,522	14.70	....	....	....	....
Duluth, Minn.....	Nov. 1, 1888.	....	638	367	9.17	....	....	....	....
Hartford, Ct.....	Dec. 31, 1887.	....	1,331	994	20.70	....	....	....	.. ..
Hoboken, N. J....	Dec. 31, 1886.	....	....	856	25.20	....	....	.. ..	....
Indianapolis, Ind..	Dec. 31, 1887.	....	2,116	1,937	14.54	....	....	....	....
Jersey City, N. J.	Dec. 31, 1887.	....	....	3,872	23.30	....	....	....	....
Kansas City, Mo...	Nov. 18, 1890.	....	3,015	2,175	15.3	....	....	....	....
Leadville, Col....	Nov. 1, 1887.	80	410	382	10.91	...	....	....	....
Los Angeles, Cal..	Nov. 30, 1890.	923	1,021	846	13.00	....	....	....	....
Louisville, Ky. ...	Sept. 1, 1890.	.. ..	....	3,116	...	6	...	.. ..	12.60
Lowell, Mass	Nov. 1, 1890.	.. ..	...	1,943	25.03	46	...	....	24.31
Manchester, N. H.	Dec. 31, 1887.	473	1,391	798	19.95	....	....	.. ..	....
Memphis, Tenn...	Dec. 31, 1887.	....	....	1,020	16.36	....	....	....	....
Milwaukee, Wis..	Nov. 30, 1890.	....	....	3,718	16.90	10	...	....	18.43
Minneapolis, Minn.	Nov. 1, 1890.	1,864	3,995	2,166	13.10	11	....	....	16.10
Mobile, Ala	Dec. 31, 1889.	....	748	854	21.35	5	23.50	30.18	27.59
Nashville, Tenn....	Sept. 30, 1887.	....	758	1,163	23.70	....	....	....	....
Newark, N. J.....	Nov. 1, 1890.	1,715	4,951	4,714	23.90	5	21.30	34.00	21.57
New-Haven, Ct....	Dec. 31, 1889.	801	2,491	1,431	16.90	10	....	....	19.22
New-Orleans, La..	Nov. 1, 1890.	1,350	5,120	6,697	26.37	10	23.81	37.01	27.62
Newport, R. I....	Jan. 1, 1889.	....	599	315	*14.30	10	....	....	15.66
New-York, N. Y..	Dec. 31, 1889.	14,400	37,527	39,679	25.19	10	....	.. ..	26.55
Norfolk, Va.....	July 1, 1890.	....	706	620	21.77	11	20.25	35.80	27.50
Omaha, Neb.....	Nov. 30, 1888.	1,250	1,592	....	10.00	....	....	....	....
Paterson, N. J....	Nov. 30, 1888.	....	....	1,742	21.78	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia, Pa...	Dec. 31, 1889.	6,900	27,491	20,536	19.74	29	....	....	21.72
Pittsburgh, Pa....	Dec. 31, 1887.	2,462	6,014	4,713	22.04	....	....	....	....
Portland, Me.....	Nov. 8, 1890.	421	725	727	17.31	4	....	....	17.57
Portland, Ore.....	Oct. 1, 1887.	479	546	397	10.00	....	....	.. ..	....
Providence, R. I..	Dec. 31, 1889.	1,367	3,171	2,510	19.76	35	....	.. ..	19.66
Richmond, Va....	Oct. 31, 1890.	....	....	2,313	23.13	3	17.10	25.38	20.75
Rochester, N. Y...	Dec. 31, 1890.	1,130	1,847	2,343	16.90	15	....	....	17.80
San Antonio, Tex.	Feb. 28, 1890.	....	....	850	17.00	....	....	....	....
San Francisco, Cal.	June 30, 1890.	3,421	2,235	6,378	19 32	17	18.00	†22.00	20.00
Savannah, Ga.....	Dec. 31, 1887.	....	....	1,256	23.77	....	....	....	....
Scranton, Pa.....	Dec. 31, 1890.‡	154	1,041	1,490	16.55	5	....	....	17.32
St. Louis, Mo....	Dec. 31, 1889.	4,397	11,926	8,004	17.78	.. ..	....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn....	Nov. 30, 1889.	1,168	3,015	1,802	13.70	4	....	....	12.12
Syracuse, N. Y....	Dec. 31, 1889.	539	1,739	1,444	16.60	5	....	....	11.62
Toledo, O.....	Dec. 31, 1887.	657	1,420	1,937	13.64	....	....	....	....
Washington, D. C.	June 30, 1890.	1,316	4,070	5,564	22.25	14	18.52	33.63	23.57
Wilmington, Del.	Dec. 31, 1887.	390	1,132	1,089	19.10	....	....	....	....
Worcester, Mass.	Jan. 1, 1890.	850	2,501	1,500	17 64	4	..	....	16.80

* Based on permanent population. † Chinese. ‡ Ten months ending Dec. 31, 1890.

In making returns, the health officers of a number of cities admit the untrustworthiness of the reports of births, and complain of the difficulty of getting all physicians to make systematic reports of births. The statistics of births in the above table, therefore, except such as relate to the larger cities (and those are probably only approximates), are not of much value. The death ratios are based, as a rule, on present estimated population.

Stock List and Sales of Leading Stocks in 1890.

OUTSTANDING STOCK, BONDED INDEBTEDNESS, AND MILEAGE JANUARY 1, 1891.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE IN 1890.

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonded Indebtedness.	Mileage.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Rate per cent.	Highest and Lowest 1890.		Number Shares Sold in 1890 N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Adams Express	$12,000,000			Sept. 1, 1890	2	156	140	3,809
American Cotton Oil Co.	21,092,000					16½	11¼	65,269
American Cotton Oil Co. pref.	15,000,000					33⅜	27¼	21,977
Am. Cot. Oil Trust Receipts*.						34¾	13	458,367
American Express	18,000,000			Jan. 2, 1891	3	120	110	6,738
American Tel. & Cable Co.	14,600,000			Dec. 1, 1 89	1¼	87	80	7,846
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	$75,000,000	$23,000,000	7,109	Nov. 15, 1888	⅛	50⅜	23¼	3,898,435
Atlantic & Pacific	79,760,300	39,013,534	932			9⅛	4⅜	43,200
Canada Southern	15,000,000	19,023,601	362	Feb. 2, 1891	1½	61⅛	42	398,183
Canadian Pac fic	65,000,000	47,976,686	4,957	Feb. 1891	2½	84¼	67	130,658
Central Pacific	68,000,000	60,860,000	1,560	Aug. 1, 1890	1	30⅛	26⅝	23,456
Chesapeake & Ohio	46,000,000					27⅜	14⅜	261,057
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pref.	13,000,000	32,881,400	909			60¾	30	111,131
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pref.	12,000,000					46⅜	23⅛	116,363
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	76,300,300	85 255,708	4,693	Dec. 15, 1890	1¾	111⅜	80	1,597,056
Chicago & East Illinois	7,197,800		274	Mar. 1, 1888	3	46½	36	109,597
Chicago & East Illinois pref.	4,465,200	9,871,000		Dec. 22, 1890	6scrip	95	70	45,965
Chicago Gas Company	25,000,000	18,000,000	....	Oct. 30, 1890	1	65	32	2,434,345
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	39,868,961	122,815,000	5,670	April 23, 1888	2½	76⅜	44	5,147,904
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pref.	21,615,903			Oct. 22, 1890	3½	123⅜	99¾	198,872
Chicago & Northwestern	41,374,866	105,121,500	4,250	Dec. 23, 1890	2	117	98	602,009
Chicago & Northwestern pref.	22,325,455				3¾	148	134	14,706
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	46,126,000	49,407,000	3,340	Nov. 1, 1890	1	98⅞	61⅜	2,571,971
Chicago, St. P., Minneap. & O.	21,403,295	23 502,475	1,394	July, 1890	2	30⅜	19	72,536
Chicago, St. P., Min. & O. pref.	12,646,833			Jan. 20, 1891	2	100⅜	75	10,156
Cleveland, Cin., Chic. & St. L.	20,500,000	5,000,000	1,422	Jan. 5, 1891	1½	80	55	947,087
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. pref.	10,000,000			Jan. 2, 1891	1¼	101	86	65,273
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	11,247,036	5,055,344	224	Dec. 1, 1890	1¾	157	152	1,838
Colorado Coal & Iron Co.	10,000,000	3,449,000	....		..	54⅜	20⅜	518,004
Columbus, Hocking V. & Tol.	11,696,300	16,240,000	325	Aug. 19, 1885	..	23⅜	17¾	264,960
Col. & Hocking Coal & I. Co.	4,700,000	1,000,000	....		..	53	14⅜	119,320
Consolidated Gas Company	36,430,000	2,745,000	....	Jan. 2, 1891	2½	107¼	85	136,099
Delaware & Hudson Canal	24,500,000	15,378,000	794	Dec. 15, 1890	1¾	174½	120	157,099
Delaware, Lackawanna & W.	26,200,000	3,674,000	893	Jan. 20, 1891	1¾	145	123⅜	3,231,923
Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	36,411,500	1,496	Feb. 20, 1890	..	21⅜	14½	58,236
Denver & Rio Grande pref.	23,650,000			Aug. 12, 1890	1½	61⅜	45	161,429
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga.	27,500,000				..	11⅝	6⅜	67,044
East Tenn. Va. & Ga. 1st pref.	11,000,000	26,300,000	1,193	Dec. 15, 1890	5	81	55	13,883
East Tenn. Va. & Ga. 2d pref.	18,500,000				..	27¼	13⅜	87,351
Edison Gen. Elec. Light Co.	9,503,500		....	Feb. 2, 1891	2	119	65	54,880
Evansville & Terre Haute	3,000,000	3,855,000	179	Oct. 20, 1890	1¼	127	96	25,977
Flint & Pere Marquette					..	17	17	48,720
Great Northern preferred	20,000,000	60,985,000	3,295		..	86	63⅜	48,334
Green Bay, Winona & St. P.	8,000,000	5,661,830	222		..	10¾	3½	2,800
Harlem common	10,000,000	12,005,020	142	Jan. 2, 1891	4	275	200	527
Houston & Texas Central	7,726,900	16,874,500	521		..	7	4	6,610
Illinois Central	45,000,000	29,918,500	2275	Sept. 1, 1890	3	120	85	88,979
Illinois Central, leased lines	10,000,000	21,200,000		Feb. 1890	2	100	80	1,196
Iowa Central pref.	14,000,000	5,900,000	510		..	33⅜	17	15,175
Laclede Gas					..	16½	15⅛	133,019
Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	5,920,000	592		..	19⅜	10⅛	82,446
Lake Erie & Western pref.	11,840,000			Nov. 15, 1890	1	68¼	44	266,251
Lake Shore & Michigan South	50,000,000	46,260,000	1,341	Feb. 2, 1891	4	114⅝	101	882,443
Long Island	12,000,000	9,579,703	361	Nov. 1, 1890	1	95	42	30,387
Louisville & Nashville	32,024,520	65,726,660	2,181	Aug. 4, 1890	3	92⅝	65¼	2,265,388
Louisville, New-Albany & C.	9,000,000	10,000,000	539		..	53¾	18	64,844
Manhattan Consolidated	25,504,780	24,318,000	324	Jan. 2, 1891	1½	117	92	261,917
Memphis & Charleston	5,312,725	5,528,000	339		..	64	39	5,847
Mexican Central (Limited)	44,917,600	58,399,000	1,770		..	31	16	286,193
Michigan Central	18,738,204	21,179,000	1,523	Feb. 2, 1891	3	104⅜	83	73,680
Milwaukee, L. Shore & West.	2,000,000	11,296,000	650	Feb. 15, 1890	7	104	84	20,820
Milwaukee, L. S. & W. pref.	5,000,000			Aug. 15, 1890	3½	117	100	27,509
Minneapolis & St. L.	6,000,000	9,318,000	350		..	8	4	11,870
Minneapolis & St. Louis pref.	4,000,000				..	20¼	8¾	11,871
Misso. Kan. & Tex. ex. 2d M.B.	46,405,000	46,582,287	1,611		..	20⅝	9¾	21,665
Missouri Pacific	45,000,000	41,370,000	1,119	Jan. 15, 1891	1	79¼	53	3,363,335
Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	16,650,000	687		..	31	13	80,130
Morris & Essex	15,000,000	24,375,000	120	Jan. 2, 1890	3½	156⅜	140	7,149
Nashville, Chattan'ga & St. L.	6 663,575	12,397,000	652	Oct. 13, 1890	1¼	100	95	6,695
National Lead Trust*	89,447,600				..	24⅜	14¾	2,090,157
National Linseed Oil*					..	40	37	9,008

* Unlisted.

STOCK LIST AND SALES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1890—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonded Indebtedness.	Mileage.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Rate per cent.	Highest and Lowest, 1890.		Number Shares Sold in 1890 N. Y. Stock Exchange.
New-Jersey Central	18,563,200	$44,095,721	650	Nov. 1, 1890	1½	128¼	90	178,898
New-York Central & Hud. R.	89,428,300	57,183,333	1,421	Jan. 15, 1891	1½	111	95¼	221,095
New-York, Chicago & St. L..	14,000,000				..	18¾	9⅝	63,223
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	19,874,000	523		..	75	51⅜	24,725
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf..	11,000,000				..	42⅜	19	36,930
New-York, Lack. & Western.	10,000,000	17,000,000	214	Oct. 2, 1889	1¾	115	110	1,794
New-York, Lake Erie & W...	78,000,000	78,550,865	1,609		..	29½	16	591,254
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf	8,536,900			Jan. 15, 1884	6	70	46	16,714
New-York & New-England...	22,975,000	16,386,000	361	Nov. 1, 1890	3½	52¼	28	1,474,363
New-York, New-Haven & H.	18,600,000	2,000,000	508	Jan. 1891	2½	270	244½	2,208
New-York, Ont. & Western.	58,120,983	6,943,000	320		..	22¾	13	281,127
New-York, Susq. & Western.	13,000,000				..	9	5¼	35,610
New-York, Susq. & West. pf.	8,000,000	8,136,000	157		..	34⅜	21	39,625
Norfolk & Western	7,000,000				..	25	13	42,269
Norfolk & Western preferred.	22,000,000	23,551 900	699	Oct. 23, 1890	1½	66¾	48	79,137
North American Company....	40,000,000	....	....		..	47⅜	7	1,372,968
Northern Pacific	49,000,000	83,165,500	3,675		..	39⅝	16¾	773,961
Northern Pacific preferred...	37,140,733			Jan. 15, 1891	1	86	55	1,886,905
Ohio & Mississippi	20,062,980	15,892,000	624		..	27¾	15	61,938
Ohio Southern	3,840,000	4,200,000	140		..	24	12	45,735
Ontario Mining	15,000,000	....	....	Jan. 31, 1890	50c.	47	36	10,668
Oregon Improvement Co	7,000,000	5,000,000	124	Aug. 1, 1890	1	54	11	58,098
Oregon Improvement Co. pref.	2,000,000	....	....	Sept. 2, 1890	3½	102½	90	1,691
Oregon Railway & Navigation	24,000,000	16,711,000	776	Jan. 1, 189.	1½	108⅝	74¾	34,732
Oregon Short Line	14,073,600	14,931,000	612		..	56	16	123,182
Pacific Mail	20,000,000	....	....	Sept. 15, 1887	1	47⅜	27¾	529,709
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	4,845,000	254		..	24	13	58,490
Peoria & Eastern	....	....	....		..	6¾	6¾	3,361
Philadelphia Gas	7,500,000	....	....	Oct. 20, 1890	2	66	58½	1,944
Phil. & Reading voting ctfs..	39,480,362	136,109,694	1,891		..	48¼	27⅜	5,380,664
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L....	....	....	....		..	..	..	938
Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chicago	32,090,685	12,410,000	468		3½	157	148	3,625
Pittsburgh & Western pref...	5,000,000	9,805,935	372		..	41	32	12,619
Pullman Palace Car Company	25,000,000	820,000	....	Nov. 15, 1890	2	222	160	124,014
Richmond & West Pt. Term't	50,450,300	11,208,000	....		..	28¼	13⅛	1,988,666
Richmond & West Point pref.	5,000,000	....	....	Jan. 2, 1891	2½	87⅛	62⅜	111,534
Rio Grande Western	7,500,000				..	25¾	15	37,399
Rio Grand Western pref	4,736,000	12,079,000	385	Feb. 2, 1891	2½	53⅛	40	37,164
Rome, Watertown & Ogd'nb'g	6,230,100	12,672,080	7642	Aug. 15, 1890	3	120	95	8,518
St. Louis, Alton & Terre H..	2,300,000	8,057,000	207		..	46¾	21	6,897
St. Louis, A. & Terre H. pref.	2,468,400			Jan. 10, 1889	1	130¾	110	4,125
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas..	14,495,000	24,024,000	1,205		..	13¾	2¾	20,934
St. Louis & San Francisco....	11,859,300				..	36¾	16	34,508
St. Louis & San Francisco prf	10,000,000	31,673,500	1,855	Oct. 15, 1889	1	97	36¾	55,277
St. Louis & San F. 1st pref...	4,500,000			Feb. 10, 1890	2	105¾	65	9,144
St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,208			July 1887	..	38⅞	19	25,151
St. Paul & Duluth preferred.	5,376,911	3,000,000	330	Sept. 1, 1890	4	99	78	8,234
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Man.	20,000,000	52,985,000	2,770	Nov. 1, 1890	1½	115	90	51,626
South-Carolina	4,204,160	8,821,984	246		..	5	1⅝	2,705
Southern Pacific Co	116,074,890	.....	6,052		..	37¾	22½	180,620
SugarRefineries Company*...	49,257,990	....	....	July 1, 1890	2½	95	49	8,569,521
Sugar Refineries Co. T. R.*	....	....	....		..	58¼	50	135,377
Tennessee, C. I. & R. R. Co.	9,000,000	5,141,301	30	May 15, 1887	..	89	28	563,677
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. Co. pref.	1,000,000	....	....	Jan. 15, 1891	4	119	71	11,800
Texas & Pacific	38,710,900	50,000,000	1,497		..	24½	12	568,628
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich..	5,300,000	5,040,000	245		..	42¾	12	208,741
Union Pacific	68,978,526	147,851,827	4,760	April 1, 1884	1¾	69¼	40	3,369,296
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	31,151,700	12,517,000	1,505		..	38⅜	17	138,562
United States Express	10,000,000	....	....	Nov. 15, 1890	2	90	51	13,810
Wabash	24,000,000				..	16¾	8⅜	105,145
Wabash preferred	28,200,000	.....	1,926	Nov. 5, 1881	1½	33	15	35,157
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express.	6,250,000	.....	....	July 15, 1890	4	150	135	3,476
Western Union Telegraph	86,200,000	12,056,013	....	Jan. 15, 1891	1¼	87	71⅜	756,372
Wheeling & Lake Erie	3,500,000				..	42⅜	25¾	249,566
Wheeling & Lake Erie pref...	3,600,000	6,360,000	237	Nov. 15, 1890	1	79¾	63	181,780
Wisconsin Central	11,177,100	13,887,278	397		..	36¾	14⅛	308,205

* Unlisted.

The total sales of shares at the New-York Stock Exchange in 1890 were 56,126,365; in 1889 were 60,823,904; in 1888 were 62,845,772; in 1887 were 85,921,028; in 1886 were 102,852,804; in 1885, 90,920,707; in 1884, 96,865,325; in 1883, 96,037,905; in 1882, 113,920,655; in 1881, 113,392,685; in 1880, 97,200,000; and in 1879, 74,166,652.

These statistics were partially compiled from Bradstreet's.

The Fleet of Transatlantic Steamers.

Steamships.	Built. Year.	Built. Place.	Builders.	Tonnage. Net.	Tonnage. Gross.	Horse Power. Indicated.	Horse Power. Registered.	Commander.	Dimensions in Feet. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
New York and Glasgow.			**ANCHOR LINE.**							**Established 1852.**	
City of Rome* †	1881	Barrow	Barrow S. B. Co.	3,453	8,144	....	1,500	Young	561	53	37
Anchoria	1874	Barrow	Barrow S. B. Co.	2,713	4,168	....	617	Campbell	408	42	34
Bolivia	1873	PortGlasg'w	R. Duncan & Co.	2,626	4,050	....	1,120	Baxter	400	40	25
Circassia	1878	Barrow	Barrow S. B. Co.	2,797	4,272	....	600	Hedderwick	400	42	25
Devonia	1877	Barrow	Barrow S. B. Co.	2,772	4,270	....	600	Craig	400	42	25
Ethiopia	1873	Glasgow	A. Stephen & Son	2,604	4,005	....	720	Wilson, R.N.R.	402	42	25
Furnessia	1880	Barrow	Barrow S. B. Co.	2,613	5,495	....	600	Harris	445	45	35
New-York and Bordeaux.			**BORDEAUX LINE.**							**Established 1880.**	
Chateau Lafite	1881	Southampt'n	Blakely, Mordaunt & Co.	2,253	3,462	....	450	Olivier	366	41	22
New-York [Boston] and Liverpool.			**CUNARD LINE.**							**Established 1840.**	
Etruria*	1885	Fairfield	John Elder & Co	3,257	7,718	....	2,500	Hains	501.6	57.2	38.2
Umbria	1884	Fairfield	John Elder & Co	3,245	7,718	....	2,500	McKay	501.6	57.2	38.2
Aurania	1883	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	4,029	7,268	....	1,500	Walker	470	57.2	37.2
Servia	1881	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	3,971	7,391	....	1,000	Dutton	515	52.1	37
Gallia	1879	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	3,081	4,808	....	700	Watson	430.1	44.6	34.4
Bothnia	1874	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	2,923	4,535	...	600	Watt	422.3	42.2	34.5
Scythia	1875	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	2,926	4,556	....	600	Roberts	422.8	42.2	34.6
Pavonia	1882	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	3,489	5,857	....	700	A. McKay	430.5	46.4	34.9
Cephalonia	1882	Birkenhead	Laird Bros.	3,489	5,517	....	700	Seccombe	440.6	46.5	34.5
Catalonia	1881	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	3,093	4,841	....	600	Atkin	429.6	43	34
New-York and Havre.			**FRENCH LINE.**							**Established 1860.**	
La Touraine	Bdg	St. Nazaire		....	8,000	12000	....	Santelli	536	55	38
La Gascogne	1886	Toulon		4,158	7,283	9,000	....	Frangene	508	52	38
La Bourgogne*	1886	Toulon		4,171	7,303	9,000	....	Boyer	508	52	38
La Champagne	1886	St. Nazaire		3,906	6,922	9,000	....	De Jousselin	508	51	38
La Bretagne	1886	St. Nazaire		3,889	6,920	9,000	....	Collier	508	51	38
La Normandie	1882	Barrow, Eng		3,475	6,217	6,500	....		459	50	34
New-York and Liverpool.			**GUION LINE.**							**Established 1842.**	
Alaska	1881	Glasgow	John Elder & Co	3,579	6,250	11000	1,800	Murray	5.0	50	40
Arizona	1879	Glasgow	John Elder & Co	2,928	5,147	6,000	1,200	Brooks	461	46	37
Nevada	1868	Jarrow	Palmers	2,355	3,617	2,800	400	Cushing	345	43	35
Wisconsin	1870	Jarrow	Palmers	2,386	3,700	3,000	600	Worrall	378	43	32
Wyoming	1870	Jarrow	Palmers	2,415	3,723	3,000	600	Rigby	366	43	32
New-York, Southampton and Hamburg.			**HAMBURG LINE.**							**Established 1847.**	
Fürst Bismark	Bdg	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	....	....	....	....	Hobich	520	57	40
Normannia*	1890	Glasgow	Fairfield S. B. Co.	....	12000	16000	....	Albers	500	56	38
Augusta Victoria	1889	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	....	10000	12500	....	Vogelgesang	460	56	38
Columbia	1889	Birkenhead	Laird Bros.	....	10000	12500	....	Kopff	460	56	38
Scandia	1889	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	2,926	4,372	....	700	Barends	374	44	27
Wieland	1874	Glasgow	A. Stephen & Son	....	3,504	....	600	Kaenpf	384	40	32
Gellert	1874	Glasgow	A. Stephen & Son	....	3,533	....	600	Ludwig	374	40	24
Suevia	1874	Greenock	Caird & Co	....	3,600	....	500	Winckler	361	41	33
Rugia	1882	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	....	3,467	....	400	Karlowa	357	43	28
Rhaetia	1883	Hamburg	Reyerstege Schiff & M. Geo.	....	3,553	....	425	Kühlewein	351	43	29
Bohemia	1881	Glasgow	A. J. Inglis	....	3,410	....	360	Leithauser	351	40	23
Moravia	1883	Glasgow	A. J. Inglis	....	3,739	....	310	Winckler	360	40	22
California	1883	Newcastle	Armstrong, Mitchell & Co.	....	2,690	....	350	Bauer	300	38	30
Slavonia	1883	Middlesbro	R. Dixon & Co.	....	2,274	....	250	Reuter	300	37	25
Polaria	1882	Newcastle	C. Mitchell & Co.	....	2,723	....	320	Schroeder	300	38	24
Polynesia	1881	Newcastle	C. Mitchell & Co.	....	2,196	....	270	Franck	298	36	23
Russia	1889	Birkenhead	Laird Bros.	2,732	4,017	....	700	Schmidt	374	44	27
Danla	1889	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	2,929	4,379	....	700	....	374	44	27
Italia	1889	Newcastle	Mitchell & Co.	2,263	3,498	....	400	Schmidt	344	44	29
New York and Liverpool.			**INMAN LINE.**							**Established 1856.**	
City of Paris	1889	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	5,581	10499	....	2,000	Watkins	580	63	57
City of New-York	1888	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	5,739	10499	....	2,000	Lewis	580	63	57
City of Berlin	1874	Greenock	Caird & Co.	3,342	5,526	....	1,000	Land	410	44	34
City of Chicago	1883	Glasgow	C. Connell & Co.	3,383	5,202	....	900	Bedford	430	45	33
City of Chester	1873	Greenock	Caird & Co.	2,941	4,770	....	850	Lewis	441	44	34
City of Richmond	1873	Glasgow	Tod & McGregor	2,957	4,780	....	700	Bond	440	43	34

* Commodore steamers. † The service of the City of Rome is between New-York and Liverpool; of the other steamers of the line between New-York and Glasgow.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.		NATIONAL LINE.*						ESTABLISHED 1865.		
England	1865		3,022	4,898		420	A. F. Heeley	437	42	35
Helvetia	1863		2,855	4,588		420	Cochrane	319	41	35
Spain	1871		2,794	4,512		600	Griffiths	425	43	36
The Queen	1865		2,732	4,457		420	J. P. Heeley	381	42	37
Italy	1870		2,624	4,169		500	Pearce	389	42	28

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.		NATIONAL LINE.						ESTABLISHED 1865.		
Greece	1863		2,712	4,310		400	Jeffreys	390	41	35
France	1867		2,713	4,281		400	Hadley	385	42	28
Canada	1869		2,709	4,276		400	Robinson	391	41	35
Holland	1862		2,419	3,847		300	Foote	395	40	33
Denmark	1866		2,326	3,724		350	Rigby	342	42	30

AMSTERDAM-NETHERLANDS LINE.

NEW-YORK-BOULOGNE AND ROTTERDAM.								ESTABLISHED 1874.		
Spaarndam	1881	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	3,723	4,539	600	Bonjer	430	42	31
Maasdam	1872	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	3,702	3,964	600	A. Potjer	420	41	31
Veendam	1872	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	2,438	3,707	600	Roggeveen	420	41	31
Werkendam	1881	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	2,654	3,657	400	W. Bakker	410	39	29
Amsterdam	1879	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	2,681	3,627	400	A. Potjer	411	39	29
Obdam	1880	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	2,277	3,558	400	G. Bakker	411	39	29
Rotterdam	1878	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	2,301	3,329	350	Van der Zee	390	38	29

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.								ESTABLISHED 1857.		
Kaiser Wilhelm II	1888	Stettin	Vulcan Shipb'ding Co.	4,776	6,990	5,600	Stoermer	450	49.6	27
Spree	1890	Stettin	Vulcan Shipb'ding Co.	3,769	6,963	13,000	Willigerod.	462	49.3	34
Havel	1890	Stettin	Vulcan Shipb'ding Co.	3,769	6,963	13,000	Jüngst	462	49.3	34
Lahnt	1887	Fairfield	Fairfield E. & S. B. Co	2,879	5,581	8,800	Helmers	448	49	34
Saale	1886	Fairfield	Fairfield E. & S. B. Co	2,779	5,381	7,500	Richter	439	48	34
Trave	1885	Fairfield	Fairfield E. & S. B. Co	2,779	5,381	7,500	Willigerod.	438	48	34
Aller	1885	Fairfield	Fairfield E. & S. B. Co	2,779	5,381	7,500	Christoffers	438	48	34
Ems	1884	Fairfield	Fairfield E. & S. B. Co	2,893	5,192	7,000	Jüngst	429	47	34
Elder	1883	Fairfield	Fairfield E. & S. B. Co	2,952	4,719	7,000	Bauer	429	47	34
Werra	1882	Fairfield	Fairfield E. & S. B. Co	2,856	5,109	6,300	Bussius	433	45	35
Fulda	1882	Fairfield	Fairfield E. & S. B. Co	2,864	5,124	6,300	Ringk	429	45	35
Elbe	1881	Fairfield	Fairfield E. & S. B. Co	2,810	4,510	5,600	Meyer	418	44	35

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.		RED STAR LINE.						ESTABLISHED 1873.		
Friesland	1889	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	4,560	7,116		Rahdle	*470	51	35
Westernland	1884	Birkenhead	Laird Bros	3,691	5,736	700	Jamison	440	47	35
Noordland	1883	Birkenhead	Laird Bros	3,316	5,212	500	Nickels	420	47	35
Waesland	1867	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	3,054	4,752	500	Grant	435	42	30
Belgenland	1878	Barrow	Barrow S. B. Co	2,364	3,692	600	Bence	402	40	30
Rhynland	1879	Barrow	Barrow S. B. Co	2,366	3,669	600	Meyer	402	40	30
Pennland	1870	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	2,511	3,679	500	Buschmann	361	41	26
Switzerland	1874	Newcastle	Palmer's Co., Ltd	2,104	2,816	290	Mills	329	38	30
Nederland	1873	Newcastle	Palmer's Co., Ltd	1,819	2,839	290	Fhoff	329	38	30

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.		STATE LINE.						ESTABLISHED 1872.		
St. of California	B'g			6,000				400	46	32
St. of Nebraska†	1880		2,577	3,985		650	Braes	385	43	32
St. of Indiana	1874		1,604	2,528		400	Ritchie	320	38	28
St. of Georgia	1873		1,604	2,490		400	Moodie	339	36	31
St. of Nevada	1874		1,583	2,488		400	Stewart	332	36	28
St. of Pennsylvania	1873		1,533	2,472		400	Mann	331	36	21

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.		WHITE CROSS LINE.						ESTABLISHED 1873.		
Hermann	1881	Sunderland	Sunderland S. B. Co	1,879	2,865	220	Meyer	322	40	22
De Ruyter	1873	Glasgow	A. Stephen & Son	1,618	2,304	250	Braens	316	35	27

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.		WHITE STAR LINE.							ESTABLISHED 1870.		
Teutonic	1889	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	9,685	4,244	2,400	16,000	Irving	582	57½	39
Majestic †	1889	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	9,861	4,340	2,400	16,000	Parsell	582	57½	39
Britannic	1874	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	5,004	3,152	760	4,500	Davison	455	45	33
Germanic	1874	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	5,008	3,159	760	4,500	Cameron	455	45	33
Adriatic	1871	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	3,888	2,488	600	3,500	Smith	437	40	31
Celtic	1872	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	3,867	2,439	600	3,500		437	40	31
Runic	1889	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	4,649	3,046	520	2,358	Thompson	430	45	30
Cufic	1888	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	4,639	3,055	520	2,358	Nicol	430	45	30

NEW-YORK AND HULL.		WILSON LINE.						ESTABLISHED 1840.		
Persian Monarch	1880	Dumbarton	A. McMillan & Son	2,569	3,623	500	2,000	Bristow	360	43	25
Lydian Monarch	1881	Dumbarton	A. McMillan & Son	2,595	3,987	500	2,000	Huggett	36	43	25
Egyp'n Monarch	1880	Dumbarton	A. McMillan & Son	2,552	3,916	500	2,000	Morgan	360	43	25
Rialto	1878	Dumbarton	A. McMillan & Son	1,799	2,329		380	Kerr	301	34	25

* Two new steamers building, the Europa and the America, about 6,0 0 tons each. † Commodore steamers.

Fastest Atlantic Ocean Passages.

	Steamer.	Line.	Date.	D.	H.	M.
Queenstown to New-York	Teutonic.	White Star.	Sept. 3-8, 1890.	5	19	5
New-York to Queenstown	City of Paris.	Inman.	Dec. 25-31, 1889.	5	22	50
Southampton to New-York	Columbia.	Hamburg.	June 6-12, 1890.	6	15	51
New-York to Southampton	Columbia.	Hamburg.	Oct. 9-15, 1890.	6	15	23
Havre to New-York	La Champagne.	French.	July 31 —, 1886.	7	1	—
New-York to Havre	La Bourgogne.	French.	Sept. 21 —, 1889.	7	7	30

BEST RECORDS OF OTHER LINES.

Line.	Route.	Steamer.	Date.	D.	H.	M.
North German Lloyd	New-York to Southampton.	Lahn.	Oct. 2-9, 1889.	6	23	18
" " "	Southampton to New-York.	Lahn.	Aug. 22-29, 1889.	6	22	42
Guion	New-York to Queenstown.	Alaska.	Sept. 12-19, 1882.	6	18	37
Cunard	Queenstown to New-York.	Etruria.	Sept. 1-7, 1889.	6	1	50
	New-York to Queenstown.	Umbria.	Nov. 12-18, 1889.	6	3	4

Approximate Distances: Sandy Hook (Light-ship), New-York, to Queenstown (Roche's Point), 2,800 miles; to Southampton, 3,100 miles; Havre, 3,170 miles.

Funnel Marks and Flags of Transatlantic Lines.

Lines.	Funnel Marks.	House Flags.
Allan	Red, with white ring under black top	Red, white and blue flag, with red pennant above.
Anchor	Black	White swallowtail flag, with red anchor.
Bordeaux	White, with black top	White, red border, three red crescents in centre, blue letters C. B. N. V. in corners.
Cunard	Red, with black top	Red flag, with yellow lion in centre.
French	Red, with black top	White flag, red ball in corner, and the name of company.
Guion	Black, with red band, black top	Blue flag, with diamond in centre containing a black star.
Hamburg-American	Black	White and blue flag, with an anchor and yellow shield bearing the letters H. A. P. A. G.
Inman	Black, white band, black top	Red flag, white square in upper corner with black diamond.
National	White, with black top	Union-jack in square red field, blue and white cross in centre.
North German Lloyd	Cream	White flag, key and anchor crossed in centre of an oak leaf wreath, black.
Red Star	Cream color, black top, with red star	White swallowtail flag, with red star.
Rotterdam	Black, with green band	One white, and two green stripes, N. A. S. M. in centre.
State	Blue, with red ring under black top.	Blue swallowtail flag, with red and white stripes at top and bottom, and letter S, in star and centre.
White Star	Cream, with black top	Red swallowtail flag containing white star.

Immigration into the United States, 1820–1890.

Year.	Total Alien Passengers.	Year.	Total Alien Passengers.	Year.	Total Immigrants.	Year.	Total Immigrants.
1820	8,385	1839	68,069	1858	119,501	1876	169,986
1821	9,127	1840	84,066	1859	118,616	1877	141,857
1822	6,911	1841	80,289	1860	150,237	1878	138,469
1823	6,354	1842	104,565	1861	89,724	1879	177,826
1824	7,912	1843	52,496	1862	91,007	1880	457,257
1825	10,199	1844	78,615	1863	174,524	1881	669,431
1826	10,837	1845	114,371	1864	193,195	1882	788,992
1827	18,875	1846	154,416	1865	247,453	1883	603,322
1828	27,382	1847	234,968	1866	163,594	1884	518,592
1829	22,520	1848	226,527	Fiscal Year ending June 30		1885	395,346
1830	23,322	1849	297,024	1867	298,967	1886	334,203
1831	22,633	1850	369,986	1869	282,189	1887	490,109
1832	60,482	1851	379,466	1869	352,569	1888	546,889
1833	58,640	1852	371,603	1870	387,203	1889	444,427
1834	65,365	1853	368,645	1871	321,350	1890	455,302
1835	45,374	1854	427,833	1872	404,806		
1836	76,242	1855	200,877	1873	459,803	Total	*15,381,009
1837	79,340	1856	195,857	1874	313,339	From 1789 to 1820, estimated	250,000
1838	38,914	1857	246,945	1875	227,498		

The nationality of immigrants to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1890, was as follows: Germans, 92,427; English, 57,020; Irish, 53,023; Italians, 52,003; Swedes, 29,632; Scotch, 12,041; Norwegians, 11,370; Danes, 9,366; Swiss, 6,993; French, 6,585; Europe, not specified, 172,764; total Europe, 443,225; all others, 12,077. Of the whole number of immigrants who arrived within the above-named period, 364,086 came through the customs district of New-York, 27,178 through Baltimore, 29,813 through Boston, 22,658 through Philadelphia and 11,567 through all others.

The reported occupations of immigrants who arrived during the year ending June 30, 1889, were as follows: Laborers, 110,800; farmers, 28,962; servants, 30,220; carpenters, 4,373; miners, 5,505; clerks, 4,006; tailors, 3,809; shoemakers, 2,065; blacksmiths, 2,185. The total number of professional immigrants was 2,815; of skilled laborers, 50,457; of miscellaneous, 182,394.

* Immigrants from the British North American possessions and Mexico are not included since July 1, 1885.

The Common Schools of the United States.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the United States Bureau of Education.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	School Age.	School Population.	Number Enrolled in Public Schools.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Duration of Schools in Days.	Salaries of Superintend'nts and Teachers.	Total Expenditures.
Alabama	7-21	522,691	270,204	172,101	75·75	$576,898	$750,000
Arizona *a*	6-18	*b* 10,303	6,017	3,849	135	105,866	130,212
Arkansas	6-21	404,379	216,152	*c* 141,500	*c* 75	*d* 890,041	967,609
California	5-17	275,302	215,965	143,733	160.4	3,409,457	5,663,131
Colorado	6-21	85,824	59,313	35,567	170	955,937	1,506,143
Connecticut	4-16	157,243	127,089	82,382	180·32	1,325,345	1,984,254
Dakota *a*	7-20	*e* 116,129	93,826	53,211	106	988,720	1,790 968
Delaware *a*	6-21	*f* 43,538	*g* 32,552	21,271	161	202,893	246,718
District of Columbia	*h* 6-17	*c* 52,590	35,704	27,619	181	470 110	*i* 944,640
Florida	6-21	*e* 119,690	86,008	63,662	150	*j* 450,000	500.000
Georgia *e*	6-18	*c* 569,375	321,176	217,296	*j* 68.4	706,760	869,005
Idaho	5-21	*e* 24,071	12,678	*c* 8,240	*g* 80	*j* 95,000	160,580
Illinois	6-21	1,133,867	763,411	560,736	118	6,514,388	11,015,068
Indiana	6-21	770 875	523,147	350,752	132	4,086.199	4,957,626
Iowa	5-21	649 666	489,229	304,856	144	4,197,165	6,483,397
Kansas	5-21	524 206	405,454	244,697	128	2,980,904	5,137,461
Kentucky	6-20	*e* 664,967	*k* 330,986	*l* 222,554	94	1,716,551	2,153,178
Louisiana *e*	6-18	336,137	125,573	90,551	93	495,391	544,269
Maine	4-21	212,064	143,113	98 631	111.5	*j* 818,000	1,242,930
Maryland	....	(*m*)	179,460	99,220	186	1,430,475	1,852,766
Massachusetts	5-15	*e* 367,785	363,166	270,851	171	*n* 5,580,703	7,510,719
Michigan	5-20	640 069	423,624	*c* 279,900	152	3,193,535	4,952,524
Minnesota	....	(*m*)	273,814	111,641	126	2,145,288	3,981,215
Mississippi	5-21	*b* 463,964	319,711	193,119	*o* 91	963,976	1,115,808
Missouri	6-20	865 361	611,541	378,977	141·3	*d* 3,220,264	4,552,463
Montana *a*	4-21	*e* 27,600	13,828	*c* 8,600	127	*j* 215,000	*p* 317,442
Nebraska	5-21	316,805	232,344	159,692	114	*d* 1,891,842	3,419,721
Nevada *a*	6-18	*q* 9,789	7,511	5,149	170	*d* 135,308	168,852
New-Hampshire	5-21	(*r*)	*s* 60,124	43,484	113.9	501,174	*t* 739,973
New-Jersey *a*	5-18	*e* 387,847	224 398	135,187	192	*u* 2,525,425	3,115,441
New Mexico *e*	5-20	(*r*)	*c* 16,484	*c* 12,300	*j* 57.2	*d*, *j* 74,400	*j* 145,400
New-York	5-21	1,803,667	1,033,813	637,487	178	9 978,0 4	16,050.245
North-Carolina *a*	6-21	*e* 580,819	337,382	206,657	63.4	571,034	*c* 700,000
Ohio	6-21	1,120,537	777,162	530,492	165	6,760,398	10,093,706
Oregon	4-20	93,098	50,696	40,012	*o* 109	521,681	752,693
Pennsylvania	....	(*m*)	954,409	687,355	149.8	*d* 6,669,708	*t* 11,902,261
Rhode-Island	*h* 5-15	64,905	51,795	33,803	150	573,413	907,287
South-Carolina	....	(*m*)	194,264	136,358	68	*a* 420.117	*a* 460,434
Tennessee *a*	6-21	*c* 652,508	*v* 430,521	*v* 308,969	79	990,709	1,157,930
Texas	8-16	545,616	*a*, *c* 440,467	*a*, *c* 340,000	112	2,609,642	3,483,452
Utah	6-18	58,382	34,221	*c* 19,750	135	185 899	284,836
Vermont *a*	....	(*m*)	68,453	46,661	137	483,426	650,392
Virginia	5-21	*w* 610 271	339,918	195 525	119	1,289 039	1,62 ,869
Washington	5-21	70,846	46,751	29,247	92	314,564	655,111
West-Virginia	6-21	288,934	187,528	119 990	*a* 102	812,728	1,3.7,901
Wisconsin	4-20	576,967	344,942	186 891	162.4	*d* 2,414 261	3,655,012
Wyoming *g*	....	(*m*)	5,622	*c* 3,750	*x* 119	*d* 84,908	*j* 118,908
Total	....	.....	12,291,259	8,004,275	134.5	$87,888,666	$132,129,600

These statistics are for 1888-89, the latest available for tabulation in December, 1890.

a In 1887-88.
b In 1887.
c Approximately.
d Salaries of teachers only.
e In 1888.
f In 1886.
g In 1886-87.
h Inclusive.
i Also $5,046 were expended for evening schools.
j Estimated.
k Highest number in attendance; no report from Bell County.
l Bell County not reporting.
m No school census.
n Including fuel and janitors' wages.
o Country schools only.
p Amount of revenue.
q In 1889.
r School census imperfect.
s Number who have attended two weeks or more.
t Including debt paid.
u Revenue for "maintaining the schools."
v A few counties not reporting are estimated.
w In 1885.
x In 1880.

Statistics of Education.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF LIBERAL ARTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the United States Bureau of Education.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Institutions.	PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.			STUDENTS.				Endowed Professorships.	Volumes in Libraries.
		Preparatory Department.	Collegiate Department.	Total.	In Preparatory Department.	In Collegiate Department.	Resident Graduates.	Total.		
Alabama	5	1	25	64	60	497	3	1,049	..	23,400
Arkansas	4	2	5	22	106	34	...	499	1	2,600
California	13	27	117	201	1,563	1,174	24	3,295	3	87,312
Colorado	4	5	17	53	365	140	...	747	..	20,000
Connecticut	3	..	83	90	....	1,037	85	1,109	15	208,600
Dakota	6	5	6	63	526	97	5	1,126	..	10,027
Dist. of Columbia	5	22	38	74	341	225	2	736	1	77,311
Florida	4	7	3	28	267	48	7	357	1	5,600
Georgia	6	10	36	70	297	485	1	1,175	4	46,500
Illinois	26	50	139	359	2,192	1,710	27	5,757	28	148,311
Indiana	14	40	118	224	1,028	1,159	31	3,659	8	116,100
Iowa	21	61	103	288	2,516	1,686	7	5,257	22	96,762
Kansas	15	25	42	208	1,652	623	14	4,418	2	53,583
Kentucky	14	19	78	127	697	1,038	15	2,071	11	51,364
Louisiana	12	30	55	165	1,291	424	4	3,002	..	115,032
Maine	3	..	35	35	....	441	2	443	8	79,126
Maryland	8	22	89	159	453	716	236	1,457	2	70,630
Massachusetts	7	5	199	223	56	2,880	219	2,877	42	395,866
Michigan	10	29	119	179	887	1,607	66	3,246	15	110,259
Minnesota	8	13	39	109	572	685	38	1,740	3	59,600
Mississippi	4	4	23	35	528	350	...	902	..	16,150
Missouri	20	20	85	234	1,388	1,000	15	3,500	15	127,800
Montana	1	2	8	14	80	32	...	150	..	1,000
Nebraska	7	1	6	82	491	378	17	1,125	7	27,800
Nevada	1	..	....	7	....	43	...	143	..	1,100
New-Hampshire	1	..	20	20	....	229	...	229	11	68,000
New-Jersey	4	1	67	80	41	804	93	961	..	163,800
New-Mexico	2	5	3	8	95	....	...	195	..	25
New-York	19	70	237	386	2,386	3,233	115	6,080	32	358,924
North-Carolina	10	1	29	91	401	929	2	1 571	1	68,913
Ohio	35	89	152	506	3 377	3.061	159	8,796	36	265,871
Oregon	4	6	4	35	167	220	..	587	3	12,962
Pennsylvania	26	95	244	426	2,175	2,849	109	5,793	44	318,480
Rhode-Island	1	..	22	22	....	268	...	268	2	70,000
South-Carolina	8	13	54	77	283	526	14	1,061	..	43,700
Tennessee	18	32	91	219	1,468	1,415	27	4,370	3	91,184
Texas	10	13	38	110	844	1,200	8	2,416	4	22,258
Utah	1	..	...	16	....	....	...	312	..	4,000
Vermont	2	..	24	24	....	186	1	335	6	52,672
Virginia	7	4	52	91	54	764	3	1,277	15	128,000
Washington	2	2	6	19	121	165	...	415	..	6,150
West-Virginia	3	6	19	31	132	235	2	309	..	7,200
Wisconsin	9	1	65	136	831	955	7	2,001	9	84,123
Wyoming	1	..	...	12	44	9	...	80	..	1,500
Total	384	750	2,575	5,422	29,856	34,286	1,358	80,090	364	3,694,825

These statistics are for 1888–9, the latest available for tabulation in December, 1890.

Statistics of Illiteracy.

(Census of 1880.)*

PERSONS OF 10 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARD.		Unable to Read.	Per cent.	Unable to Write.	Per cent.
Whole Population	36,761,607	4.923.451	13.4	6,249,958	17.0
Native Whites	25,785,789	.....	....	2,255,460	8.7
Foreign-born Whites	6,374,611	.....	....	763,620	12.0
Colored	4,601,207	.....	....	3,220,878	70.0

RATIO OF ADULTS UNABLE TO WRITE TO TOTAL POPULATION (1881): England, 16 per cent; Scotland, 12; Ireland, 33; France, 22; Germany, 6; Russia, 89; Austria, 51; Italy, 59; Spain and Portugal, 66; Switzerland, 12; Belgium and Holland, 14; Scandinavia, 13.

RATIO OF SCHOOL CHILDREN TO POPULATION (1881): England, 15 per cent; Scotland, 15; Ireland, 18; France, 13; Germany, 17; Russia, 2; Austria, 9; Italy, 8; Spain and Portugal, 5; Switzerland, 16; Belgium and Holland, 15; Scandinavia, 15.

* Returns of the Census of 1890 had not been reported when the ALMANAC went to press.

Statistics of Education.

(CONTINUED.)

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF LIBERAL ARTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the United States Bureau of Education.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Value of Scientific Apparatus.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Permanent Productive Funds.	INCOME FOR YEAR.			Total Income for Year.	Benefactions during the Year.
				From Productive Funds.	From State or Municipal Aid.	From Tuition Fees.		
Alabama	$22,850	$750,000	$326,000	$24,000	.....	$41,905	$67,905	$33,200
Arkansas	90	123,000	6,000	600	.....	3,292	8,192	9,100
California	223,550	1,917,000	2,061,500	124,590	$97,000	83,029	340,619	42,075
Colorado	26,200	1,014,023	217,000	28,985	32,187	26,714	95,936	132,700
Connecticut	61,480	1,400,000	1,216,556	59,768	.....	17,000	90,207	26,000
Dakota	22,345	430,000	26,000	320	41,350	4,708	54,220	37,820
District of Columbia	5,500	1,000,000	430,000	24,956	54,084	.....	89,240	20,500
Florida	1,650	109,050	20,000	1,600	800	3,453	20,760	18,313
Georgia	89,505	803,000	749,870	49,271	.....	16,453	93,551	47,403
Illinois	73,550	2,582,200	3,046,183	86,149	.....	139,545	339,597	659,684
Indiana	103,000	1,955,000	2,087,000	56,280	23,000	34,110	121,716	57,850
Iowa	73,164	1,547,895	1,107,142	70,618	54,000	112,302	328,280	201,898
Kansas	140,650	1,700,050	434,100	27,352	75,000	41,652	154,368	84,760
Kentucky	16,750	811,250	1,090,407	51,333	1,100	29,475	84,326	153,778
Louisiana	98,150	972,197	1,658,030	82,206	17,500	27,300	144,316	15,500
Maine	70,000	650,000	1,215,767	58,167	.....	30,103	88,846	96,000
Maryland	186,164	1,133,020	3,006,600	75,202	10,000	101,300	187,702	109,960
Massachusetts	915,000	5,058,000	9,997,586	554,349	.....	391,038	1,055,262	516,274
Michigan	511,200	1,534,975	1,386,652	86,954	156,272	111,432	368,038	48,864
Minnesota	102,445	2,133,559	1,288,534	69,633	35,000	22,414	150,054	188,994
Mississippi	50,700	423,000	549,067	33,254	340	10,322	49,244	2,720
Missouri	172,600	2,833,000	1,792,464	70,420	32,650	80,416	200,349	114,583
Montana	1,500	100,000	10,000	700	.....	5,000	10,000	22,600
Nebraska	86,330	1,150,000	1,068,000	48,200	87,500	5,224	150,600	30,000
Nevada	2,000	35,000	125,000	5,000	24,000	.....	29,000	.....
New-Hampshire	100,000	200,000	850,000	43,000	.....	17,000	63,000	25,000
New-Jersey	50,500	495,000	.....	32,400	.....	8,539	62,939	133,950
New-Mexico	.....	36,000	1,000	120	.....	1,233	4,359	1,766
New-York	898,719	5,535,209	9,278,030	726,569	148,423	384,359	1,336,805	699,987
North-Carolina	81,300	807,000	360,000	27,850	20,000	26,100	88,250	27,000
Ohio	251,831	3,865,741	4,148,850	221,518	31,000	151,085	516,621	187,063
Oregon	21,100	140,000	284,000	21,800	14,000	14,032	69,900	12,400
Pennsylvania	446,800	5,249,000	4,386,994	232,987	.....	320,288	601,310	413,603
Rhode-Island	.....	625,000	900,830	50,777	.....	23,274	74,379	100,698
South-Carolina	125,500	536,500	637,400	25,754	37,791	15,788	81,435	10,600
Tennessee	188,950	1,819,650	1,708,310	105,653	1,413	114,824	239,740	133,789
Texas	55,500	568,000	594,800	43,189	25,725	39,456	112,862	134,872
Utah	3,000	150,000	.....	.....	126,451	5,600	132,051	.....
Vermont	154,000	370,000	438,000	33,575	.....	7,038	47,860	26,363
Virginia	308,800	1,601,000	1,450,454	87,815	35,000	56,205	204,904	85,466
Washington	3,800	90,000	13,000	1,500	2,700	10,866	15,500	4,575
West-Virginia	10,000	247,000	167,150	7,009	29,000	4,100	40,109	20,660
Wisconsin	162,600	1,468,000	484,766	92,347	88,000	59,302	269,508	49,683
Wyoming	3,000	150,000	.....	.....	24,449	.....	24,654	.....
Total	$5,911,813	$56,115,126	$60,597,442	$3,439,000	$1,330,395	$2,596,209	$8,288,441	$4,928,661

Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

President.....Lewis Miller, Akron, O.

Chancellor.....Bishop John H. Vincent, Buffalo. | *General Secretary*.....A. M. Martin, Pittsburgh.

Principal.....Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, Chautauqua. | *Office Secretary*.....Miss K. F. Kimball, Buffalo.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was organized in 1878 at the instance of Lewis Miller. Its purpose is to promote habits of reading and study in nature, art, science, and in secular and sacred literature, in connection with the routine of daily life; to give college graduates a review of the college course; to secure for those whose educational advantages have been limited the college student's general outlook upon the world and life, and to develop the habit of close, connected, persistent thinking.

It endeavors to encourage individual study in lines and by text-books which shall be indicated; by local circles for mutual help and encouragement in such studies; by summer courses of lectures and "students' sessions" at Chautauqua, and by written reports of each year's work.

Any person may join the circle upon payment of the annual membership fee, which is fifty cents. No entrance examination is necessary. Persons may enter for one year, but the full course is four years, after which the graduate receives a diploma. The course of studies is directed from the centre of the circle, and may be pursued at home and in the local circles. Attendance at the summer meetings at Chautauqua, N. Y., is urged, but is not imperative. The meeting of 1890 began July 5 and closed August 25. Application for membership should be made to John H. Vincent, Chancellor, Buffalo, N. Y.

There are over fifty Chautauqua assemblies in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Japan, India, South America, Australasia, and South Africa, with a membership of a half million persons. All are modelled in organization and methods upon the original Chautauqua Assembly, but are independent in management.

Principal Universities and Colleges of the United States.

THE statistics embraced in this table were communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the respective Institutions, and represent their condition at the close of 1890.

ORGANIZED.	Name.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students *	Volumes in Library.
1857.	Alfred College†	Alfred Centre, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	J. Allen, D.D., LL.D.	20	349	7,713
1815.	Allegheny College†	Meadville, Pa.	Meth.Epis.	D. H. Wheeler, D.D., LL.D.	16	293	12,500
1821.	Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.	Non-Sect.	M. E. Gates, LL.D., L.H.D.	28	356	54,000
1807.	Andover Theol. Sem.	Andover, Mass.	Cong	Egbert C. Smyth, D.D.	12	62	47,000
1852.	Antioch College †	Yellow Springs, O.	Non-Sect	Daniel A. Long, D.D., LL.D.	14	100	7,000
1867.	Atlanta University†	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-Sect	Rev. H. Bumstead, D.D.	28	677	7,000
1889.	Barnard College (*a*)†	New-York City	Non-Sect	A. Brooks, A.M. (Ch. Fac.).	16	48	125
1863.	Bates College†	Lewiston, Me.	Free Bapt.	Oren B. Cheney, LL.D.	12	166	10,373
1855.	Berea College†	Berea, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Wm. B. Stewart, A.M., D.D.	17	355‡	4,600
1869.	Boston University†	Boston, Mass.	Meth.Epis.	Wm. F. Warren, D.D., LL.D	118	928	15,000
1794.	Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	Cong.	Wm. DeWitt Hyde, D.D.	27	267	46,000
1764.	Brown University	Providence, R. I.	Baptist (*b*).	E. B. Andrews, D.D., LL.D.	30	325	70,000
1885.	Bryn Mawr College†	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Or. Friends	James E. Rhoads, LL.D.	25	130	8,600
1870.	Canisius College	Buffalo, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Rev. J. U. Heinzle, S. J.	24	335	14,000
1870.	Carleton College†	Northfield, Minn.	Cong.	Rev. James W. Strong, D.D.	22	297	9,850
1881.	Case Sc. App'l Science	Cleveland, O	Non-Sect	Cady Staley, Ph.D., LL.D.	11	100	
1889.	Catholic Univ. Amer.	Washington, D.C.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. J. J. Keane, D.D. (*c*)	6	33	6,000
1785.	Charleston College	Charleston, S. C.	Non-Sect	H. E. Shepherd, A.M., LL.D	6	...	10,000
1888.	Clark University	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect	G. S. Hall, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D	32	45	12 000
1820.	Colby University†	Waterville, Me.	Baptist.	Albion W. Small, Ph.D.	12	170	26,000
1819.	Colgate University (*d*)	Hamilton, N. Y.	Baptist	Vacant	15	138	19,000
1847.	Coll. City of N. Y.	New-York City	Non-Sect	Alex. Stewart Webb, LL.D.	43	1,121	25,889
1754.	Columbia College	New-York City	Non-Sect	Seth Low, LL.D.	103	1,636	115,700
1821.	Columbian Univ.	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect	James C. Welling, LL.D.	57	776	10,000
1857.	Cornell College†	Mt. Vernon, Ia.	Meth.Epis.	Wm. F. King, D.D., LL.D.	21	643	9,000
1868.	Cornell University†	Ithaca, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Chas. Kendall Adams, LL.D.	121	1,350	108,138
1842.	Cumberland Univ.	Lebanon, Tenn.	C'mb.Presb	Nathan Green, LL.D. (Chan.)	14	312	7,000
1769.	Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.	Cong.	S. C. Bartlett, D.D., LL.D.	48	455	72,000
1837.	Davidson College	Davidson, N. C.	Presb.	J. B. Shearer, D.D., LL.D.	8	111	9,000
1832.	Denison University	Granville, O.	Baptist	Gal. Anderson, D.D., LL.D.	12	178	13,000
1837.	De Pauw University†	Greencastle, Ind.	Meth. Epis.	John P. D. John, D.D.	60	1,038	12,000
1783.	Dickinson College†	Carlisle, Pa.	Methodist.	George E. Reed, D.D., LL.D.	14	240	32,000
1867.	Drew Theolog. Sem.	Madison, N. J.	Meth. Epis.	Henry A. Buttz, D.D., LL.D.	6	125	35,000
1857.	Eminence College†	Eminence, Ky.	Non-Sect.	W. S. Gilmer, A.M.	8	93	2,000
1837.	Emory College	Oxford, Ga.	Meth.Ep.S.	W. A. Candler, D.D.	13	223	7,000
1839.	Erskine College	Due West, S. C.	A.R.Presb.	W. M. Grier, D.D.	6	82	7,000
1867.	Fisk University†	Nashville, Tenn.	Cong.	E. M. Cravath, D.D.	...	523	4,011
1834.	Franklin College†	Franklin, Ind.	Baptist	W. T. Stott, D.D.	11	259	6 500
1852.	Franklin and Marshall	Lancaster, Pa.	Ref. Germ.	Rev. John S. Stahr, Ph.D.	15	201	26,000
1851.	Furman University	Greenville, S. C.	Baptist	Charles Manly, D.D.	8	166	2,500
1817.	General Theol. Sem.	New-York City	Prot. Epis.	E. A. Hoffman, D.D., D.C.L	10	116	20,242
1789.	Georgetown College	Georgetown, D. C.	R. Catholic	J. Havens Richards, S.J.	59	550	45,000
1812.	Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y.	Presb.	Henry Darling, D.D., LL.D.	14	153	38,000
1776.	Hampden-Sidney	Hampden-Sidney, Va.	Non-Sect.	Rich. McIlwaine, D.D.	7	144	10,000
1828.	Hanover College†	Hanover, Ind.	Presb.	D. W. Fisher, D.D., LL.D.	14	160	10,000
1636.	Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect	Chas. Wm. Eliot, LL.D.	242	2,271	376,200
1832.	Haverford College	Haverford, Pa.	Friends	Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL.D.	15	101	25,000
1867.	Hiram College†	Hiram, O.	Disciples	E. V. Zollars, A.M.	13	260	4,000
1822.	Hobart College	Geneva, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	E. N. Potter, S.T.D., LL.D.	16	66	24,319
1867.	Howard University†	Washington, D.C.	Non-Sect.	J. E. Rankin, D.D., LL.D.	55	400	10,000
1853.	Illinois Wesleyan†	Bloomington, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	W. H. Wilkinson, D.D.	21	312	3,500
1829.	Indiana University†	Bloomington, Ind.	Non-Sect.	D. S. Jordan, Ph.D., LL.D.	25	380	15,000
1846.	Iowa College†	Grinnell, Ia.	Cong.	Rev. George A. Gates.	26	288	15,100
1847.	Iowa State Univ.†	Iowa City, Ia	Non-Sect.	Charles A. Schaeffer, Ph.D.	67	800	23,000
1867.	Johns Hopkins Univ.	Baltimore, Md.	Non-Sect.	Daniel Colt Gilman, LL.D.	57	412	37,000
1858.	Kentucky Univ.†	Lexington, Ky.	Disciples	Chas. Louis Loos, LL.D.	19	833	13,700
1824.	Kenyon College	Gambier, O.	Prot. Epis.	William B. Bodine, D.D.	18	137	20,000
1857.	Knox College†	Galesburg, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Hon. N. Bateman, LL.D.	27	603	8,000
1832.	Lafayette College	Easton, Pa.	Presb.	Traill Green, M.D., LL.D.	25	320	22,400
1847.	Lake Forest Univ†	Lake Forest, Ill.	Presb.	W. C. Roberts, A.M., DD., LLD	10	1,431	11,000
1828.	Lane Theol. Sem.	Cincinnati, O.	Presb.	Rev. J. A. Craig, Ph.D. (Ch.)	7	40	16,500
1847.	Lawrence University†	Appleton, Wis.	Meth. Epis.	Chas. W. Gallagher, D.D.	13	301	12,000
1866.	Lehigh University	S. Bethlehem, Pa.	Prot. Epis.	Robert A. Lamberton, LL.D.	25	460	8,500
1865.	Lincoln University†	Lincoln, Ill.	C'mb.Pres.	A. E. Turner, A.M.	13	200	2,000
1866.	Maine State College	Orono, Me.	Non-Sect.	M. C. Fernald.	17	125	8,000
1853.	Manhattan College	New-York City	R. Catholic	Rev. Brother Anthony, F.S.C.	31	365	27,500
1835.	Marietta College	Marietta, O.	Non-Sect.	John Eaton, Ph.D., LL.D.	11	171	42,000
1834.	McKendree College†	Lebanon, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	T. H. Herdman, D.D.	13	124	7,000
1838.	Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	Baptist	G. A. Nunnally, D.D.	16	267	10,000
1809.	Miami University†	Oxford, O.	Non-Sect	E. D. Warfield, M.A., LL.B.	10	70	11,000
1800.	Middlebury College†	Middlebury, Vt.	Non-Sect	Rev. Ezra Brainerd, LL.D.	9	55	16,200
1857.	Monmouth College†	Monmouth, Ill.	Unit. Presb	J. B. McMichael, A.M., D.D.	13	321	16,000
1837.	Mount Holyoke Coll.†	South Hadley, Mass.	Non-Sect	Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs Mead	35	280	13,500
1808.	Mt. St. Mary's Coll.	Emmettsburg, Md.	R. Catholic	Very Rev. Edw. P. Allen, D.D.	30	180	1,000
1867.	Muhlenberg College	Allentown, Pa.	Lutheran	Rev. Theodore L. Seip, D.D.	11	143	8,600
1825.	Newton Theol. Inst.	Newton Centre, Mass	Baptist	Alvah Hovey, D.D., LL.D.	9	70	18,000

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Organized.	Name.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instr'c-tors.*	Students	Volumes in Library.
1855.	Northwestern Univ†	Evanston, Ill.	Meth.Epis.	Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D.	100	1,634	29,000
1819.	Norwich University	Norwich, Vt.	Non-Sect	Chas. H. Lewis, LL.D.	9	58	.....
1842.	Notre Dame College	Notre Dame, Ind.	R. Catholic	Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, A.M.	48	648	32 000
1833.	Oberlin College†	Oberlin, O.	Non-Sect	Vacant	69	1,800	36,000
1873.	Ohio State Univ.†	Columbus, O.	Non-Sect	William Henry Scott, LL.D.	37	477	9,500
1842.	Ohio Wesleyan Coll.†	Delaware, O.	Meth. Ep.	Jas. W. Bashford, Ph.D., D.D	33	1,117	14,386
1859.	Olivet College†	Olivet, Mich.	Cong. & Pr.	Horatio Q. Butterfield, D.D.	17	378	18,000
1832.	Pennsylvania Coll.†	Gettysburg, Pa.	Lutheran	H. W. McKnight, D.D., LL.D.	16	226	22,345
1890.	Polytechnic Inst. (c)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect	A. H. Cochran, Ph.D., LL.D.	43	780	3,000
1746.	Princeton (C. of N.J.)	Princeton, N. J.	Non-Sect	Francis L. Patton, D.D., LL.D.	62	840	71,480
1830.	Randolph-MaconColl.	Ashland, Va.	Meth.E.So.	Wm. Waugh Smith, LL.D.	23	277	6,500
1853.	Roanoke College	Salem, Va.	Non-Sect	Julius D. Dreher, A.M., Ph.D.	10	130	17,000
1885.	Rollins College†	Winter Park, Fla.	Non-Sect	Edward P. Hooker, A.M., D.D.	14	134	.....
1766.	Rutgers College	New-Brunswick, N.J.	Non-Sect	Theodore S. Doolittle, D.D.	21	201	25,762
1853.	Rutherford Coll.†(f)	Rutherford Col., N.C.	Non-Sect	R. L. Abernethy, A.M., D.D.	7	213	1,000
1856.	Seton Hall College	South Orange, N. J.	R. Catholic	Rev. W. F. Marshall, A.M.	14	125	5,000
1865.	Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	Rev. H. M. Tupper, D.D.	28	406	5,000
1827.	Shurtleff College†	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist	A. A. Kendrick, D.D.	17	230	6,000
1871.	Smith College†	Northampton, Mass.	Non-Sect	L. Clark Seelye, D.D.	31	551	8,000
1874.	Southwestern Bapt.C.	Jackson, Tenn.	Baptist	G. W. Jarman, A.M., LL.D.	6	162	5,000
1770.	Stevens' Inst. Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.	Non-Sect	Henry Morton, Ph.D.	17	216	7,000
1847.	St. Francis Xavier Col.	New-York City	R. Catholic	Rev. David A. Merrick, S.J.	20	485	22,000
1789.	St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.	Non-Sect	Thomas Fell, LL.D., Ph.D.	13	151	8,000
1856.	St. Lawrence Univ.†	Canton, N. Y.	Univ.	Alpheus Baker Hervey, Ph.D.	10	97	10,000
1829.	St. Louis University	St. Louis, Mo.	R. Catholic	Rev. J. E. Kennedy, S.J.	31	427	42,000
1860.	St. Stephen's College	Annandale, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	R. B. Fairbairn, D.D., LL.D.	7	81	8,000
1869.	Swarthmore College	Swarthmore, Pa.	Friends	William D. Foulke	24	198	13,250
1849.	Syracuse University†	Syracuse, N. Y.	Meth.Epis.	C. N. Sims, D.D., LL.D. (Ch)	51	774	41,974
1823.	Trinity College	Hartford, Conn.	Prot. Epis.	G. W. Smith, D.D., LL.D.	15	133	32,000
1859.	Trinity College	Trinity College, N.C.	Meth.Ep.S.	John F. Crowell, Dr. Litt.	10	153	7,000
1852.	Tufts College	College Hill, Mass.	Univ.	Elmer H. Capen, D.D.	21	150	30,000
1834.	Tulane University	New-Orleans, La.	Non-Sect	W. Preston Johnston, LL.D.	75	1,239	52,000
1795.	Union College	Schenectady, N. Y.	Non-Sect	Harrison E. Webster, LL.D.	17	130	33,200
1836.	Union Theol. Sem.	New-York City	Presb.	Thos. S. Hastings, D.D., LL.D	9	162	65,000
1802.	U. S. Military Acad.	West Point, N. Y.	Non-Sect	Col. John M. Wilson, LL.D.	53	348	34,000
1845	U. S. Naval Acad.	Annapolis, Md.	Non-Sect	Capt. R. L. Phythian, U.S.N.	64	234	31,023
1831.	Univ. of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Non-Sect	Richard C. Jones, A.M.	20	210	10,000
1868.	Univ. of California†	Berkeley, Cal.	Non-Sect	Vacant	110	750	42,000
1831.	Univ. City of N. Y.	New-York City	Non-Sect	H.M.MacCracken, D.D., LL.D	98	1,270	15,000
1880.	Univ. of Denver†	Denver, Col.	Meth.Epis.	W. F. McDowell, S.T.B. (Ch)	100	600	2,500
1785.	Univ. of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	Non-Sect	W. E. Boggs, D.D., LL.D. (Ch)	30	260	17,000
1866.	Univ. of Kansas.†	Lawrence, Kan.	Non-Sect	Francis H. Snow, LL.D.	37	508	13,791
1837.	Univ. of Michigan†	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Non-Sect	James B. Angell, LL.D.	96	2,475	.....
1868.	Univ. of Minnesota†	Minneapolis, Minn.	Non-Sect	Cyrus Northrop, LL.D.	105	1,100	25,000
1844.	Univ. of Mississippi†	Oxford, Miss.	Non-Sect	Edward Mayes, LL.D. (Ch.).	16	223	13,000
1840.	Univ. of Missouri†	Columbia, Mo.	Non-Sect	M. M. Fisher, D.D., LL.D.	28	763	25,000
1869.	Univ. of Nebraska†	Lincoln, Neb.	Non-Sect	C. E. Bessey, Ph.D. (Ch.).	29	513	12,000
1789.	Univ. of N. Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Non-Sect	Kemp P. Battle, LL.D.	16	200	30,000
1753.	Univ. of Penn.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Non-Sect	Wm. Pepper, M.D., LL.D.	174	1,589	80,000
1850.	Univ. of Rochester	Rochester, N. Y.	Baptist	David J. Hill, LL.D.	15	190	25,000
1801.	Univ. of S. Carolina	Columbia, S. C.	Non-Sect	J. M. McBryde, Ph.D., LL.D	25	195	30,000
1868.	Univ. of the South	Sewanee, Tenn.	Non-Epis.	F. G. Gailor, S.T.B., S.T.D.	20	230	20,000
1794.	Univ. of Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.	Non-Sect	C. W. Dabney, Jr., Ph.D., LL.D	38	610	13,000
1883.	Univ. of Texas†	Austin, Tex.	Non-Sect	L. Waggener, A.M.LL.D.(Ch.)	17	307	7,000
1791.	Univ. of Vermont†	Burlington, Vt.	Non-Sect	Math. H. Buckham, D.D.	34	473	40,000
1819.	Univ. of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va.	Non-Sect	Wm.M.Thornton, LL.D.(Ch.)	31	451	51,000
1867.	Univ. of W. Virginia†	Morgantown, W. Va.	Non-Sect	E. M. Turner, LL.D.	19	200	5,000
1848.	Univ. of Wisconsin†	Madison, Wis.	Non-Sect	T. Chamberlain, Ph.D., LL.D	70	800	33,000
1866.	Univ. of Wooster†	Wooster, O.	Presb.	Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel	20	750	12,000
1873.	Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist.	L. C. Garland, A.M., LL.D.	60	637	25,000
1861.	Vassar College†	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Non-Sect	James M. Taylor, D.D.	34	324	18,000
1832.	Wabash College	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Presb.	Jos. F. Tuttle, D.D., LL.D.	14	258	32,000
1833.	Wake Forest College	Wake Forest, N. C.	Baptist	C. E. Taylor, Ph.D., Dr. Litt.	11	220	11,000
1812.	Wash. & Jefferson C.	Washington, Pa.	Presb.	James D. Moffat, D.D.	11	250	11,000
1782.	Wash. & Lee Univ.	Lexington, Va.	Non-Sect	Gen. G. W. C. Lee, LL.D.	17	219	23,500
1854.	Washington Univ†	St. Louis, Mo.	Non-Sect	Marshall S. Snow (Act. Ch.).	41	526	10,000
1875.	Wellesley College†	Wellesley, Mass.	Non-Sect	Helen A. Shafer, M.A.	81	664	38,459
1868.	Wells College†	Aurora, N. Y.	Presb.	Edward S. Frisbee, D.D.	14	80	3,000
1831.	Wesleyan University†	Middletown, Conn.	Meth.Epis.	B. P. Raymond, D.D., LL.D.	26	251	39,000
1826.	West. Reserve Univ†	Cleveland, O.	Non-Sect	H. C. Haydn, D.D., LL.D.	76	746	28,000
1852.	Westminster College†	New Wilmington, Pa.	Unit. Presb	Rev. R. G. Ferguson, D.D.	10	274	.....
1693.	William & Mary Coll.	Williamsburg, Va.	Non-Sect	Lyon G. Tyler, M.A.	8	188	7,000
1793.	Williams College	Williamstown, Mass.	Non-Sect	Franklin Carter, Ph.D., LL.D	24	311	39,000
1854.	Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C.	Methodist.	Jas. H. Carlisle, LL.D.	10	225	6,000
1701.	Yale University	New-Haven, Conn.	Cong.	Timothy Dwight, D.D., LL.D.	150	1,628	200,000

* All departments. † Co-education of the sexes. ‡ Education of women only.

(*a*) Annex of Columbia College. (*b*) A majority of the trustees must be Baptists. (*c*) Rector. (*d*) Name changed from "Madison University" to "Colgate University," 1890. (*e*) Brooklyn College and Polytechnic Institute founded 1854 ; reorganized, 1890, with full college powers, as the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

College Name.	Commencement Day, 1891.	Number of Graduates since Organization.*	Alumni Living.*	Oldest Living Graduate.†	Year of Graduation.	Present Address.
Alfred College‡	June 25..	677	....	.....	....	.....
Allegheny Coll.‡	June 25..	918	701	David M. Farelly	1824	Meadville, Pa.
Amherst College	June 24..	3,319	....	.....	....	.....
Andover Th'l Sem.	June 24..	1,978	....	.....	....	.....
Antioch Coll.‡	June 17..	150	....	Rev. J. Weston, D.D., LL.D.	1856	Stanfordville, N. Y.
Atlanta Univ.‡	May 28..	216	198	.....	....	.....
Barnard Coll.§	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....
Bates College‡	June 25..	561	534	Prof. John H. Rand, A. M..	1867	Lewiston, Me.
Berea College‡	June 24..	1,550	1,450	Geo. L. Pigg	1873	Camp Sheridan, Neb.
Boston University‡	June 3..	2,237	2,161	.....	....	.....
Bowdoin College	June 25..	3,966	2,230	Rev. T. T. Stone, D.D	1820	Bolton, Mass.
Brown University	June 17..	3,500	1,620	Dr. John Geo. Metcalf	1820	Mendon, Mass.
Bryn Mawr Coll.§	June 4..	41	41	.....	....	.....
Canisius College	June 30..	....	....	.....	....	.....
Carleton College‡	June 11..	179	141	James J. Dow, A. M	1874	Faribault, Minn.
Case Sc. Ap'l Sc'nce	June 12..	41	30	D. R. Warmington	1885	Cleveland, O.
Catholic Univ. Am.	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....
Charleston College	June 30..	....	....	.....	....	.....
Clark University‡	Oct. 4....	....	....	.....	....	.....
Colby University‡	July 1..	1,200	862	Robt. Williams Wood, M.D.	1829	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Colgate University	June 18..	1,041	750	Rev. William Dean, D. D..	1833	San Diego, Cal.
Coll. City of N. Y.	June 18..	1,396	....	George W. Birdsall	1853	New York City.
Columbia College	Jun. 10...	10,505	....	Archibald G. Rogers	1820	New-York City.
Columbian Univ	June 9-12	2,499	....	Rev. Robert Ryland, D.D...	1826	Lexington, Ky.
Cornell College‡	June 26..	429	....	.....	....	.....
Cornell Univ.‡	June 18..	1,701	1,630	.....	....	.....
Cumberland Univ.	June 3..	2,059	....	Nathan Green	1845	Lebanon, Tenn.
Dartmouth College	June 25..	6,850	3,478	.....	....	.....
Davidson College	June 11..	615	....	Rev. William Flinn, D.D...	1840	Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Denison Univ.	June 20..	....	....	.....	....	.....
De Pauw Univ.‡	June 11..	1,300	1,000	T. A. Goodwin, A.M., D.D.	1830	Indianapolis, Ind.
Dickinson College‡	June 20..	1,451	750	J. G. Morris, D.D., LL.D...	1823	Baltimore, Md.
Drew Theol. Sem.	May 21..	500	450	Rev. J. Boyd Brady, B. D..	1869	Passaic, N. J.
Eminence College‡	June 3..	250	....	Rebecca Hodges	1860	Jamestown, O.
Emory College	June 10..	996	620	Rev. A. R. Holcombe, D.D..	1841	Mansfield, La.
Erskine College	June 24..	503	350	Rev. D. F. Haddon	1842	Ora, S. C.
Fisk University‡	June 10..	159	151	James D. Burrus	1879	Rodney, Miss.
Franklin College‡	June 17..	113	104	John W. Dance, A.M	1837	Edinburg, Ind.
Franklin & M'rshall	June 18 .	850	663	E. V. Gerhart, D. D., LL.D	1838	Lancaster, Pa.
Furman Univ.	June 18..	169	150	Rev. John G. Williams	1855	Allendale, S. C.
General Theol. Sem.	May 20..	1,155	857	Rev. Benjamin Hutchins	1826	Albion, Ill.
Georgetown Coll..	June 23..	2,106	....	.....	....	.....
Hamilton College	June 25..	2,649	1,978	Rev. Ebenezer H. Snowden.	1818	Kingston, Pa.
Hampden-Sidney C.	June 18..	....	....	Rev. Robt. B. Burwell, D.D.	1823	Raleigh, N. C.
Hanover College‡	June 11..	659	524	Rev. John L. Martyn	1834	Farley, Ia.
Harvard Univ.	June 24..	17,400	9,000	George Bancroft, LL.D	1817	Washington, D. C.
Haverford College	June 23..	484	....	Thos. F. Cock, M.D	1836	New-York City
Hiram College‡	June 25..	120	....	E. B. Wakefield	1869	Hiram, O.
Hobart College	June 25..	1,267	479	Samuel P. McDonald, A.M..	1829	Huron, Erie Co., O.
Howard Univ.‡	May 28..	1,500	....	.....	....	.....
Illinois Wesleyan‡	June 18..	....	....	W. F. Short, D.D	1857	Jacksonville, Ill
Indiana Univ.‡	June 18..	1,297	1,000	James D. Maxwell, M.D...	1833	Bloomington, In
Iowa College‡	June 25..	400	360	.....	....	.....
Iowa State Univ.‡	June 18..	3,131	....	Dexter Edson Smith	1858	Santa Anna, Cal.
Johns Hopkins Un.	June 11..	405	395	.....	....	.....
Kentucky Univ.‡	June 11..	509	489	William E. Riley	1841	Louisville, Ky.
Kenyon College	June 25..	771	573	Rev. J. C. Wheat, D. D.	1831	Lynnwood, Va.
Knox College‡	June 11..	865	700	.....	....	.....
Lafayette College	June 24..	1,319	1,148	George W. Kidd	1836	Houston, Tex.
Lake Forest Univ.‡	June 17..	5,000	....	.....	....	.....
Lane Theol. Sem.	May 7..	529	425	.....	....	.....
Lawrence Univ.‡	June 25..	348	....	W. D. Storey	1857	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Lehigh University	June 18..	500	420	.....	....	.....
Lincoln Univ.‡	June 18	300	288	James A. Hudson	1868	Lincoln, Ill.
Maine State Coll.	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....
Manhattan College	June 26..	660	490	Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D.D.	1866	Philadelphia, Pa.
Marietta College	June 24..	635	....	J. T. Cotton, M.D	1838	Charleston, W. Va.
McKendree Coll.‡	June 11..	449	300	R. F. Cunningham, M.D....	1841	Lebanon, Ill.
Mercer University	June 10..	725	677	Richard M. Johnston	1841	Baltimore, Md.
Miami Univ.‡	June 17..	1,018	800	John W. Caldwell	1827	Cincinnati, O.
Middlebury Coll.‡	July 1..	1,352	575	Rev. Samuel A. Bumstead..	1820	Decatur, Ill.
Monmouth Coll.‡	June 11..	815	755	Daniel T. Coats, A.M	1858	Knoxville, Ia.
Mt. Holyoke Coll.§	June 18..	2,113	1,700	Mrs. Persis (Woods) Curtis.	1858	Rochester, N. Y.
Mt. St. Mary's Coll.	June 24..	....	....	Dr. Wm. Muller Sewickley.	1836	Sewickley, Pa.
Muhlenberg Coll..	June 25..	280	262	.....	....	.....
Newton Theol. In.	May 21..	1,100	....	John Pryor, D.D	1831	Fairfax, N. S
Northwestern Un.‡	June 19..	....	....	.....	....	.....

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

College Name.	Commencement Day, 1891.	Number of Graduates since Organization.*	Alumni Living.*	Oldest Living Graduate.†	Year of Graduation.	Present Address.
Norwich Univ.....	June 25..	....	....	.....	....	.....
Notre Dame Coll..	June 24..	525	....	.....	....	.....
Oberlin College‡..	July 1..	2,537	2,169	Rev. Huntington Lyman....	1836	Cortland, N. Y.
Ohio State Univ.‡.	June 24..	197	196	.....	....	.....
Ohio Wesl. Coll..‡	June 18..	1,403	1,298	W. D. Godman.....	1846	Winsted, La.
Olivet College‡...	June 18..	286	274	Mrs. M. N. B. Griswold....	1863	Vermontville, Mich
Pennsylvania Col†	June 18..	834	663	J. Barnitz Bacon, Esq.....	1834	New-York City.
Polytechnic Inst...	June 16..	510	....	Edward S. Bunker, M.D....	1858	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Princeton C. of N.J.	June 10..	7,236	3,904	Hon. John B. Grimball.....	1819	Charleston, S. C.
Randolph-Macon C.	June 20..	653	....	William T. Sanford, LL.D..	1837	Auburn, Ala.
Roanoke College...	June 10..	324	304	.....	....	.....
Rollins College‡...	June 3 ..	....	3	.....	....	.....
Rutgers College...	June 17..	1,619	990	Rev. A. M. Mann, D.D.....	1827	Farmer Vill., New-York.
Rutherford C. (*f*)‡	May 28..	....	....	Rev. J. T. Abernethy, D.D.	1872	Mt. Olive, N. C.
Seton Hall College	June 17..	302	284	Hon. John D. Kernay.....	1862	Utica, N. Y.
Shaw University...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Shurtleff College‡..	June 4..	350	280	Rev. Justus Bulkley, D.D...	1847	Upper Alton, Ill.
Smith College§....	June 17..	459	....	.....	....	.....
Southwest. Bapt. C.	June 4..	86	73	J. Trotter and C. N. Harris..	1876	Jackson, Tenn.
Stevens Inst. Tech.	June 18..	379	369	J. Augustus Henderson.....	1873	Lemont, Pa.
St. Francis X'vier C.	June 22 .	477	406	Rev. Thomas Killeen.....	1850	Bergen Point, N. J.
St. John's College.	June 25..	423	241	Wm. Harwood, B.A., M.A..	1827	Annapolis, Md.
St. Lawrence Un.‡.	June 18..	405	381	.....	....	.....
St. Louis Univ....	June 24..	961	873	Valsin Dupuy.....	1838	Iberville, La.
St. Stephen's Coll.	June 18..	222	200	Rev. Joseph Carey, D.D....	1861	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Swarthmore Coll..	June 16..	251	244	.....	....	.....
Syracuse Univ.‡...	June 24..	937	....	Prof. Rollin C. Welch.....	1852	Albion, Mich.
Trinity College....	June 21..	1,005	675	Rev. Oliver Hopson.....	1827	Madalin, N. Y.
Trinity College....	June 11..	....	....	L. Johnston.....	....	Trinity College, N. C.
Tufts College.....	June 17..	550	500	.....	....	.....
Tulane University.	.....	4,495	....	.....	....	.....
Union College....	June 26..	4,911	3,943	Philo T. Ruggles	1821	New-York City.
Union Theol. Sem.	May 19..	2,520	2,047	Rev. Amos B. Lambert, D.D.	1837	Salem, N. Y.
U. S. Mil. Acad...	June 12..	3,384	1,600	William C. Young.....	1822	Canaseraga, N. Y.
U. S. Naval Acad..	June 6..	2,001	1,564	Rr-Ad. S. P. Carter, U.S.N.	1816	Washington, D. C.
Univ. of Alabama..	June 24 .	1,260	....	Dr. W. A. Cochrane.....	1834	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Univ. of Cal.‡.....	June 24..	1,375	1,325	{Rev. James O. Daly ....} {D. L. Emerson.....}	1864	Cleveland, O. San Francisco, Cal.
Univ. City of N. Y.	June 11..	7,000	....	Robert R. Crosky.....	1834	New-York City.
Univ. of Denver‡..	June 10..	....	....	John Hipp, A. L.....	1884	Denver, Col.
Univ. of Georgia..	June 17..	2,530	1,940	Rev. Dr. A. H. Mitchell....	1822	Summerfield, Ala.
Univ. of Kansas‡ .	June 11..	....	....	.....	....	.....
Univ. of Michigan‡	June 25..	10,000	9,100	.....	....	.....
Univ. of Minn.‡...	June 4..	404	....	.....	....	.....
Univ. of Miss.‡...	June 25..	948	....	Jordan M. Phipps.....	1851	Palma Sola, Fla.
Univ. of Missouri‡	June 4..	2,050	....	Robert L. Todd.....	1832	Columbia, Mo.
Univ. of Nebraska‡	June 10..	223	215	James Stuart Dales.....	1873	Lincoln, Neb.
Univ. of N. Car...	June 4..	2,007	....	George Franklin Davidson ..	1823	Old Fort, N. C.
Univ. of Penn.....	M. 1–J. 4.	13,911	....	.....	....	.....
Univ. of Rochester	June 17..	994	....	Robert Telford.....	1851	De Land, Fla.
Univ. of S. C.....	June 17..	2,005	....	Randall Hunt, LL.D.....	1825	New-Orleans, La.
Univ. of the South	Aug. 6..	105	....	Thomas Bringhurst, B.A....	1874	Houston, Tex.
Univ. of Tennessee	June 17..	....	....	William Park.....	1825	Columbia, Tenn.
Univ. of Texas‡...	June 17..	886	180	.....	....	.....
Univ. of Vermont‡	June 24..	2,469	2,004	Amos Andrew Parker.....	1813	Fitzwilliam, N. H.
Univ. of Virginia..	July 1..	9,000	....	Thomas Wood.....	1830	Charlottsville, Va.
Univ. of W. Va‡...	June 10..	250	....	M. H. Dent.....	1870	Grafton, W. Va.
Univ. of Wis.‡ ...	June 24..	1,786	...	Charles I. Wakeley.....	1867	Madison, Wis.
Univ. of Wooster‡.	June 18..	671	647	Rev. John Calvin Miller....	1871	Winfield, Kan.
Vanderbilt Univ...	June 17..	2,100	....	Henry W. Morgan, M.D....	1875	Nashville, Tenn.
Vassar College§....	June 10.	867	815	.....	....	.....
Wabash College...	June 17..	571	475	Rev. Silas Jessup, M.A.	1838	Rockton, Ill.
Wake Forest Coll..	June 11..	400	....	Dr. Oscar F. Baxter.....	1833	Elizabeth City, N. C.
Wash. & Jeffers'n C.	June 24..	3,534	1,950	James R. Speer, M.D.....	1816	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wash. & Lee Univ.	June 17..	....	2,000	Henry M. Bowyer, A.B....	1823	Amsterdam, Va.
Washington Un. C‡	June 11..	650	....	Thos. Lamb Eliot.....	1862	Portland, Ore.
Wellesley College§	June 23..	622	599	.....	....	.....
Wells College§....	June 17..	90	89	L. Jeanette Daggett.....	1869	Buffalo, N. Y.
Wesleyan Univ‡...	June 24..	1,625	1,100	Daniel Henry Chase, LL.D..	1833	Middletown, Conn.
West. Res. Univ.‡	June 20-24	2,500	....	.....	....	.....
Westminster Coll.‡	June 24..	762	....	Rev. Wm. P. Shaw.....	1854	Wampum, Pa.
William & Mary C.	July 4..	....	....	Hon. A. H. H. Stuart.....	1826	Staunton, Va.
Williams College ..	June 24..	3,163	1,808	Rev. Herman Halsey, D.D..	1811	East Wilson, N. Y.
Wofford College...	June 16..	338	300	Hon. Samuel Dibble.....	1856	Orangeburg, S. C.
Yale University...	June 24..	13,580	6,850	Rev. Jos D. Wickham, D.D.	1815	Manchester, Vt.

*All departments. † Earliest graduate living. ‡ Co-education of sexes. § Education of women only.

(*f*) The old college was burned with its library. President Abernethy writes that the new college, nearly built, will be named after any one who will endow his chair with $5,000. The college is an old one and one of the most respectable in the South, and this is an opportunity for some wealthy man to immortalize his name.

College Colors.

(Communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the Respective Institutions.)

Alfred College.....Purple and Gold.
Amherst College.....Violet and White.
Barnard College.....Blue and White.
Bates College.....Garnet.
Boston University.....Crimson and White.
Bowdoin College.....White.
Brown University.....Brown.
Carleton College.....Maize.
Colgate University.....Maroon and Yellow.
Coll. City of New-York.Lavender.
Columbia College.....Blue and White.
Columbian University..Orange and Blue.
Cornell College.....Royal Purple.
Cornell University.....Cornelian and White.
Cumberland University.Blue, Green and White.
Davidson College.....Pink and Blue.
DePauw University....Old Gold.
Dickinson College.....Red and White.
Franklin and Marshall College..... Blue and White.
Franklin College.....Blue and Orange.
Furman University.....Purple and White.
Georgetown College....Blue and Gray.
Hamilton College.....Rose Pink.
Harvard University.....Crimson.
Haverford College.....Scarlet and Black.
Hiram College.....Bright Red and SkyBlue.
Hobart College.....Orange and Royal Purple
Illinois Wesleyan..... .Steel Gray and NavyBlue
Indiana University.. ...Maroon.
Iowa State University..Old Gold.
Johns Hopkins Univ....Black and Blue.
Kentucky University...Orange and Blue.
Kenyon College.....Mauve.
Knox College.....Old Gold and Royal Purple.
Lafayette College.... ..Maroon and White.
Lake Forest University.Pink and Blue.
Lehigh University.....Brown and White.
Manhattan College.....Blue and White.
Marietta College.... ....United States Flag.
Miami University.....Scarlet and White.
Middlebury College.....Blue.
Monmouth College.....Red and White.
Mt. St. Mary's College..White and Blue.
Muhlenberg College....Garnet and Steel.
Northwestern UniversityPurple and Gold.
Norwich University....Gold and Garnet.
Notre Dame College....Blue and Old Gold.
Oberlin College.....Red and Gold.
Ohio State University..Red and Gray.
Ohio Wesleyan College..Scarlet and Jet.
Olivet College.... .. ..Crimson.
Pennsylvania College...Orange and Navy Blue.
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.....Blue.
Princeton College.....Orange and Black.
Randolph Macon CollegeOrange and Black.
Rollins College.....Rose Pink.
Rutgers College.....Scarlet.
Seton Hall College.....Blue and White.
Smith College.....White.
Stevens Inst.TechnologySilver Gray and Cardinal Red.
St.FrancisXavierCollegeRed and Blue.
St. John's College.... Light Blue and White.
St. Lawrence UniversityScarlet and Brown.
St. Louis University....Orange, White and Blue.
St. Stephen's College...Blue.
Swarthmore College....Garnet.
Syracuse University....Orange.
Trinity Coll. (Hartford).Old Gold and Blue.
Trinity College (N. C.)..Blue.
Tufts College. .....Brown and Blue.
Tulane University.....Old Gold.
Union College .....Garnet.
University of California.Blue and Gold.
University of Denver...Garnet and Gold.
University of Georgia...Crimson, Black and Old Gold.
University of Kansas...Blue and Buff.
University of Michigan.Mauve and Blue.
University of MinnesotaOld Gold and Maroon.
University of Missouri..Old Gold and Black.
University of Nebraska.Old Gold.
Univ. of North Carolina.White and Blue.
Univ. of Pennsylvania..Red and White.
University of Rochester.Blue and Steel Gray.
Univ. of South-CarolinaTea Green and Cardinal Red.
University of City of New-York.....Violet.
University of the South.Purple and Gold.
University of Tennessee.Blue and Gray.
University of Texas.....White, Heliotrope and Old Gold.
University of Vermont..Straw and Dark Green.
University of Virginia..Navy Blue and Orange.
University of Wisconsin.Red.
University of Wooster .Old Gold and Black.
Vanderbilt University..Yellow and Black.
Vassar College..... Pink and Gray.
Wabash College .....Scarlet.
Wake Forest College...Blue and Red.
Washington and Jefferson College.....Black and Carmine.
Washington and Lee University.. .....White and Blue.
Washington University.Green and Red.
Wellesley College.....Blue.
Wells College .. ..Green and White.
Wesleyan College(Conn)Cardinal and Black.
Western Reserve Univ..Crimson and White.
Westminster College...Dark Blue and White.
William and Mary Coll..Orange and White.
Williams College.....Royal Purple.
Yale University..... Dark Blue.

The University of Oxford has the reputation of having been founded by King Alfred in 872. It numbers at present about 12,000 members.

The first college of the University of Cambridge was founded by Hugo, Bishop of Ely, in 1257. The number of members last year was 12,770.

The University of Paris was founded by King Philip II. about 1200.

The first German University was at Prague, 1348.

Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by royal charter in 1591.

The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by a charter granted by King James VI. of Scotland.

Harvard University had its beginning at Newtown, afterward Cambridge, Mass., in 1636.

Yale University had its beginning at Saybrook, Conn., in 1700, and removed to New-Haven in 1716.

The first Common Schools established by legislation in America were in Massachusetts, 1645; but the first town school was opened at Hartford, Conn., prior to 1642.

The Forty Immortals of the French Academy.*

	Year Elected.	Name.	Born.	Predecessor.
1	1855	Ernest Wilfred Gabriel Baptiste Legouvé	Paris, 1807	Ancelot.
2	1862	Jacques Victor Albe, Duc de Broglie	Paris, 1821	Lacordaire, Père.
3	1865	Charles Camille Doucet	Paris, 1812	De Vigny.
4	1870	Émile Ollivier	Marseilles, 1825	De Lamartine.
5	1870	Xavier Marmier	Pontarlier, 1808	De Pongerville.
6	1871	Henri Eugène Orléans, Duc d'Aumale	Paris, 1822	De Montalembert.
7	1871	Camille Felix Michel Rousset	Paris, 1821	Prévost-Paradol.
8	1874	Alfred Jean François Mézières	Paris, 1826	St. Marc-Girardin.
9	1874	Alexandre Dumas	Paris, 1824	Lebrun.
10	1875	John Emile Lemoinne	London, 1815	Janin.
11	1876	Jules François Simon	Lorient, 1814	De Remusat.
12	1876	Marie Louis Antoine Boissier	Nîmes, 1823	Patin.
13	1877	Victorien Sardou	Paris, 1831	Autran.
14	1878	Joseph Ernest Renan	Tregnier, 1823	Claude Bernard.
15	1878	Hippolyte Adolphe Taine	Vouziers, 1826	De Loménie.
16	1878	Edmond Armand, Duc D'audiffret-Pasquier	Paris, 1823	Dupanloup (Bishop).
17	1880	Maxime Du Camp	Paris, 1822	St. René-Taillandier.
18	1880	Aimé Joseph Edmond Rousse	Paris, 1839	Jules Favre.
19	1881	René François Armand Sully-Prudhomme	Dôle, 1822	Duvergier de Hauranne.
20	1881	Louis Pasteur	Geneva, 1829	Littré.
21	1881	Charles Victor Cherbuliez	Paris, 1829	Dufaure.
22	1882	Adolphe Louis Albert Perraud	Lyons, 1828	Auguste Barbier.
23	1882	Edouard Jules Henri Pailleron	Paris, 1839	Charles Blanc.
24	1882	Louis Charles de Mazade-Percin	Castelsarrazin, 1820	Comte de Champagny.
25	1884	François Edouard Joachim Coppée	Paris, 1842	De Laprade.
26	1884	Ferdinand Marie de Lesseps	Versailles, 1805	Henri Martin.
27	1884	Jean Victor Duruy	Paris, 1811	Mignet.
28	1884	Joseph Louis François Bertrand	Paris, 1822	Caro.
29	1884	Ludovic Halévy	Paris, 1834	J. B. Dumas.
30	1886	Jean Baptiste Léon Say	Paris, 1816	Comte d'Haussonville.
31	1886	Charles Marie Leconte de Lisle	Isle de Réunion, 1818	Edmond About.
32	1886	Aimé Marie Edouard Hervé	Isle de Réunion, 1835	Victor Hugo.
33	1886	Vallery Clément Octave Gréard	Vire, 1828	Duc de Noailles.
34	1888	Othénin Paul de Cléron, Comte d'Haussonville	Gurey, 1843	Comte de Falloux.
35	1888	Jeanne Pierre Jurien de la Gravière	Brest, 1812	Caro.
36	1888	Jules Arnaud Arsène Claretie	Limoges, 1840	Viel-Castel.
37	1888	Henri Meilhac	Paris, 1830	Cuvillier-Fleury.
38	1888	Eugène Marie Melchior Vicomte de Vogüé	.....	Labiche.
39	1890	Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet	Foix, 1828	Désiré Nisard.
40	1890	Chair vacant	.....	Emile Augier.
				Octave Feuillet.

* The French Academy is one of five academies, and the highest, constituting the Institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by the Cardinal Richelieu, and reorganized in 1816. It is composed of 40 members, elected for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the State. It meets twice weekly, and is "the highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric and poetry, and the publication of the French classics." A chair in the Academy is the highest ambition of most literary Frenchmen. The other academies of the Institute of France are: The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, with 40 members; Academy of Sciences, with 66 members; Academy of Fine Arts, with 40 members (as follows: Painting, 14; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6), and Academy of Moral and Political Science, with 40 members. All members are elected for life.

The Famous Old Men of 1891.

(Age at the last birthday is given. The list was made up January 1, 1891.)

Age.

99. Admiral Sir Provo W. P. Wallis, R.N.
90. George Bancroft, historian; Marshal Von Moltke.
89. Sir George B. Airy, astronomer.
88. Louis Kossuth.
87. Neal Dow, prohibitionist; Earl Grey, statesman.
86. Wilhelm Eduard Weber, physicist; Professor Sir Richard Owen.
85. Ferdinand de Lesseps, David Dudley Field, Francis William Newman.
83. General Joseph E. Johnston, John G. Whittier, poet.
82. Hamilton Fish, Marshal MacMahon, Cardinal Manning, Robert C. Winthrop, Duke of Devonshire.
81. William Ewart Gladstone, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Lord Tennyson, Hannibal Hamlin, Marshal Canrobert, Cassius M. Clay, Hugh McCulloch, Professor Blackie.
80. Pope Leo XIII., Barnum, showman; Senator Payne, Senator Morrill.
79. Ex-President McCosh, of Princeton College; ex-President Noah Porter, of Yale College; General Cialdini, of Italy.
78. George Ticknor Curtis, Meissonier, the painter; Justice Bradley.
77. Ex-President Jules Grévy, of France; Jules Simon, statesman; Sir H. Bessemer, inventor; Professor Dana, geologist; ex-Senator Thurman.
76. Ernest Curtius, Greek scholar; Admiral Porter, Verdi, the composer; Couldock and Charles Fisher, actors.
75. Bismarck, Earl Granville, Rawlinson, the historian; General Jubal A. Early, N. P. Banks, Daniel Huntington, painter; Sir John A. Macdonald, Canadian prime-minister.
74. Justice Field, Cardinal Simeoni, Senator Dawes, M. Leon Say, the financier; Rev. Newman Hall.
73. Professor Mommsen, historian; King Christian of Denmark, Dr. Brown-Sequard, Bishop Coxe, Sir Alexander Galt.
72. General Beauregard, B. F. Butler, Senator Evarts, Cyrus W. Field, General Rosecrans, Froude, historian; Gounod, composer; Prince de Joinville, Senator Hampton, Professor Bain.
71. Prime Minister Crispi, General Longstreet, John Ruskin, Walt Whitman, poet; Sir Lyon Playfair.
70. Herbert Spencer, John Tenniel, cartoonist; Professor John Tyndall.

Review of Scientific Progress.

(*Specially prepared for* THE WORLD ALMANAC *of* 1891.)

ASTRONOMY.

DURING the year 1890 thirteen asteroids were discovered, thus making the total number 301. It is now believed that there are still many thousands, perhaps millions of these diminutive planets circulating between Mars and Jupiter; that there is, in fact, a vast ring of planetary or meteoric matter revolving round the sun, contributing in some degree to the production of the well-known zodiacal light, and also giving to our sun the appearance of a nebulous star. Six comets were found during the year, all of which are telescopic and possess no special characteristics. A new determination of the mass of Saturn was deduced from the observations made with the Yale College heliometer. This new value differs slightly from preceding ones, and still leaves the matter somewhat uncertain.

Researches in the nature of the variable star Algol, by Dr. Vogel, conducted him to the following results, which, however, must at present be regarded as only provisional. Assuming that there are two bodies, one brighter than the other, and moving in circular orbits around their common centre of gravity, he finds the diameter of the principal star, 230,000 miles; diameter of the companion star, 180,000 miles; distance between their centres, 700,000 miles; orbit velocity of companion star, 12 miles per second; mass (assuming them to be of equal density), $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ of our sun's mass respectively.

Until the last year (1890) little or nothing was known about the axial rotation of Mercury. Professor Schiaparelli, of Milan, Italy, has definitively solved the problem. The great difficulty hitherto experienced in keeping a continuous watch over the planet has been for the first time overcome by him in substituting daylight for twilight observations, which rendered practicable the employment of higher optical powers than could be used in the unsteady and murky atmosphere always existing in the morning and evening twilight near the horizon, where Mercury has been hitherto observed. Determinate markings were thus found on the disk of the planet; these markings remain fixed from day to day, and reappear without any essential change on the completion of any number of synodical revolutions, the configuration of the sun, planet and earth remaining the same. The only inference which can be drawn from this is that the planet performs a revolution on its axis in the same time in which it revolves round the sun. This form of axial motion is known to us in the case of our moon, and exists very probably in the case of Iapetus, the eighth satellite of Saturn, and perhaps in some of the other satellites, but has not until recently been known to exist in a primary planet. The physical conditions on the surface of this planet, arising from this peculiar form of axial rotation, are unique. On one hemisphere an intense glare of perpetual sunshine, and over the other perpetual darkness; a torrid heat on the one and an arctic cold on the other; but the cold, dense atmosphere of the latter may rush in to replace the heated volumes raised by the never setting sun on the other, and thus greatly modify the temperature of both.

Spectroscopic observations of the stars constituting the trapezium of Orion have led Dr. Huggins to infer that the stars of the trapezium are not optically projected on the nebula, but are physically bound up with it, and are very probably condensed out of the gaseous matter of the nebula.

Four new telescopes—one of 40 inches in aperture for the Southern University of California, one of 16 inches for Carleton College, and two of 12 inches aperture for the Universities of Mississippi and Chicago—are about to be constructed by American makers.

Two new astronomical societies have been founded—one the British Astronomical Association, for the purpose of encouraging and fostering observational astronomy, and the other, the Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto, Canada, with the view of furthering the study of practical astronomy and general physics.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

A very useful apparatus was invented by Lunge, called a gas-volumeter, by means of which the volume at normal pressure and temperature of a gas set free in any reaction can be read directly without requiring any reduction.

A new determination of the density of fluorine was made—the mean density was found to be 1.265, while that required by theory is 1.316. Also a new determination of the atomic weight of gold was made by Mallet, who found it to be 196.91.

A new process was discovered by Dr. Taylor, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, for detecting oleomargarine in butter and cotton-seed oil in lard. To detect oleomargarine in butter, dissolve 140 grammes of the mixture of butter and oleomargarine in 20 cubic centimetres of petroleum benzine; heat slightly to secure perfect solution of the fats. Caseine and other animal tissues may be removed by filtering while warm. Fill a test tube with the filtered solution, and place it in ice water. In about fifteen minutes the oleo fat will separate from the butter fat and fall to the bottom of the tube, being insoluble in cold benzine, while butter fat remains in solution. Separate the precipitate by filtration, and remove any benzine by pressing between layers of bibulous paper, after which the oleo fat may be removed and weighed and the percentage of oleomargarine in the sample calculated. The butter may be recovered by evaporating the benzine. To detect cotton-seed oil in lard, operate with the same quantities and in precisely the same way. In the latter case, however, the lard will be precipitated by reason of its insolubility in cold benzine, while the cotton-seed oil will remain in solution. The lard and cotton-seed oil can be recovered and estimated in the same manner. In view of the extensive adulterations of butter and lard, this simple test is of great practical value. The tests heretofore employed were the very complicated ones of Koettstorfer and Reichert, and could only be performed by the expert chemist.

Researches carried on during the last quarter of a century, with the object of discovering the nature of electricity, in the past year led to important results, whose value it is now impossible to

REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS—*Continued.*

estimate. The identification of electricity and light, which science had for some time suspected and theory predicted, has been finally and definitely established and made perceptible to our senses. The domain of electricity is thus seen to extend over all nature. Every luminous body, as well as every opaque body radiating heat, is a manifestation of electric phenomena. If electricity were suppressed the universe would be plunged into absolute darkness. It has also been shown that the modes of propagation of light and electricity are identical—viz., by undulations in the luminiferous ether which fills all space. The velocity has also been measured, and found to be identical with that obtained for light.

GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION.

Among the numerous geological researches that were carried on during the year may be mentioned the geological and natural history survey of Minnesota, and especially the iron deposits in that State; an investigation of the mercury deposits in Colorado and California and the discovery of inexhaustible quantities of nickel ore near Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

Deep-sea explorations were carried on chiefly in the South Pacific Ocean, where a depth of 4,330 fathoms was found to the southeast of the Friendly Islands. This is the deepest sounding so far found in this ocean. Between the Phœnix and Union groups of islands several soundings gave from 2,680 to 3,312 fathoms, the temperature at the bottom being invariably 34.5° F. Soundings were also made, under the direction of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in Lake Champlain, whose greatest depth was found to be 402 feet, and consequently parts of its bottom are 300 feet below the level of the Atlantic.

Explorations in Arabia have lately thrown a sudden and unexpected flood of light on the archæology of a land which has until very recently been as dark and as inaccessible as the interior of Africa. The historical facts disclosed by the deciphering of the inscriptions found there show that Arabia once exercised an important influence on the ancient civilized world, and that it possessed an alphabetic system of writing many centuries before the Phœnician alphabet was invented.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

An Australian scientist made the valuable discovery of the antidotal power of strychnia over the poison of venomous serpents. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that the subcutaneous injection of a solution of strychnia of definite strength, and repeated until slight tetanic spasms occur, is a certain antidote to the deadly snake poison. This is by far the most important toxicological discovery hitherto made in this subject.

The announcement by Dr. Koch, of Berlin, of the discovery of a fluid which, when injected subcutaneously, has the power of arresting or preventing the development of tuberculosis—commonly called pulmonary consumption produced in the medical world a decided sensation. The fluid, which he prepares by some process still kept secret, has been partially analyzed in Paris, and is said to consist of "ptomaines, cyanate of gold and glycerine." Ptomaines are cadaveric alkaloids of a septic character, analogous in their chemical constitution and reactions to the vegetable alkaloids; are found in decaying cheese, milk, sausage, fish and dead animal bodies; are extremely poisonous, and are antagonized by no known antidote. Inoculation with this substance is extremely hazardous, to say the least. The results so far obtained are not such as to justify the indiscriminate use of this mode of treatment—a treatment which is unique in its character, having for its object the destruction of the bacilli found in tuberculous patients. Dr. Koch assumes the bacilli to be the *cause* of the disease, while it is very generally believed—and the belief is confirmed by pathological investigations—that they are the RESULT and not the primary *cause*. Experimentation in this direction has not been continued long enough to warrant any one in expressing a positive opinion either for or against Dr. Koch's theory; but, whatever may be its fate, it will no doubt stimulate research in the germ theory of zymotic diseases, and the results will doubtless contribute not a little toward the alleviation of human suffering and the amelioration of the condition of a vast number of our race.

Already several scientists have begun investigations in the same line. A French savant, M. Chambrié, is instituting a series of experiments with the view of determining the action of methylene fluoride ($C\,H_2\,F_2$) on certain microbes found in the kidneys, and his results, as far as they go, are eminently satisfactory. The gas is found to destroy them absolutely. He is now directing his experiments to the microbe of tuberculosis, and his results will be watched with the greatest interest. This new gas is easily prepared by heating silver fluoride with methylene chloride in a sealed tube, and, so far as it has been tested, it exhibits no irritant or poisonous properties when introduced into the human system.

J. M.

National Academy of Sciences.

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The National Academy of Sciences was incorporated by act of Congress, March 3, 1863. The charter provides that "the Academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art; the actual expense of such investigations, examinations, experiments and reports to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose." The Academy is composed at present of 98 members, 3 honorary members and 23 foreign associates.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

OFFICERS.

President—Professor Albert B. Prescott, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Vice-Presidents—A—Mathematics and Astronomy, E. W. Hyde, Cincinnati, O.; B—Physics, F. E. Nipher, St. Louis, Mo.; C—Chemistry, R. C. Kedzie, Agricultural College, Mich.; D—Mechanical Science and Engineering, Thomas Gray, Terre Haute, Ind.; E—Geology and Geography, J. J. Stevenson, New York; F—Biology, J. M. Coulter, Crawfordsville, Ind.; H—Anthropology, Joseph Jastrow, Madison, Wis.; I—Economic Science and Statistics, Edmund J. James, Philadelphia, Pa.
Permanent Secretary—F. W. Putnam, Cambridge (office Salem), Mass.
General Secretary—Harvey W. Wiley, Washington, D. C.
Secretary of the Council—Amos W. Butler, Brookville, Ind.
Treasurer—William Lilly, of Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Auditors—Henry Wheatland, Salem, Mass; Thomas Meehan, Philadelphia.
The next meeting of the Association will be held at Washington, D. C., August 19, 1891.

American Social Science Association.

OFFICERS.

President—Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N. Y.
First Vice-President—Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.
Vice-Presidents Francis Wayland, New-Haven, Ct.; Daniel C. Gilman, Baltimore, Md.; William T. Harris, Washington, D. C.; Rufus King, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. John E. Lodge, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Lucy M. Hall, Brooklyn; Mrs. Caroline M. Dall, Washington, D. C.; John Eaton, Marietta, O.; Dr. Grace Peckham, New-York; E. B. Andrews, Providence, R. I.; Henry H. Baker, Lansing, Mich.; Dr. Pilny Earle, Northampton, Mass.; Henry Villard, New-York; John M. Gregory, Washington, D. C.; R. A. Holland, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Holbrook Curtis, New-York, and Dorman B. Eaton, New-York.
General Secretary—F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass.
Treasurer—Anson Phelps Stokes, New-York.
The next meeting of the Association will be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., September, 1891.

Nationalism.

The following statement of the principles of "Nationalism," public interest in which has been awakened by Mr. Bellamy's novel of "Looking Backward," is from the pen of Edward S. Huntington, Secretary of the Boston Nationalist Club:

The Nationalists, seeing the inevitable evolutionary inclinations toward association and combination in all business enterprises, as illustrated in the huge trusts and syndicates of our present age, believe in the wisdom of forming, eventually, one grand industrial association for the benefit of the whole people. The Nationalists advocate the gradual assumption by the municipal, State and national governments of all public duties now performed by private corporations. They demand that the load of oppression by monopolies shall be lifted from the shoulders of our American citizens.

Nationalism offers for public consideration the following measures of reform: 1. The governmental control of all telegraphs, telephones and express companies. 2. The nationalization of all railroads. 3. The public ownership of all coal mines, oil and gas wells now in operation or hereafter discovered. 4. The municipal control of all lighting, heating and street-car service, or such other town or city duties as are now discharged by private companies.

It is understood, of course, that all these monopolies and large industries which come into national, State or municipal control shall be carried on for use and not for profit. The hours of labor will be more reasonable, and a more humane treatment of all workers established.

In the change of industries from private to public control, the Nationalists aim at no confiscation. The holders of valuable securities in any property taken by the public shall either receive fair dividends on such investments, or they shall be reimbursed outright at a fair estimate of the real value of such possessions.

One of the chief reforms insisted upon by the Nationalists is that children shall be given an education till the age of 17 years, and this education shall be compulsory. They propose that the present limit of the school age (14 years) shall be raised, year by year, as rapidly as public sentiment will allow, and in cases of poverty partial State support shall be given to such children while attending school; child labor in factories and mines shall be absolutely prohibited by the most stringent laws.

Women's Exchanges.

The following is a directory of Women's Exchanges: New-York Woman's Exchange, 339 Fifth Avenue, New-York; The Mutual Benefit Exchange, 130 West Twenty-third Street, New-York; Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Woman's Work, 400 Madison Avenue, New-York; Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, 74 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; United Workers' and Woman's Exchange, 271 Main Street, Hartford, Ct.; The Philadelphia Exchange for Woman's Work, 1602 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Woman's Industrial Exchange, Milwaukee, Wis.; Woman's Exchange, Madison, Wis.; Chicago Exchange for Woman's Work, 219 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Woman's Industrial Exchange, 628 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Society of the Woman's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.; Woman's Exchange, 120 Main Street, Houston, Tex.; Woman's Exchange, 1648 California Street, Denver, Col.; The Woman's Exchange, Race and George Streets, Cincinnati, O.; Woman's Exchange, 617 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Woman's Exchange, Main Street, Little Rock, Ark.; The Woman's Exchange, 24 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New-York; Woman's Exchange, Newport, R. I.; Springfield Woman's Exchange, Springfield, Ill.; Woman's Art Exchange, 8 South Street, Pittsfield, Mass.; Christian Woman's Exchange, Camp and South streets, New-Orleans, La.; Business Woman's Exchange, corner Camp and Common streets, New-Orleans, La.

Copyright Law of the United States.

ANY citizen of the United States, or resident therein, who is the author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors, administrators, or assigns of any such person, may secure to himself the sole liberty of printing, publishing, completing, copying, and vending the same, and, if a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others.

Every applicant for a copyright must state distinctly the full name and residence of the claimant, and whether right is claimed as author, designer, or proprietor. No affidavit or formal application is required.

A *printed* copy of the title (besides the two copies to be deposited after publication) of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph, or a *description* of the painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which copyright is desired, must be sent by mail or otherwise, *prepaid*, addressed "LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C." This must be done before publication of the book or other article.

The *printed title* required may be a copy of the title-page of such publications as have title-pages. In other cases, the title must be printed expressly for copyright entry, with name of claimant of copyright. The style of type is immaterial, and the print of a type-writer will be accepted. But a separate title is required for each entry, and *each* title must be printed on paper as large as commercial note. The title of a *periodical* must include the date and number. A copyright may be secured for a projected work as well as for a completed one.

FEES.

The legal fee for *recording* each copyright claim is 50 cents, and for a *copy* of this record (or certificate of copyright) an additional fee of 50 cents is required, making $1 in case certificate is wanted, which will be sent by an early mail. Certificates covering more than one entry are not issued.

Within ten days after publication of each book or other article, two complete copies of the best edition issued must be sent, to perfect the copyright, with the address, "LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C." The postage must be prepaid, or else the publications enclosed in parcels covered by printed Penalty Labels, furnished by the Librarian, in which case they will come FREE by mail, without limit of weight, according to rulings of the Post-Office Department. Without the deposit of copies above required the copyright is void, and a penalty of $25 is incurred. No copy is required to be deposited elsewhere.

A copy of the record (or duplicate certificate) of any copyright entry will be furnished, under seal, at the rate of 50 cents each.

NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT.

No copyright is valid unless notice is given by inserting in every copy published, on the title-page or the page following, if it be a book; or, if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some portion thereof, or on the substance on which the same is mounted: "*Entered according to act of Congress, in the year ——, by ——, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington*," or, at the option of the person entering the copyright, the words: "*Copyright*, 18—, *by* ——."

The law imposes a penalty of $100 upon any person who has not obtained copyright who shall insert the notice "*Entered according to act of Congress*," or "*Copyright*," etc., or words of the same import, in or upon any book or other article.

TRANSLATIONS AND DRAMATIZATIONS.

Any author may reserve the right to translate or dramatize his own work. Notice should be given by printing "*Right of translation reserved*," or "*All rights reserved*," below the notice of copyright entry.

Since the phrase *all rights reserved* refers exclusively to the author's right to dramatize or to translate, it has no bearing upon any publications except original works, and will not be entered upon the record in other cases.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. *Within six months before* the end of that time, the author or designer, or his widow or children, may secure a renewal for the further term of fourteen years, making forty-two years in all. Applications for renewal must be accompanied by explicit statement of ownership, in the case of the author, or of relationship, in the case of his heirs, and must state definitely the date and place of entry of the original copyright. Advertisement of renewal is to be made within two months of date of renewal certificate, in some newspaper, for four weeks.

ASSIGNMENTS.

A copyright is assignable in law by any instrument of writing, but such assignment must be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress within sixty days from its date. The fee for this record and certificate is one dollar, and for certified copy of any record of assignment, one dollar.

SERIALS OR SEPARATE PUBLICATIONS.

In the case of books published in more than one volume, or of periodicals published in numbers, or of engravings, photographs, or other articles published with variations, a copyright is to be entered for each volume or part of a book, or number of a periodical, or variety, as to style, title, or inscription, of any other article. But a book published serially in a periodical under the same general title requires only one entry. To *complete* the copyright on such a work, two copies of each serial part, as well as of the complete work (if published separately), must be deposited.

WORKS OF ART.

To secure a copyright for a painting, statue, or model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, so as to prevent infringement by copying, engraving, or vending such design, a definite description must accompany the application for copyright, and a photograph of the same, at least as large as "cabinet size," should be mailed to the Librarian of Congress within ten days from the completion of the work or design.

Copyrights cannot be granted upon trade-marks, nor upon mere names of companies or articles, nor upon prints or labels intended to be used with any article of manufacture. If protection for such names or labels is desired, application must be made to the Patent-Office, where they are registered at a fee of $6 for labels and $25 for trade-marks.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

A bill was introduced into the XLIXth Congress of the United States, at the instance of the American Copyright League, providing "that the citizens of foreign States and countries of which the laws, treaties, or conventions confer, or shall hereafter confer, upon citizens of the United States rights of copyright equal to those accorded to their own citizens, shall have in the United States rights of copyright equal to those enjoyed by citizens of the United States. This measure has not yet been enacted into law. James Russell Lowell is president, and Robert Underwood Johnson (33 East Seventeenth Street, New York) secretary of the American Copyright League.

Chess.

1890 will be remembered by the chess world as an important and eventful year. Many matches of peculiar interest were played between noted chess masters, and several international tournaments on a large scale were held, which attracted the best talent from all parts of the globe.

Gunsberg and Tschigorin opened the year with their great match at Havana, the result being a tie—9 games each and 5 draws.

The United States Chess Association held its third annual meeting at St. Louis, February 4. J. W. Showalter, of Kentucky, again carried off the championship. He was challenged by Max Judd, who defeated him in a set match May 19. Mr. Pollock, of Baltimore, also challenged Mr. Charles Mohle, who had beaten him in the United States tourney and won the match; score, 7 to 6. Mr. S. Lipschutz played a return match with E. Delmar, and recovered his laurels; score, 7 to 3.

The New-York State Chess Association held its annual tournament on Washington's Birthday, Mr. Delmar again winning the State championship, and Mr. Densmore once more proving to be the best problem solver. The midsummer meeting was held at Chittenango, N. Y., August 26. Mr. A. B. Hodges, of Staten Island, carried off the first prize.

The Indiana State Chess Association was held August 11. Mr. H. C. Brown won the first prize, August 12. Mr. Lee, who won the great handicap tourney at the London Divan without the loss of a game, challenged Blackburne, but was beaten by the score of 6 to 3.

The event of the year was the international tournament held at Manchester, August 25, where Dr. Tarrash for the third time, repeated the wonderful feat of winning a master tournament without suffering a single defeat.

Max Weiss carried off the prize offered by Baroness Kolish at the Vienna tournament. At the first meeting of the Association of German Chess Masters, the brothers Dr. Lasker and E. Lasker tied for first and second prizes. Herr English, of Vienna, challenged E. Lasker, but was beaten 3½ to 1½.

On December 7 Steinitz adjourned the match which he was playing by cable with Tschigorin, of St. Petersburg, to begin the match with Gunsberg at the Manhattan Chess Club, in which, at the close of the year, had he a lead of 4 to 2.

The organization of an interstate collegiate chess association has been perfected, and all of the colleges throughout the United States have formed chess clubs to select representative champions.

The State chess associations continue to flourish, and there are now twenty-two States which hold their annual tournaments upon February 22, Washington having been selected as the patron saint of the royal game. Energetic steps are being taken toward holding a grand international tournament in Chicago in connection with the World's Fair.

DIRECTORY OF THE LEADING CHESS CLUBS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name of Chess Club.	Address.
Albany	1 Lafayette St., Albany, N. Y.
Allegheny	Miller's Hall, Allegheny, Pa.
Atlanta	Centennial Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Anderson	Anderson, Ind.
Ashland	Ashland, O.
Brooklyn	315 Washington St., Br'klyn, N. Y.
Boston	33 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.
Baltimore	Eutaw and Fayette sts., Baltimore, Md.
Belleville	Belleville, Ill.
Birmingham	Birmingham, Ala.
Columbia	1 Second Ave., New-York.
Carrolton	Carrolton, Ga.
Charleston	39 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.
Chicago	Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati	Y. M. Mer. Lib., Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland	246 Superior St., Cleveland, O.
Champion City	Springfield, O.
Cactus	First Ave. and Main St., Hutchinson, Kan.
Dallas	514 Maine St., Dallas, Tex.
Dayton	Y. M. C. A. Building, Dayton, O.
Detroit	70 Bagley Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Elizabeth	1203 E. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Eaton	Eaton, O.
Fort Wayne	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Franklin	Lib. Building, S. E. cor. Eleventh & Sansom sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Greencastle	Greencastle, Ind.
Galveston	Ave. I & Nineteenth St., Galveston, Tex.
Grand Rapids	32 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Home	1113 Salisbury St., St. Louis, Mo.
Harlem	177 E. One Hundred and Fourteenth St., N. Y.
Hoboken	Willow Ave., Hoboken, N. J.
Indianapolis	38 Thorpe Block, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jeffersonian	101 W. Tenth St., New-York.
Junior	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kirkwood	Kirkwood, Mo.
Kearney	Kearney, Neb.
Kennebec	Maine.
La Bourdonnais	Columbia College, New-York.
Louisville	15 Muldoon Block, Louisville, Ky.
Manhattan	31 W. Twenty-seventh St., N. Y.
Marion	Marion, Ind.
Mt. Auburn	116 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Minnesota	Sixth and Franklyn sts., St. Paul, Minn.
Minneapolis	P. O. Block, Minneapolis, Minn.
Milwaukee	121 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Merchants' Ex.	23 N. College St., Nashville, Tenn.
Macon	Macon, Ga.
New-York	58 Bowery, New-York.
Newark	842 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
New-London	New-London, O.
New-Orleans	Canal & Baronne sts., New-Orleans, La.
Omaha	Ramage Block, Omaha, Neb.
Philidor	Meserole and Lorimer sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Plainfield	Sycamore St., Plainfield, N. J.
Princeton	Princeton College, N. J.
Providence	62 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Pittsburgh	Mercantile Lib., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Philidor	292 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Pittsfield	Pittsfield, Mass.
Queen City	Cincinnati, O.
Rutherford	Turn Hall, Rutherford, N. J.
Richmond	Sixth & Main sts., Richmond, Va.
St. Louis	Ninth & Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Savannah	Savannah, Ga.
Scranton	Library Building, R. 21, Scranton, Pa.
St. Paul	313 Wabash St., St. Paul, Minn.
Shell Lake	Shell Lake, Wis.
Turn-Verein	66 E Fourth St., New-York.
Telegraphers	Western Union B'ld'g, New-York.
Toledo	3 Chamber of Com., Toledo, O.
University	Univ. of Cinn., Cincinnati, O.
Walnut Hills	Cincinnati, O.
Wellington	Wellington, O.
Wilkesbarre	Wood's Building, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Wichita	205 N. Main St., Wichita, Kan.
Wilmington	602½ Market St., Wilmington, Del.
Xenia	Xenia, O.
Yonkers	Yonkers, N. Y.

The Production of Books.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED PUBLICATIONS IN 1886, 1887, 1888 AND 1889, RECORDED BY "THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY," NOT INCLUDING GOVERNMENT WORKS AND THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE MINOR CHEAP LIBRARIES.

DIVISIONS.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	DIVISIONS.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Fiction	1,080	1,022	874	942	Biography, Memoirs	155	201	247	178
Law	469	438	335	410	Fine Art and Illus. Books	151	175	260	171
Juvenile Books	458	487	410	388	Physical and Math. Science	148	76	56	96
Literary History and Miscel.	388	251	291	144	Useful Arts	112	123	124	129
Theology and Religion	377	353	482	363	Sports and Amusements	79	48	46	43
Education, Language	275	283	413	319	Domestic and Rural	46	61	39	44
Poetry and the Drama	220	221	280	171	Humor and Satire	17	26	47	25
History	182	157	144	110	Mental and Moral Philos.	18	21	18	28
Medical Science, Hygiene	177	171	151	157					
Social and Political Science	174	143	227	157	Total	4,676	4,437	4,631	4,014
Description, Travel	159	180	194	139					

Many of the American productions are reprints of English works.

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS FROM 1886 TO 1889 INCLUSIVE.

DIVISIONS.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	New Books.	New Eds.	New Books.	New Eds.	New Books.	New Eds.	New Books.	New Eds.
Theology, Sermons, Biblical, etc.	616	136	680	135	748	164	630	134
Educational, Classical, and Philological	458	114	582	102	630	149	557	124
Juvenile Works and Tales	390	55	439	100	377	113	418	93
Novels, Tales, and other Fiction	755	214	762	228	929	385	1,040	364
Law, Jurisprudence, etc.	18	15	73	49	115	57	66	40
Political and Social Economy, Trade and Commerce	214	32	113	25	111	34	120	16
Art, Sciences, and Illustrated Works	132	46	115	63	184	69	112	34
Voyages, Travels, Geographical Research	178	43	227	68	221	73	203	57
History, Biography, etc.	282	68	394	71	327	109	310	114
Poetry and the Drama	60	33	82	44	163	68	133	54
Year-Books and Serials in Volumes	291	3	302	...	324	3	342	4
Medicine, Surgery, etc.	114	57	133	77	126	73	133	49
Belles-Lettres, Essays, Monographs, etc.	128	381	143	235	165	224	157	189
Miscellaneous, including Pamphlets, not Sermons.	348	69	368	79	507	120	483	107
	3,984	1,226	4,410	1,276	4,960	1,631	4,694	1,373
		3,984		4,410		4,960		4,694
		5,210		5,686		6,591		6,067

Statistics of the Press.

ROWELL reports for 1890 the number of newspapers published in the United States and Canada as 17,760. Of these, 812 were Canadian publications. The following was the frequency of issue: Weekly, 13,161; monthly, 2,091; daily, 1,626; semi-monthly, 280; semi-weekly, 217; quarterly, 126; bi-weekly, 82; bi-monthly, 38; triweekly, 36—total, 17,760.

The following table exhibits the number of papers printed in the several States and Canada in 1890:

New-York	1,778	California	536	North-Carolina	192	Florida	121
Illinois	1,309	Wisconsin	529	Arkansas	185	South-Carolina	120
Pennsylvania	1,281	Texas	494	Connecticut	182	North-Dakota	119
Ohio	1,043	Minnesota	427	Maryland	178	Vermont	83
Canada	812	New-Jersey	318	Alabama	175	District of Columbia	68
Kansas	807	Colorado	268	Maine	156	Rhode-Island	61
Iowa	799	Georgia	257	Mississippi	155	Montana	58
Missouri	760	Kentucky	257	Louisiana	152	Delaware	38
Massachusetts	685	South-Dakota	250	Washington	146	Nevada	21
Indiana	651	Tennessee	236	West-Virginia	143		
Michigan	644	The Territories	230	Oregon	133	Total	17,760
Nebraska	565	Virginia	220	New-Hampshire	126		

To ascertain the total number of papers issued in a whole year, the number of each sort put forth at a single issue is multiplied by the number of issues in the year, and the result is as follows: 6,653,250 daily x 312, 2,075,814,000; 3,228,750 weekly x 52, 1,207,895,000; 9,245,750 monthly x 12, 110,949,000; 389,250 semi-weekly x 104, 40,482,000; 1,257,250 semi-monthly x 24, 32,814,000; 41,000 tri-weekly x 156, 6,396,000; 215,750 bi-weekly x 26, 5,609,500; 323,750 quarterly x 4, 1,295,000; 59,250 bi-monthly x 6, 355,500—total yearly issue of American and Canadian papers, 3,491,610,000.

The above was compiled from "Printer's Ink," published by George P. Rowell & Co.

The total number of *newspapers* published in the world at present is estimated at about 47,000, distributed as follows: United States and Canada, 18,000; Germany, 6,000; Great Britain, 6,500; France, 4,200; Japan, 2,000; Italy, 1,500; Austria-Hungary, 1,200; Asia, exclusive of Japan, 1,000; Spain, 850; Russia, 800; Australia, 750; Greece, 600; Switzerland, 450; Holland, 300; Belgium, 300; all others, 1,000. Of these, about half are printed in the English language.

The Hundred Greatest Novels.

THE list on this page was printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1890, with the following introduction:

"It is not supposed that any two novel readers, whether critics of high degree or only omnivorous devo[tees] of all sorts and conditions of imaginative literature, will agree upon the same one hundred novels as best [en]titled to stand at the head of fiction. The following list has been prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by [an] eminent literary authority, with the full consciousness that nobody else will accept it in its entirety. Every [one] of THE WORLD ALMANAC, therefore, is at liberty during the present year to send in to the editor of the almanac [a] veto of any work in our selection and to nominate a candidate for its place. This canvass of the great nov[el] reading world's opinion of THE WORLD ALMANAC'S selection of the greatest hundred novels will be duly p[re]served, collated, and reported in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1891. The greatest novel, it is assumed, is that whi[ch] combines intrinsic merit with wide popularity, but the first must, of course, be the predominating element."

The result of the canvass will be found on the opposite page.

THE TEN GREATEST.

1.	Vanity Fair	6.	Don Quixote — Cervantes.
2.	Les Miserables — Victor Hugo.	7.	The Antiquary — Sir Walter Scott.
3.	A Tale of Two Cities — Charles Dickens.	8.	Monte Cristo — Alex. Dumas, Sr.
4.	Middlemarch — "George Eliot."	9.	Esmond — Wm. M. Thackeray.
5.	Pilgrim's Progress — John Bunyan.	10.	Westward Ho! — Charles Kingsley.

THE NEXT NINETY.

Arranged alphabetically (not in order of merit) as to authors.

11.	Arabian Nights	56.	The Scarlet Letter — Nath'l Hawthorne.
12.	Little Women — Louisa M. Alcott.	57.	The Lady of Aroostook — W. D. Howells.
13.	On the Heights — Berthold Auerbach.	58.	Tom Brown's School-days — Thomas Hughes.
14.	Pride and Prejudice — Jane Austen.	59.	Notre Dame de Paris — Victor Hugo.
15.	Eugénie Grandet — Honoré de Balzac.	60.	The Toilers of the Sea — Victor Hugo.
16.	All Sorts and Conditions of Men — Walter Besant.	61.	A Legend of Sleepy Hollow — Washington Irving
17.	A Princess of Thule — William Black.	62.	Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lectures — Douglas Jerrold.
18.	Lorna Doone — R. D. Blackmore.	63.	Rasselas — Samuel Johnson.
19.	The Decameron — Giovanni Boccaccio.	64.	Hypatia — Charles Kingsley.
20.	Jane Eyre — Charlotte Brontë.	65.	Gil Blas — Alain R. Le Sage.
21.	The Last Days of Pompeii — Bulwer-Lytton.	66.	Charles O'Malley — Charles Lever.
22.	The Last of the Barons — Bulwer-Lytton.	67.	Handy Andy — Samuel Lover.
23.	What Will He Do With It? — Bulwer-Lytton.	68.	Robert Falconer — George MacDonald
24.	Zanoni — Bulwer-Lytton.	69.	Mr. Midshipman Easy — Frederick Marryat
25.	Little Lord Fauntleroy — Frances H. Burnett.	70.	Peter Simple — Frederick Marryat
26.	That Lass o' Lowrie's — Frances H. Burnett.	71.	Beauchamp's Career — George Meredith.
27.	The Innocents Abroad — Samuel L. Clemens.	72.	John Halifax, Gentleman — Dinah M. Mulock
28.	The Moonstone — Wilkie Collins.	73.	The Cloister and the Hearth — Charles Reade.
29.	The Woman in White — Wilkie Collins.	74.	It is Never Too Late to Mend — Charles Reade.
30.	The Last of the Mohicans — J. Fenimore Cooper.	75.	White Lies — Charles Reade.
31.	The Pilot — J. Fenimore Cooper.	76.	Pamela — Samuel Richardson
32.	The Spy — J. Fenimore Cooper.	77.	Dr. Antonio — Giovanni Ruffini
33.	Fromont Junior and Risler Senior — Alphonse Daudet.	78.	Wreck of the Grosvenor — W. Clark Russell
34.	Kings in Exile — Alphonse Daudet.	79.	Consuelo — George Sand.
35.	Robinson Crusoe — Daniel Defoe.	80.	Picciola — X. B. Saintine.
36.	Under Two Flags — DeLaRamée (Ouida).	81.	Old Mortality — Sir Walter Scott.
37.	David Copperfield — Charles Dickens.	82.	Ivanhoe — Sir Walter Scott.
38.	Dombey and Son — Charles Dickens.	83.	The Heart of Midlothian — Sir Walter Scott.
39.	Nicholas Nickleby — Charles Dickens.	84.	Guy Mannering — Sir Walter Scott.
40.	The Old Curiosity Shop — Charles Dickens.	85.	Kenilworth — Sir Walter Scott.
41.	Our Mutual Friend — Charles Dickens.	86.	Peregrine Pickle — Tobias Smollett.
42.	The Pickwick Papers — Charles Dickens.	87.	Tristram Shandy — Laurence Sterne.
43.	Memoirs of a Physician (series) — Alex. Dumas, Sr.	88.	Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde — R. L. Stevenson
44.	Three Musketeers (series) — Alex. Dumas, Sr.	89.	Paul and Virginia — J. H. B. Saint-Pierre
45.	Adam Bede — "George Eliot."	90.	Uncle Tom's Cabin — Harriet B. Stowe
46.	The Mill on the Floss — "George Eliot."	91.	The Mysteries of Paris — Eugene Sue.
47.	Romola — "George Eliot."	92.	The Wandering Jew — Eugene Sue.
48.	Silas Marner — "George Eliot."	93.	Gulliver's Travels — Jonathan Swift.
49.	Tom Jones — Henry Fielding.	94.	Pendennis — Wm. M. Thackeray.
50.	Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship — J. W. Von Goethe.	95.	The Newcomes — Wm. M. Thackeray.
51.	The Vicar of Wakefield — Oliver Goldsmith.	96.	War and Peace — Lyof Tolstoi.
52.	She — H. Rider Haggard.	97.	Ben Hur — Lew Wallace.
53.	Far From the Madding Crowd — Thomas Hardy.	98.	Robert Elsmere — Mrs. H. Ward.
54.	House of Seven Gables — Nath'l Hawthorne.	99.	Ten Thousand a Year — Samuel Warren.
55.	The Marble Faun — Nath'l Hawthorne.	100.	Germinal — Émile Zola.

THE HUNDRED GREATEST NOVELS—*Continued.*

Of the thousand and more criticisms of the preceding list, received from all parts of the United States and from Canada, Great Britain, India and China during 1890, not one has objected to it as a generally correct presentation of the best novels. In detail novels not in the list have been proposed for substitution for some in the list, and some both in the list and not in it have been offered for a place among "The Ten Greatest."

Almost unanimously "Vanity Fair" has been accorded the position at the top. Of the novels among "The Next Ninety" which have been urged for places among "The Ten Greatest," Dickens's "David Copperfield" has been the most popular, and others are in the following order: "Ivanhoe," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Ben Hur," "Adam Bede," "Hypatia," "The Wandering Jew," "Our Mutual Friend," "Lorna Doone" and "The Newcomes." The novel not in the list which had the largest number of admirers was "Looking Backward," and not a few correspondents proposed it for a place among the first ten.

In all, some four hundred novels were named for substitution. Below are the names of all which came with more than one endorsement. They are arranged alphabetically as to authors, and not in order of presumed merit. The two lists may be said to fairly represent the best fiction in the four principal languages.

Æsop's Fables	
The Nose of a Notary	Edmond About.
Old St. Paul's	W. H. Ainsworth.
Margery Daw	J. Bailey Aldrich.
Improvisatore	Hans Andersen.
Vice Versa	F. Anstey.
Cousin Pons	Honoré de Balzac.
Vathek	William Beckford.
Looking Backward	E. W. Bellamy.
Macleod of Dare	William Black.
Aurora Floyd	M. E. Braddon.
Lady Audley's Secret	M. E. Braddon.
Wuthering Heights	Emily Brontë.
Shirley	Charlotte Brontë.
Villette	Charlotte Brontë.
Good-Bye, Sweetheart	Rhoda Broughton.
A Strange Story	Bulwer-Lytton.
Ernest Maltravers	Bulwer-Lytton.
Eugene Aram	Bulwer-Lytton.
Harold	Bulwer-Lytton.
My Novel	Bulwer-Lytton.
Night and Morning	Bulwer-Lytton.
Rienzi	Bulwer-Lytton.
The Caxtons	Bulwer-Lytton.
Evelina	Frances Burney.
Old Creole Days	George W. Cable.
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	Lewis Carroll.
Huckleberry Finn	Samuel L. Clemens.
The Gilded Age	Samuel L. Clemens.
A New Magdalen	Wilkie Collins.
Armadale	Wilkie Collins.
Man and Wife	Wilkie Collins.
No Name	Wilkie Collins.
The Pathfinder	J. Fenimore Cooper.
The Pioneers	J. Fenimore Cooper.
Mr. Isaacs	F. Marion Crawford.
Numa Roumestan	Alphonse Daudet.
Sappho	Alphonse Daudet.
The Nabob	Alphonse Daudet.
Moths	DeLaRamée(Ouida).
Strathmore	DeLaRamée(Ouida).
Wanda	DeLaRamée(Ouida).
Two Years Before the Mast	Richard H. Dana, Jr.
Barnaby Rudge	Charles Dickens.
Bleak House	Charles Dickens.
Great Expectations	Charles Dickens.
Little Dorrit	Charles Dickens.
Martin Chuzzlewit	Charles Dickens.
Oliver Twist	Charles Dickens.
Lothair	Benj. D'Israeli.
Camille	Alex. Dumas, Jr.
Marguérite de Valois (series)	Alex. Dumas, Sr.
Daniel Deronda	"George Eliot."
Scenes of Clerical Life	"George Eliot."
The Conscript	Erckmann-Chatrian.
Called Back	F. J. Fargus.
Romance of a Poor Young Man	Octave Feuillet.
Joseph Andrews	Henry Fielding.
Madame Bouvary	Gustave Flaubert.
Debit and Credit	Gustav Freytag.
The Two Chiefs of Dunboy	J. A. Froude.
Le Capitaine Fracasse	Théophile Gautier.
Elective Affinities	J. W. Von Goethe.
Dead Souls	N. V. Gogol.
The Collegians	Gerald Griffin.
Allan Quartermain	H. Rider Haggard.
King Solomon's Mines	H. Rider Haggard.
The Man Without a Country	Ed. Everett Hale.
A Pair of Blue Eyes	Thomas Hardy.
House of Malmalson	Julian Hawthorne.
The Blithedale Romance	Nath'el Hawthorne.
Elsie Venner	Oliver W. Holmes.
A Hazard of New Fortunes	W. D. Howells.
A Modern Instance	W. D. Howells.
The Rise of Silas Lapham	W. D. Howells.
Ninety-three	Victor Hugo.
Ramona	Helen Jackson.
Daisy Miller	Henry James, Jr.
The American	Henry James, Jr.
The Portrait of a Lady	Henry James, Jr.
Hereward, the Wake	Charles Kingsley.
Guy Livingstone	Geo. A. Lawrence.
Davenport Dunn	Charles Lever.
Harry Lorrequer	Charles Lever.
Tom Burke of Ours	Charles Lever.
Hyperion	H. W. Longfellow.
In the Golden Days	Edna Lyall.
The Marquise of Lossie	George MacDonald.
I Promessi Sposi	Alex. Manzoni.
Jacob Faithful	Frederick Marryatt.
Japhet in Search of a Father	Frederick Marryatt.
Snarleyow	Frederick Marryatt.
The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain	Mary N. Murfree.
The Head of the Family	Dinah M. Muloch.
The Ironmaster	Georges Ohnet.
As in a Looking Glass	F. C. Philips.
Christie Johnstone	Charles Reade.
Foul Play	Charles Reade.
Griffith Gaunt	Charles Reade.
Hard Cash	Charles Reade.
Peg Woffington	Charles Reade.
Put Yourself in His Place	Charles Reade.
Flower, Fruit and Thorn Pieces	Jean Paul Richter.
Barriers Burned Away	E. P. Roe.
Consuelo	"Georges Sand."
Indiana	"Georges Sand."
Fortunes of Nigel	Sir Walter Scott.
Old Mortality	Sir Walter Scott.
Peveril of the Peak	Sir Walter Scott.
Quentin Durward	Sir Walter Scott.
Rob Roy	Sir Walter Scott.
The Bride of Lammermoor	Sir Walter Scott.
The Talisman	Sir Walter Scott.
Waverley	Sir Walter Scott.
John Inglesant	H. Shorthouse.
With Fire and Sword	H. Sienkiewicz.
Roderick Random	Tobias Smollett.
A Sentimental Journey	Laurence Sterne.
Kidnapped	R. L. Stevenson.
Rudder Grange	Frank Stockton.
The Great Hoggarty Diamond	W. M. Thackeray.
The Virginians	W. M. Thackeray.
Uncle Karönina	Lyof Tolstoi.
The Kreutzer Sonata	Lyof Tolstof.
Smoke	J. F. Tourgenief.
Doctor Thorn	Anthony Trollope.
Framley Parsonage	Anthony Trollope.
Orley Farm	Anthony Trollope.
Phineas Phin	Anthony Trollope.
The Way We Live Now	Anthony Trollope.
Around the Moon	Jules Verne.
A Tour of the World in Eighty Days	Jules Verne.
Cinq Mars	Alfred de Vigny.
Only a Girl	Wilhel. Von Hillern.
East Lynne	Mrs. Henry Wood.
Swiss Family Robinson	Wyss and Montolieu.
The Heir of Redcliffe	Charlotte M. Yonge.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS—*Continued.*

Religious Denominations in the United States.

THE Census Bureau of 1890 had not yet reported upon Religious Statistics when this edition of the ALMANAC was ready for the press. The following table of religious denominations in the United States was made up for 1890 by *The Independent*, from the latest year-books of the various denominations. It covers, however, only Christian denominations. See note below as to other religious communities in the United States.

DENOMINATION.	Churches.	Ministers.	Communicants.
Adventists, Evangelical..	100	50	5,000
Adventists, Advent Christians	600	400	15,000
Adventists, Seventh-Day	943	218	27,742
Adventists, Churches of God	30	27	2,000
Adventists, Life and Advent Union	50	30	5,000
Adventists, Age to Come.	50	40	4,000
Total Adventists	1,773	765	58,742
Baptists	33,588	21,175	3,070,047
Baptists, Anti-Mission	1,800	900	45,000
Baptists, Free	1,613	1,386	86,297
Baptists, Other Free	650	650	34,144
Baptists, Disciples	7,250	3,600	750,000
Baptists, Christians, N	1,831	1,417	129,353
Baptists, Christians, S.	75	35	18,000
Baptists, Church of God	525	491	33,000
Baptists, Seventh-Day	110	113	9,000
Baptists, Dunkards: Conservative	513	2,130	102,000
Baptists, Dunkards: Progressive	270	250	12,000
Baptists, Dunkards: Old Order	130	230	2,000
Baptists, Six-Principle	16	16	1,450
Total Baptists	48,371	32,343	4,292,291
Christian Union	1,500	500	120,000
Congregationalists	4,689	4,630	491,985
Episcopalians, Protestant	5,118	3,980	470 076
Episcopalians, Reformed	109	120	10,100
Friends, Orthodox	663	1,017	71,930
Friends, Non-Affiliating Orthodox	100	....	12,000
Friends, "Hicksite,"	....	....	23,000
Total Friends	763	1,017	106,930
German Evangelical.	850	665	160,000
Lutherans, General Synod	1,423	951	151,365
Lutherans, United Synod South	390	195	35,185
Lutherans, General Council	1,557	899	264,236
Lutherans, Synodical Conference	1,815	1,291	365,620
Lutherans, Independent Synods (15)	2,730	1,276	269,743
Total Lutherans	7,911	4,612	1,086,040
Mennonites.	563	665	102,671
Methodists, Episcopal	22,103	13,279	2,236,463
Methodists, Epis., South.	11,767	4,862	1,161,666
Methodists, Epis., African	3,800	3,000	400,000
Methodists, Epis., African Zion	3,500	3,000	412,513
Methodists, Epis., United Brethren	4,265	1,455	199,709
Methodists, Epis., Colored	2,100	1,800	170,000
Methodists, Protestant	2,003	1,441	147,604
Methodists, Evang. Asso.	1,958	1,187	145,703
Methodists, United Brethren	1,381	623	50,582
Methodists, Am. Wesleyan	600	300	18,000
Methodists, Congregational	50	100	4,000
Methodists, Free	952	513	19,998
Methodists, Independent	35	30	5,000
Methodists, Primitive	147	63	5,502
Methodists, Union Am. Colored	50	112	3,500
Total Methodists	54,711	31,765	4,980,240
Moravians	101	114	11,358
Presbyterians, Northern	6,727	5,936	753,749
Presbyterians, Southern	2,321	1,145	161,742
Presbyterians, Cumberland	2,689	1,595	160,185
Presbyterians, Cumberland, Colored	500	200	15,000
Presbyterians, United	903	753	101,848
Presbyterians, Reform	124	124	10,817
Presbyterians, Welsh Calvinistic	186	99	10,652
Presbyterians, Asso. Reform, South	115	90	8,209
Presbyterians, Reform, General Synod	54	32	6,800
Total Presbyterians	13,619	9,974	1,229,012
Reformed (late German).	1,535	813	194,044
Reformed (late Dutch)	546	566	88,812
Total Reformed	2,081	1,379	282,856
Roman Catholics*	*7,523	8,332	†8,277,039
Salvation Army	360	1,024	5,771
Swedenborgians	100	113	6,000
Unitarians	407	510	‡20,000
Universalists	732	685	42,952
Grand Total	151,261	103,303	21,757,171

* Not including 3,303 chapels and stations. † As given by Sadlier's Catholic Directory, and represents Roman Catholic population, all the individuals of which are presumably communicants. Numbers in Protestant denominations, given above, represent actual communicants only. To obtain denominational population, it is thought that multiplying by four will be approximately correct. ‡ Estimated.

NOTE.—The following religious communities in the United States are not included in the above, the statistics being from the latest reports, official and unofficial: Mormons (Orthodox): Churches, 654; ministers, 3,906; members, 200,000: Mormons (reformed or reorganized): Members, 22,165; Shakers: Churches, 15; ministers, 68; members, 2,400; Oneida Communists: Churches, 2; members, 283; Jews: Churches, 269; ministers, 202; members, 13,683 (Jewish population, 250,000). The Spiritualists claim a large but indefinite following.

SECTS IN ENGLAND.

In England and Wales places of meeting for religious worship have been certified to the Registrar-General on behalf of 244 religious sects or communities of worshippers.

Among these are communities calling themselves Benevolent Methodists, Bunyan Baptists, Bible Christians, Christadelphians, Christian Ellasites, Dependents, Eclectics, Free Gospel Christians, God's Own Christian Worshippers, Humanitarians, Loving Brethren, Open Baptists, Particular Baptists, Peculiar People, Ranters, Rational Christians, Recreative Religionists, Refuge Methodists, Secularists, Strict Baptists, Theistic Church, Worshippers of God, and Believers in the Divine Visitation of Joanna Southcote.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS—*Continued.*

NUMBERS IN THE WORLD ACCORDING TO CREED.

Creeds.	No. of Followers.	Creeds.	No. of Followers.
Christianity	420,000,000	Confucianism	80,000,000
Buddhism	340,000,000	Sintoism	14,000,000
Mohammedanism	210,000,000	Judaism	7,000,000
Brahmanism	175,000,000	Fetishism and all others	180,000,000

The above is an estimate by Schem, in his "Statistics of the World." To illustrate how the opinions of statistical experts differ, the figures of Sir Monier Williams, Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Oxford, about Asiatic creeds, may be cited. In his work on "Buddhism," latest edition of 1889, he protests against the gross exaggeration common as to the numerical strength of the Buddhists. Estimating the strength of the six great religions of the world, he places Christianity at the head, with, approximately, 430,000,000 to 450,000,000 followers. Confucianism, the religion of China, and of other parts of Asia in a lesser degree, he thinks occupies second place. To Brahmanism and Hinduism, practically one, he gives third place, with about 200,000,000 followers. Buddhism comes fourth, with 100,000,000 followers, and it is said to be rapidly declining. The fifth is Mohammedanism, with 83,000,000 followers. After these, of Asiatic religions, are Taoism, Jainism and Zoroastrianism in much smaller numbers.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF THE WORLD.

Episcopalians	23,000,000	Lutherans, etc.	1,750,000
Methodists of all descriptions	16,950,000	Unitarians	1,250,000
Roman Catholics	15,200,000	Minor Religious Sects	4,000,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	11,000,000	Of no particular religion	13,500,000
Baptists of all descriptions	8,600,000		
Congregationalists	5,500,000	English-speaking Population	104,360,000
Free Thinkers	3,500,000		

A very large number, more than 10,000,000, of Hindus, Mohammedans, Buddhists and others in the East also speak and read English.

The estimates in the last table are from Whittaker's (London) Almanack, 1891.

The Encyclopedia Britannica, last edition, makes a rough estimate of numbers of Protestants in the world speaking all civilized languages, and places the Lutherans at the head, with over 42,000,000 members (mostly in Germany and Scandinavia), and the Anglican Church second, with about 20,000,000 members.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1890.

States and Territories.	Teachers and Officers.	Scholars.	States and Territories.	Teachers and Officers.	Scholars.	States and Territories.	Teachers and Officers.	Scholars.
Alabama	22,340	193,825	Louisiana	5,058	37,024	Oklahoma	360	2,340
Alaska	52	1,100	Maine	11,025	92,875	Oregon	2,997	21,070
Arizona	222	1,369	Maryland	26,065	206,196	Pennsylvania	123,484	964,599
Arkansas	11,965	94,305	Massachusetts	33,923	237,593	Rhode-Island	5,178	49,422
California	7,863	71,687	Michigan	37,800	277,200	South-Carolina	13,054	103,315
Colorado	4,084	32,141	Minnesota	15,014	133,784	South-Dakota	6,300	40,700
Connecticut	19,284	149,999	Mississippi	11,767	84,677	Tennessee	38,016	274,560
Delaware	2,913	22,766	Missouri	40,491	278,776	Texas	23,161	199,625
Dist. Columbia	4,634	44,970	Montana	745	5,883	Utah	554	6,711
Florida	9,158	56,594	Nebraska	23,324	161,038	Vermont	7,390	53,809
Georgia	58,885	301,612	Nevada	812	2,660	Virginia	43,531	283,336
Idaho	396	3,223	New-Hampshire	6,640	49,335	Washington	4,210	29,475
Illinois	77,213	582,756	New-Jersey	33,709	247,648	West-Virginia	19,212	120,811
Indian Terr	1,333	10,455	New-Mexico	225	1,345	Wisconsin	15,211	114,869
Indiana	45,109	374,185	New-York	108,272	979,415	Wyoming	365	2,976
Iowa	43,295	319,128	North-Carolina	32,172	255,033			
Kansas	32,132	214,422	North-Dakota	2,760	20,240	Totals	1,151,340	8,649,131
Kentucky	31,606	225,801	Ohio	88,461	620,107			

The number of Sunday-schools reported is 108,939, and total number of teachers and scholars, 9,800,582.

The statistics of Sunday-schools in these tables do not include the schools of Hebrews, Roman Catholics and non-Evangelical Christian Churches, except as to Maryland, the returns of which include all Christian denominations. The number of scholars in Roman Catholic Sunday-schools in the United States is estimated by clerics at 700,000.

The statistics of Sunday-schools in the foregoing and following table are those reported to the International Sunday-school Convention, at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 24–27, 1890, the North American statistics having been compiled by E. Payson Porter, Statistical Secretary, 195 Broadway, New-York.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL STATISTICS OF ALL NATIONS.

Europe: England and Wales, 6,350,266; Scotland, 711,188; Ireland, 338,231; Austria, 4,831; Belgium, 2,542; Denmark, 37,000; Finland, 8,800; France, 53,110; Germany, 431,221; Holland, 157,676; Italy, 13,410; Norway, 27,190; Portugal, 2,100; Russia, 6,445; Spain, 8,400; Sweden, 238,082; Switzerland, 89,459.

Asia: China, 6,317; India, 116,014; Japan, 7,409; Persia, 5,316; Central Turkey, 7,600.

Africa, 169,849; South-America, 153,000.

North-America: United States, 9,800,471; Canada, 530,220; Newfoundland., 24,979; West-Indies, 119,906; Central America and Mexico, 16,300.

Oceanica: Australia, 257,729; New-Zealand, 109,872; Fiji Islands, 45,639; Hawaiian Islands, 17,253; other islands, 10,800; the world, 20,078,595.

Bishops.

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

See.	*Cons.*
Alabama—Richard Hooker Wilmer	1862
Alaska—John W. Chapman (missionary)	—
Arizona and New-Mexico—John Mills Kendrick	1869
Arkansas—Henry Niles Pierce (missionary)	1870
California—William Ingraham Kip	1853
" William Ford Nichols, Assistant	1890
" Northern—John H. D. Wingfield	1874
Colorado—John Franklin Spaulding	1873
Connecticut—John Williams	1851
Dakota, North—William D. Walker (missionary)	1883
" South—William Hobart Hare	1873
Delaware—Leighton Coleman	1885
East-Carolina—Alfred Augustine Watson	1884
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed	1886
Georgia—Vacant	1868
Illinois—Chicago: William Edward McLaren	1875
" Quincy: Alexander Burgess	1875
" Springfield: George Franklin Seymour	1878
Indiana—David Buel Knickerbacker	1883
Iowa—William Stevens Perry	1876
Kansas—Elisha Smith Thomas	1887
Kentucky—Thomas Underwood Dudley	1873
Louisiana—John Nicholas Galleher	1885
Maine—Henry Adams Neely	1867
Maryland—William Paret	1885
" Easton: William Forbes Adams	1875
Massachusetts—Benjamin Henry Paddock	1873
Michigan—Thomas Frederick Davies	1889
" Western: George D. Gillespie	1875
Minnesota—Henry Benjamin Whipple	1859
" Mahlon N. Gilbert, Assistant	1886
Mississippi—Hugh Miller Thompson	1883
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle	1867
" West—Edward Robert Atwill	1890
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer (missionary)	1885
Nebraska—George Worthington	1885
Nevada and Utah—Abiel Leonard (missionary)	1883
New-Hampshire—William Woodruff Niles	1870
New-Jersey—John Scarborough	1875
" Northern: Thomas A. Starkey	1885
New-York—Henry Codman Potter	1883
New-York—Central: Frederick D. Huntington	1869
" Western: Arthur Cleveland Coxe	1865
" Albany: William Croswell Doane	1869
" Long-Island: Abram N. Littlejohn	1868
North-Carolina—Theodore Benedict Lyman	1883
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard	1865
" Southern: Boyd Vincent	1885
Oregon—Benjamin Wistar Morris (missionary)	1859
Pennsylvania—Ozi William Whitaker	1863
" Pittsburgh: Cortlandt Whitehead	1865
" Central: M. A. De Wolfe Howe	1886
" N. S. Rulison, Assistant	1889
Rhode-Island—Thomas March Clark	1869
South-Carolina -William Bell White Howe	1890
Tennessee—Charles Todd Quintard	1865
Texas—Alexander Gregg	1863
" Northern: Alex. C. Garrett (missionary)	1893
" Western: James S. Johnson (missionary)	1893
The Platte—Anson Rogers Graves	1887
Vermont—William Henry Augustus Bissell	1867
Virginia—Francis McNeece Whittle	1841
" Alfred Magill Randolph, Assistant	1890
West-Virginia—George William Peterkin	1878
Wisconsin—Milwaukee: Cyrus F. Knight	1888
" Fond du Lac: Charles C. Grafton	1873
Washington—John Adams Paddock (missionary)	1893
Wyoming and Idaho—Ethelbert Talbot (miss.)	1886
Africa—Cape Palmas: S. D. Ferguson (miss.)	1851
Shanghai—China: William J. Boone (missionary)	1844
Yeddo—Japan: Channing Moore Williams (miss.)	1859
Horatio Southgate, late Bishop of Constantinople, Turkey. *Retired*	1841
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas. *Retired*	1871
S. I. J. Schereschewsky, late Bishop of Shanghai, China. *Retired*	1877
Thomas Augustus Jaggar, late Bishop of Southern Ohio. *Retired*	1871
Gregory Thurston Bedell, late Bishop of Ohio. *Retired*	1854

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.	*Elected.*
Thomas Bowman	St. Louis, Mo	1872
Randolph S. Foster	Boston, Mass	1872
Stephen M. Merrill	Chicago, Ill	1872
Edward G. Andrews	New York City	1872
Henry W. Warren	Denver, Col	1880
Cyrus D. Foss	Philadelphia, Pa	1880
John F. Hurst	Washington, D. C	1880
William X. Ninde	Topeka, Kan	1884
John M. Walden	Cincinnati, O	1884
Willard F. Mallalieu	New-Orleans, La	1888
Charles H. Fowler	San Francisco, Cal	1888
William Taylor	Miss. Bishop for Africa	1884
John H. Vincent	Buffalo, N. Y	1888
James N. Fitzgerald	Minneapolis, Minn	1888
Isaac W. Joyce	Chattanooga, Tenn	1888
John P. Newman	Omaha, Neb	1888
Daniel A. Goodsell	Fort Worth, Texas	1888
James M. Thoburn	Miss. Bishop for India	1888

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

	Residence.	*Elected.*
John C. Keener	New-Orleans, La	1866
Alpheus W. Wilson	Baltimore, Md	1882
J. C. Granbery	Ashland, Va	1882
R. K. Hargrove	Nashville, Tenn	1882
W. W. Duncan	Spartanburg, S. C	1886
E. R. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo	1886
C. B. Galloway	Jackson, Miss	1886
J. S. Key	Fort Worth, Texas	1886
A. G. Haygood	Sheffield, Ala	1886
O. P. Fitzgerald	Nashville, Tenn	1886

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.
Charles Edward Cheney	Chicago, Ill.
William R. Nicholson	Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward Cridge	Victoria, B. C.
Samuel Fallows	Chicago, Ill.
P. F. Stevens	Charleston, S. C.
James A. Latané	Baltimore, Md.
Edward Wilson	Metuchen, N. J.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, MAY 15, 1890.

Moderator, Rev. Wm. E. Moore, D.D., Columbus, O. | *Stated Clerk*, Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., Cincinnati, O.

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Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Baltimore, Maryland	James Gibbons, Cardinal	1868
Boston, Massachusetts	John J. Williams	1866
Chicago, Illinois	Patrick A. Feehan	1865
Cincinnati, Ohio	William H. Elder	1857
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Frederick Katzer	1891
New-Orleans, La	Francis Janssens	1801
New-York, New-York	M. A. Corrigan	1873
Portland, Oregon	W. H. Gross	*Cons.* 1873
Philadelphia, Pa	Patrick J. Ryan	1872
St. Louis, Missouri	Peter R. Kenrick	1841
St. Paul, Minnesota	John Ireland	1875
San Francisco, Cal	Patrick W. Riordan	1883
Santa Fe, N. Mexico	J. B. Salpointe	1869

BISHOPS.

Albany, New-York	Francis McNeirny	*Cons.* 1872
Allegheny, Pa	R. Phelan	1885
Alton, Illinois	James Ryan	1888
Belleville, Illinois	J. Janssen	1888
Boisé City, Idaho	A. J. Glorieux	1885
Brooklyn, New-York	John Loughlin	1853
Buffalo, New-York	S. Y. Ryan	1868
Burlington, Vermont	L. De Goesbriand	1853
Charleston, S. C	H. P. Northrop	1882
Cheyenne, Wyoming	M. F. Burke	1887
Cleveland, Ohio	Richard Gilmour	1872
Columbus, Ohio	J. A. Watterson	1880
Concordia, Kansas	Vacant	....
Covington, Kentucky	C. P. Maes	1885
Davenport, Iowa	H. Cosgrove	1884
Denver, Colorado	Nicholas Matz	1887
Detroit, Michigan	John S. Foley	1883
Dubuque, Iowa	John Hennessy	1866
Duluth, Minn	Jas. McGoldrick	1889
Erie, Pennsylvania	Tobias Mullen	1868
Fort Wayne, Indiana	Joseph Dwenger	1872
Galveston, Texas	N. A. Gallagher	1882
Grand Rapids, Mich	H. J. Richter	1883
Green Bay, Wisconsin	Vacant	....
Harrisburg, Pa	Thomas P. McGovern	1868
Hartford, Connecticut	L. S. McMahon	1879
Helena, Montana	C. P. Brondel	1879
Indian Territory	Isidore Robot	1890
Jamestown, Dakota	John Shanley	1889
Kansas City, Missouri	John J. Hogan	1868
La Crosse, Wisconsin	Kilian C. Flasch	1881
Leavenworth, Kansas	L. M. Fink	1871
Lincoln, Nebraska	Thomas Bonacum	1887
Little Rock, Arkansas	Edward Fitzgerald	1867
Louisville, Kentucky	William G. McCloskey	1868
Manchester, N. H	D. M. Bradley	1884
Marquette, Michigan	John Vertin	1879
Marysville, California	Eugene O'Connell	*Cons.* 1887
Mobile, Alabama	J. O'Sullivan	1885
Monterey, California	F. Mora	1873
Nashville, Tennessee	J. Rademacher	1883
Natchez, Miss	Thomas Heslin	1889
Natchitoches, La	Anthony Durier	1887
Newark, New-Jersey	W. M. Wigger	1881
Ogdensburg, New-York	E. P. Wadhams	1872
Omaha, Nebraska	Richard Scannell	1887
Peoria, Illinois	J. L. Spalding	1877
Pittsburgh, Pa	Vacant	....
Portland, Me	J. A. Healy	1875
Providence, R. I	M. Harkins	1887
Richmond, Va	A. Van de Vyver	1889
Rochester, New-York	B. J. McQuaid	1868
St. Augustine, Florida	John Moore	1877
St. Cloud, Minnesota	Otto Zardetti	1889
St. Paul, Minnesota	Thomas L. Grace	1859
Salt Lake City, Utah	Lawrence Scanlan	1887
San Antonio, Texas	J. C. Neraz	1881
Savannah, Georgia	Thomas A. Becker	1868
Scranton, Pennsylvania	William O'Hara	1868
Springfield, Mass	P. T. O'Reilly	1870
Sioux Falls, Dakota	Martin Marty	1889
Syracuse, New-York	P. A. Ludden	1887
Trenton, New-Jersey	M. J. O'Farrell	1881
Tucson, Arizona	P. Bourgade	1887
Vancouver, Wash	Ægidius Junger	1879
Vancouver Island	J. N. Lemmeus	1888
Vincennes, Indiana	F. S. Chatard	1878
Virginia City, Nevada	P. Manogue	1881
Wheeling, W. Virginia	John J. Kain	1875
Wichita, Kansas	J. J. Hennessy	1888
Wilmington, Delaware	Alfred A. Curtis	1887
Wilmington, N. C	Leo Haid	1888
Winona, Minn	Jos. B. Cotter	1889

College of Cardinals.

CARDINAL BISHOPS.

Name.	*Office or Dignity.*	*Nation.*	*Age.*	*Cr'd*
Bianchi, A	Bp. Palestrina	Ital	74	1882
Howard, Edward	Bp. Frascati	Eng	63	1877
La Valletta, R. M	Dean Sac. College	Ital	64	1868
Agnostini, D	Pat'arch Venice	Ital	66	1882
Alimonda, G	Abp. Turin	Ital	73	1879
Battaglini, F	Abp. Bologna	Ital	67	1885
Benavides, S	Saragossa	Span	81	1877
Bernardow, V. F	Abp. of Sens	Fr	74	1886
Bonaparte, L		Ital	63	1868
Capecelatro, A	Abp. Capua	Ital	66	1885
Celesia, P. G. M	Abp. Palermo	Ital	77	1884
Charles, F. M	Abp. Prague	Bohem	47	1889
Di Rende, C. S	Abp. Benevento	Ital	45	1887
Desprez, J. S	Abp. Toulouse	Fr	84	1879
D'Annibale, G	Prof. Sac. Cong	Fr	76	1889
Di Acquavella, G. S	Abp. Naples	Ital	87	1884
Di Canossa, L	Bp. Verona	Ital	82	1877
Donajewsky, A	Bp. Cracow	Aust	74	1890
Dusmet, G. B	Abp. Catavia	Ital	72	1889
Foulon, J. A	Abp. Lyons	Fr	68	1889
Fürstenburg, F. Von	Abp. Olmutz	Aust	83	1879
Gallati, ——	Abp. Ravenna	Ital	69	1890
Gibbons, James	Abp. Baltimore	Amer	57	1886
Riordan, Louis	Abp. Ferrara	Ital	69	1887
Gonzales, Z	Abp. Seville	Span	60	1884
Goossens, P. L	Abp. Malines	Belg	64	1889
Hayuald, L	Abp. Kalocza	Hung	75	1879
Langénieux, B. M. A	Abp. Rheims	Fr	67	1886

CARDINAL PRIESTS.

Name.	*Office or Dignity.*	*Nation.*	*Age.*	*Cr'd*
Parocchi, L. M	Bp. Albano	Ital	74	1882
Serafini, L	Pref. Cong. Coun	Ital	82	1877
Stefano, L. O. S	Sub. Dean Sac. Coll	Ital	63	1873
Laurenzi, C	Sec. Memorials	Ital	68	1884
Lavigerie, C. M	Abp. Carthage	Fr	66	1882
Ledochowski, M	Abp. Posen	Pol'n	69	1875
Macchi, L		Ital	68	1889
Manning, H. E	Abp. Westminster	Eng	83	1875
Mussella, G. A	Pref. Cong. Rites	Ital	65	1887
Melchers, P	Abp. Osnabruck	Germ	77	1884
Mermillod, G	Abp. Lausanne	Swiss	67	1890
Mihalovitz, J	Abp. Zagabria	Hung	77	1885
Monescillo, A	Abp. Valencia	Span	80	1884
Moran, P. F	Abp. Sydney	Irish	61	1885
Neto, J. S	Pat'arch, Lisbon	Port	59	1884
Paya Y Rico	Abp. Compostella	Span	80	1877
Place, C. P	Abp. Rennes	Fr	57	1887
Rampolla, M	Sec't'y of State	Ital	48	1887
Richard, F. M	Abp. Paris	Fr	72	1889
Schonborn, F. de Paul	Abp. Prague		57	1889
Silva, A. F. S	Bp. Oporto	Port	62	1879
Simeoni, J	Pref. Propagan	Ital	75	1875
Simor, John	Primate Hungary	Hung	78	1873
Taschereau, E. A	Abp. Quebec	Can	71	1886
Vanutelli, S	Pref. Cong. Indu	Ital	57	1887
Vanutelli, V	Abp. Sardis	Span	55	1890
Von Hohenlohe, A	Abp. L. Basilica	Ger	68	1866

CARDINAL DEACONS.

Name.	*Office or Dignity.*	*Nation.*	*Age.*	*Cr'd*
Apollini, A	Vice-Camerlango	Ital	68	1889
Bausa, A		Ital	70	1887
Christofari, C		Ital	77	1885
Consolini, D	Camerlango	H. C. Ital	85	1866
De Ruggiero, C. S.	Reg. Apos. Chanc'y	Ital	75	1889
Massotti, L	Pref. Cong. Bishops	Ital	71	1884
Mazella, C	Pref. Cong. Index	Ital	58	1886
Ruggiero, G		Ital	—	1889
Mertel, T	Pref. Apos. Briefs	Ital	85	1858
Parracciani, F. R	Gr. Prior St. John	Ital	61	1880
Theodoli, A		Ital	71	1886
Verga, Isidoro	Pref. Pap. Segnatura	Ital	62	1884
Ziglara, T	Pref. Cong. Studies	Ital	64	1879

Young Men's Christian Associations.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Office, No. 40 East Twenty-third Street, New-York. *Chairman*, Cephas Brainerd; *Treasurer*, Benjamin C. Wetmore; *General Secretary*, Richard C. Morse. *Board of Trustees: Chairman*, J. N. Harris, New-London, Ct.; *Treasurer*, John S. Bussing, New-York City.

OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 2 Place Du Port, Geneva, Switzerland. *Chairman*, Gustave Tophel; *Secretary*, Jean Billon; *Treasurer*, Frederic Bonna; *General Secretary*, Charles Fermaud. The committee is composed of members representing America, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

OFFICERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—General Office, No. 40 East Twenty-third Street, New-York. *President*, Cleveland H. Dodge; *General Secretary*, R. R. McBurney.

NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS IN THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Number.	COUNTRIES.	Number.	COUNTRIES.	Number.	COUNTRIES.	Number.
AMERICA.		EUROPE—*cont.*		EUROPE—*cont.*		AFRICA.	
United States	1,259	Netherlands	457	Turkey	1	Madagascar	
Canada	82	Denmark	93	Bulgaria	1	South-Africa	1
Mexico, South-America, etc.	10	Switzerland	383			West Central Africa	
		Norway	73	ASIA.			
EUROPE.		Sweden	85	India	15	OCEANICA.	
England and Wales	278	Italy	41	Ceylon	10	Australia	1
Ireland	56	Spain	8	China	6	Tasmania	
Scotland	249	Belgium	27	Japan	10	New-Zealand	
France	61	Austria	5	Turkey	11	Hawaii	
Germany	836	Hungary	3	Persia	3		
		Russia	9	Syria	1	Total	4,10

NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Alabama	20	Kentucky	16	New-York	140	Washington	
Arkansas	11	Louisiana	4	North-Carolina	56	West-Virginia	1
California	30	Maine	22	North-Dakota	3	Wisconsin	3
Colorado	4	Maryland	15	Ohio	60	Wyoming	
Connecticut	19	Massachusetts	60	Oregon	7	British Columbia	
Delaware	1	Michigan	27	Pennsylvania	118	Manitoba	
District of Columbia	2	Minnesota	20	Rhode-Island	6	New-Brunswick	
Florida	4	Mississippi	14	South-Carolina	30	Newfoundland	
Georgia	18	Missouri	39	South-Dakota	15	Nova-Scotia	2
Idaho	1	Montana	1	Tennessee	45	Ontario	3
Illinois	85	Nebraska	30	Texas	18	Prince Edward Isl.	
Indiana	22	New-Hampshire	14	Utah	2	Quebec	
Indian Territory	1	New-Jersey	37	Vermont	12		
Iowa	47	New-Mexico	1	Virginia	52	Total	1,34
Kansas	70						

The total membership of these American associations is 212,676; they occupy 205 buildings of their own, valued at $8,352,910, and have a total net property of over 10,400,000, including 511 libraries, containing 422,912 volumes. They employ 1,095 general secretaries and other paid officials, and expended last year for current expenses—local, State, and National—$1,817,231.

Young Women's Christian Associations.

THE work of the associations among women is fourfold: Physical—systematic training in the Gymnasium, health talks, and holiday excursions.

Social—Receptions and socials in home-like rooms, musical and literary entertainments, helpful companionships.

Mental—Libraries and reading rooms, educational and manual training classes.

Spiritual—Bible training classes, evangelistic meetings, personal work.

General statistics: Number of associations in Great Britain, 1,000; on the Continent of Europe, 20; India, 20; Australia, 25; America, 225; other places, including China and Japan, 175; total world, 1,500. Membership of American associations, 12,000.

The International Association was formed in 1886. General office, No. 153 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. The International Committee of twenty-seven members controls the work. The officers are: *Chairman*, Mrs. John V. Farwell, Jr.; *Secretary*, Mrs. W. W. Vanarsdale; *Treasurer*, Mrs. W. M. Danner; *General Secretaries*, Miss Nettie Dunn, Miss Corabel Tarr; *Office Secretary*, Miss Thina Hall.

Thirteen States have organized State Associations. Each State holds conventions annually. The International Convention occurs biennially. The next one will be held April 23-26, 1891, at Scranton, Pa. *The Evangel*, the official organ of the associations, is published monthly at Chicago. The second Thursday of October is observed as a day of prayer for young women. A special department is maintained for young women of colleges.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THIS great Roman Catholic organization is engaged in the important work of caring for the Roman Catholic poor in the large cities of the United States. Its head is the superior council of the New York Circumscription, which has its office at No. 2 Lafayette Place. Local bodies, over which it has, in nearly all cases, jurisdiction, are known as Particular Councils.

The officers of the Superior Council are as follows: *Spiritual Director*, the Very Reverend Monsignor John Farley; *President*, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick; *Vice-Presidents*, Joseph A. Kernan and James E. Dougherty; *Secretary*, Thomas M. Mulry; *Recording Secretary*, Daniel E. Scannell; *Treasury*, Philip H. Shelley. There are also twenty councillors. The principal work of the Particular Councils consists in visiting the poor and relieving them, procuring situations for deserving persons out of employment, and promoting attendance on the Sunday-schools of the Church.

The Epworth League.

THE following statistics and statement of the purposes of the organization were prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Mr. Robert R. Doherty, Recording Secretary of the Epworth League

OFFICERS OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE (central office, No. 150 Fifth Avenue, New-York).—*Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut; *Recording Secretary*, Robert R. Doherty; *Treasurer*, Rev. James M. Freeman; *Executive Committee:* The three officers just named, and W. W. Cooper, Rev. L. E. Prentiss, O. L. Doty, and Rev. Arthur Edwards.

The Epworth League was formed in May, 1889, by the union of five general (Methodist) societies of young people, which had under their united jurisdiction about 1,500 local societies or "chapters," and about 60,000 members. By vigorous effort the united society has now (December, 1890) 4,050 chapters and an aggregate membership of 200,250.

Its purpose is to promote intelligent and loyal piety in the young members and friends of the church, to aid them in religious development, and to train them in works of mercy and help. Its constitution provides for development along social, intellectual and religious lines. Its essential features are the weekly prayer-meeting, the "intellectual" and "mercy and help" departments, and its thorough harmony with the officiary of the church.

It has an organ, published weekly, the *Epworth Herald*, edited by Dr. Joseph F. Berry, with a circulation of 30,000. There are no salaried officers, the organization being entirely voluntary, and no assessments on local chapters. The incidental expenses thus far have been paid by voluntary contributions.

The following table shows the total number of chapters composing the organization by States and territories:

STATES.	No. of Societies.	STATES.	No. of Societies.	STATES.	No. of Societies.	STATES.	No. of Societies.
Alabama	3	Iowa	299	New-Jersey	162	Utah	6
Arkansas	5	Kansas	225	New-Mexico	3	Vermont	50
California	58	Kentucky	15	New-York	566	Virginia	1
Colorado	19	Louisiana	4	North-Carolina	3	Washington	24
Connecticut	49	Maine	75	North-Dakota	18	West-Virginia	21
Delaware	15	Maryland	58	Ohio	390	Wisconsin	132
Dist. of Columbia	4	Massachusetts	241	Oregon	10	Wyoming	3
Florida	2	Michigan	261	Pennsylvania	284		
Georgia	6	Minnesota	86	Rhode-Island	27	Total in U. S.	4,044
Illinois	401	Missouri	79	South-Carolina	2	Canada & Foreign	186
Indiana	205	Montana	8	South-Dakota	60		
Indian Territory	1	Nebraska	101	Tennessee	10	Total Leagues	4 230
Oklahoma	5	New-Hampshire	41	Texas	6	Tot. Membership	200.250

The Order of the King's Daughters.

THE following information about this organization was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the General Secretary, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson.

OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.—Office, No. 47 West Twenty-second Street, New-York City. *President*, Mrs. F. Bottome; *Vice-President*, Miss Kate Bond; *General Secretary*, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson; *Treasurer*, Miss G. H. Libby; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. James F. Ruggles; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis.

The Order of the King's Daughters is a Christian sisterhood of service composed of thousands of small circles of women united in one great organization that numbers now over one hundred and fifty thousand members. It is a Christian but unsectarian order, and its members may be found in all churches and in almost all nations. It originated in New-York City, and has spread over nearly every State in the Union, and has its representatives in Canada, England, France, Italy, India, Australia, New-Zealand and other countries Its members are bound individually and collectively to serve the needy and the suffering, to consider the poor and to be helpful in good work. Each individual circle may choose its own field of labor, but cannot escape the obligation of service.

The badge is a small Maltese cross of silver, often worn with a knot of purple ribbon. The order is an incorporated society, of which this little cross is the seal. Its headquarters are at No. 47 West Twenty-second Street, New-York City. State secretaries are appointed in twenty-five States and the District of Columbia. Six Provincial secretaries in the various provinces in Canada; Lady Henry Somerset is the honorary secretary for England, and Miss Violet Vida Keane, acting secretary.

Its original circle of nine women, to which have been made some additions, forms now the Central Council of the order. The general officers are members of this Council. The first meeting of this original circle was held in New-York City on January 13, 1886. It is now five years old, and it ranks among the strongest and most useful societies of the world. It issues a monthly magazine called *The Silver Cross*, which is most helpful to the members of the order, and takes a high rank among the religious and philanthropic periodicals of the country. It deals with every topic by which women may be made helpful to humanity. Its work in aid of every charitable object is effective and increasing. Any information concerning the order may always be secured by writing or calling at the office, 47 West Twenty-second Street, New-York City.

The Presbyterian Revision.

THE Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly "on the Revision of the Confession of Faith," held sessions at Pittsburgh, Pa., from October 7 to October 14, 1890, and adjourned to meet at Washington, D. C., February 4, 1891. The committee is composed of the following ministers and elders: Rev. Dr. W. E Moore, of Ohio, Moderator; Professor William Henry Green, Professor Matthew B. Riddle, Professor Willis J. Beecher, Professor Edward D. Morris, Professor Herrick Johnson, Professor William Alexander, President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton College; Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts, Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Erskine, Rev. Dr. J. T. Leftwich, Rev. Dr. S. J. Niccolls, Rev. Dr. E. R. Burkhalter, ex-Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; ex-Senator McMillan, of Minnesota; Judge Alfred Hand, Emerson E. White, of Ohio; Judge Henry B. Sayler, of Indiana; Winthrop S. Gilman, of New-York; William Ernst, of Kentucky; George Junkin, of Pennsylvania; Charles M. Charnley, of Illinois, and M. H. Stratton, of New-Jersey.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—*President*, Frances E. Willar Evanston, Ill.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Caroline B. Buell, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago; *Recording Secr tary*, Mary A. Woodbridge, Ravenna, Ohio; *Treasurer*, Esther Pugh, 161 La Salle Street, Chicago.

OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—*President*, Frances E. Willa Evanston, Ill.; *Vice-Presidents*, Lady Somerset, London, England, and Mrs. Fawcett, Toronto, Ont.; *Cor sponding Secretary*, Mary Clement Leavitt, 1226 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Object: To unify throughout the world the work of Women in Temperance and Social Reform and to c culate a petition addressed to all the governments of the world for the overthrow of the alcohol and opiu trades. Methods: Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social, and Legal. Time of Prayer: Noontid Badge: A Knot of White Ribbon. Watchwords: Agitate! Organize!

The following statement of the purposes of the society was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by th President, Frances E. Willard:

The National W. C. T. U. was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and is the sober second thoug of the great women's crusade. It is now regularly organized in the forty-four States of the Union, a in every Territory except Alaska. Its headquarters are in Chicago, Ill., where it has a Woman's Temp ance Publication House that publishes about 125,000,000 pages annually, and has five editors and 150 employe This publishing house is a stock company, and all its directors and stockholders are women, also its busine manager. The *Union Signal* is the organ of the society and has over 80,000 subscribers. The publishing hous handled over $200,000 last year.

The Woman's Lecture Bureau is located at 161 La Salle Street in the same building as the publishing hous and sends speakers to all parts of the country and Canada. The Woman's National Temperance Hospital d monstrates the value of non-alcoholic medication. The Woman's Temperance Temple, to cost over $1,000,00 is being built in Chicago. The National society handled over $30,000 in 1890 at its headquarters in Chicag and its local auxiliaries expended about half a million in their work.

There are 10,000 local unions with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of abou half a million. The W. C. T. U. have forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many wome experts in the National Society, and in nearly every State. All the States in the Republic except ten, hav laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured b the W. C. T. U., also the laws for forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. Most industrial homes for gir were secured through the efforts of this society, also the refuges for erring women, and laws raising the ag of consent, and providing for better protection for women and girls, have been secured in many legislature through the influence of the department for the promotion of Social Purity, of which the president of th society is superintendent.

The World's W. C. T. U. was founded through the influence of the National Society in 1883, and already has auxiliaries in thirty-three different nationalities. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country. A great petition is being circulated i all parts of the world against legalizing the sale of opium and alcoholics. When two million of names hav been secured, this petition is to be presented to all the governments of the world by a commission of wome appointed for that purpose.

Woman's Non-Partisan National Christian Temperance Union.

OFFICERS.—*President*, Mrs. E. J. Phinney, 1242 Lexington Avenue, Cleveland, O.; *Vice-President*, Mrs. Harriet G. Walker, Minneapolis, Minn.; *General Secretary*, Miss F. Jennie Duty, 180 Arlington Street, Cleveland, O.; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. Florence Miller, Des Moines, Iowa; *Financial Secretary* and *Treasurer*, Mrs. C. Cornelia Alford, 315 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This association was organized in June, 1890, by seceders from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Article 2 of the constitution provides: "The *object* of this association shall be to interest and unite the women of the nation in non-partisan, non-sectarian temperance work, and confining itself strictly to such temperance work, it will devise and execute measures to secure through the blessing of God, total abstinence and the complete extinction of the liquor traffic."

Article 5 reads, "Neither the officers of this association, nor the annual meeting shall directly or indirectly pledge the influence or co-operation of the association, in whole or in part, to any other association, or to any political party, or to any religious sect."

The Union being but a few months old its numbers are not yet large, but it is working diligently on the lines above indicated.

Christian Alliance.

OFFICERS OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—*President*, Rev. A. B. Simpson, New-York; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. Carrie Judd, Montgomery, Oakland, Cal.; *Membership Secretary*, Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, 743 Park Avenue, New-York City; *Evangelistic Secretary*, Rev. Charles Warren Ryder, Providence, R. I.; *Treasurer*, Mr. H. W. Burnham, Kenwood, Madison Co., N. Y.; *Secretary of Committee*, Miss H. A. Waterbury, 301 West 37th Street, N. Y.; *Superintendent of Highway Missions*, Mr. J. T. Burghard. There is a board of managers of nine persons, of which Rev. Dr. Simpson is chairman, and there are 100 vice-presidents representing most of the States of the Union, Canada, Mexico, England, and Ireland. The principal office is at 692 Eighth Avenue, New-York.

The Christian Alliance was organized in 1887, and is spreading rapidly through this country and Canada. Membership consists of all professing Christians who shall subscribe to the principles of the order and enroll their names. The objects of the Alliance are stated to be "Wide diffusion of the gospel in its fulness, the promotion of a deeper and higher Christian life, and the work of evangelization, especially among the neglected classes, by highway missions and any other practicable methods." In New-York City special work is done for fallen girls by means of "The Door of Hope," at 102 East 61st Street, under charge of Mrs. E. M. Whittemore.

Auxiliary to the Christian Alliance is the International Missionary Alliance with a missionary training college, at 690 Eighth Avenue, New-York. It has a board of officers with Rev. C. N. Kinney of Sing Sing, N. Y., as chairman and Rev. B. A. Simpson, 692 Eighth Avenue, as secretary. This organization has already established 23 missionaries in India, Congo Free State, China, Japan, and Haiti, and is extending its work as financial assistance is rendered.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

THE following statistics and statement of the purposes of the organization were prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Mr. William Shaw, Treasurer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.—Office, No. 50 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass. *President*, Rev. Francis E. Clark; *Treasurer*, William Shaw; *General Secretary*, J. W. Baer.

The first Society of Christian Endeavor was formed February 2, 1881, in the Williston Church, Portland, Me., by Rev. F. E. Clark, pastor, for the purpose of training a large number of converts for the duties of church-membership.

Each society is in some local church, and in no sense outside. It exists simply to make the young people loyal and efficient members of the Church of Christ. It is the Church training the young. Its motto is, "For Christ and the Church." June 1, 1890, there were 11,013 societies, with a membership of 660,000, chiefly in the United States and Canada, but to some extent in Great Britain and in all missionary lands. It is found in about the same proportions in all the great evangelical denominations and in all their subdivisions. Wherever it has been established longest it is most fully endorsed by pastors and churches.

Its essential features are the prayer-meeting pledge, honestly interpreted, the lookout, prayer-meeting and social committees, and the consecration meeting. Other committees are optional, and the constitution is entirely flexible in other points, according to the needs of the local church.

The United Society is simply the bureau of information for all the societies. It prints the literature, answers, through the president and other officers, thousands of letters of inquiry every week, supports one general secretary, and is the general headquarters of the work. The office is at 50 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass. It levies no taxes, however, and assumes no authority, but every society manages its own affairs in its own way. It is supported by the sales of its literature and by voluntary contributions. It is managed by a board of trustees, representing the great evangelical denominations, the President being Francis E. Clark, D.D., the founder of the society; General-Secretary, J. W. Baer; Treasurer, William Shaw; Trustees: Rev. C. A. Dickinson, Boston, Mass.; Rev. J. L. Hill, Medford, Mass.; Rev. R. W. Brokaw, Springfield, Mass.; Rev. H. B. Grose, Vermilion, South-Dakota; Rev. N. Boynton, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Pennell, Portland, Me.; Choate Burnham, Boston, Mass.; W. J. Van Patten, Burlington, Vt.; John Henry Barrows, D.D., Chicago, Ill.; Wayland Hoyt, D.D., Minneapolis, Minn.; S. Y. Leech, D.D., San Francisco, Cal.; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. S. Hamlin, D.D., Washington, D. C.; George H. Wells, D.D., Montreal, Canada; P. S. Henson, D.D., Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Farrar, D.D., Albany, N. Y.; J. T. Beckley, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; W. H. McMillan, D.D., Alleghany, Pa.; Bishop Samuel Fallows, D.D., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. W. J. Darby, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. R. L. Swain, Ph.D., Westerville, Ohio; M. Rhodes, D.D., St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. W. W. Andrews, Sackville, New-Brunswick; Gilby C. Kelly, D.D., Louisville, Ky.; Clerk, Rev. S. W. Adriance; Auditor, F. E. Kidder. The trustees meet quarterly to consult concerning the best interests of the society.

The following table shows the total number of societies composing the organization, by States or Territories and counties:

STATES.	No. of Societies.	STATES.	No. of Societies.	STATES.	No. of Societies.	STATES.	No. of Societies.
Alabama	15	Kansas	374	New-Jersey	414	Vermont	201
Arizona	4	Kentucky	60	New-Mexico	5	Virginia	16
Arkansas	28	Louisiana	13	New-York	1,795	Washington	54
California	299	Maine	242	North-Carolina	13	West-Virginia	18
Colorado	106	Maryland	71	North-Dakota	30	Wisconsin	296
Connecticut	442	Massachusetts	813	Ohio	681	Wyoming	6
Delaware	32	Michigan	408	Oregon	66		
Dist. of Columbia	34	Minnesota	303	Pennsylvania	818	Total U. S.	10,475
Florida	61	Mississippi	9	Rhode-Island	81	British Provinces	413
Georgia	33	Missouri	349	South-Carolina	22	Foreign	125
Idaho	5	Montana	15	South-Dakota	89		
Illinois	809	Nebraska	219	Tennessee	58	Total Societies	11,013
Indian Territory	11	Nevada	1	Texas	63		
Indiana	302	New-Hampshire	174	Utah	23	Tot. Membership	660,000
Iowa	494						

In Darkest England.

"In Darkest England and the Way Out of It," is a publication by "General" Booth, the founder and chief of the Salvation Army, in which he outlines a plan for the moral and material rescue and elevation of the three million paupers of England. He says:

"The scheme I have to offer consists of the formation of all these paupers and outcasts of civilization into self-helping and self-sustaining communities, each being a kind of co-operative society or patriarchal family, governed and disciplined on the principles which have already proved so effective in the Salvation Army. These communities we will call, for want of a better name, Colonies. There will be (1), the City Colony; (2) the Farm Colony; (3) the Over-sea Colony. By the City Colony is meant the establishment in the very centre of the ocean of misery of a number of institutions to act as harbors of refuge for all and any who have been shipwrecked in life, character, or circumstances. These harbors will gather up the poor destitute creatures, supply their immediate pressing necessities, furnish temporary employment, inspire them with hope for the future, and begin at once a course of regeneration by moral and religious influences."

Employment of some kind will be provided for the inmate of the City Colony until he becomes self-sustaining, or is sufficiently improved to be transferred to the Farm Colony, which is to be a tract of land with suitable buildings, within a reasonable distance of London, where he can be trained to take care of himself in some other country. For this emigrant the Over-sea Colony in South Africa, Canada, Western Australia, or elsewhere, is provided. In connection with the city work "General" Booth proposes to establish inebriate asylums, rescue homes for fallen women, a prison-gate brigade, and a sisterhood of the slums, and he suggests a possible matrimonial bureau, poor man's lawyer, and poor man's bank.

The incorrigibly idle, who refuse to profit by these advantages, the "General" regards as moral lunatics and would imprison for life.

To carry out his scheme in all its parts he wants $500,000 down to begin with, and an assured income of $150,000 annually. The details of the scheme are much elaborated in his publication.

Freemasonry.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA

Grand Lodges.	No. Members 1890.	Grand Secretaries.	Grand Lodges.	No. Members 1890.	Grand Secretaries.
Alabama	8,501	M. J. Green, Montgomery	Nebraska	8,643	W. R. Bowen, Omah
Arizona	424	G. J. Roskruge, Tucson.	Nevada	1,024	C. N. Noteware, C'rs'l
Arkansas	12,323	F. Hempstead, Little R'ck	N. Brunswick	1,885	E. J. Wetmore, St. J
British Colum	587	H. H. Brown, Victoria.	N. Hampshire	8,280	G. P. Cleaves, Conco
California	15,407	A. G. Abell, S Francisco.	New-Jersey	13,610	J. H. Hough, Trento
Canada	19,818	J. J. Mason, Hamilton.	New-Mexico	629	A. A. Keen, Las Veg
Colorado	4.754	Ed. C. Parmalee, Pueblo.	New-York	74,065	E.M.L.Ehlers, N.Y.C
Connecticut	15,434	J. K. Wheeler, Hartford.	N. Carolina	9,456	D. W. Bain, Raleigh.
Delaware	1,645	W. S. Hayes, Wilmington.	North-Dakota	2,887	T. J. Wilder, Casselt
Dist. of Colum	3,946	W. R. Singleton, Wash.	Nova Scotia	1,322	William Ross, Halifa
Florida	3,396	D. C. Dawkins, J'cks'nville	Ohio	34,184	J. H. Bromwell, Cin
Georgia	12,448	A. M. Wolihin, Macon.	Oregon	3,564	S. F. Chadwick, Sale
Idaho	748	J. H. Wickersham, S. City.	Pennsylvania	39,803	M. Nisbet, Philadelph
Illinois	41,479	Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.	Pr. Ed. Island	494	B.W.Higgs, Charlott
Indiana	23,330	W. H. Smith, Indianapolis	Quebec	3,050	J. H. Isaacson, Mont
Indian Terr.	992	J. S. Murrow, Atoka.	Rhode-Island	3,850	E. Baker, Providence
Iowa	21,969	T. S. Parvin, Ced. Rapids.	S. Carolina	5,329	C. Inglesby, Charlest
Kansas	17,333	J. H. Brown, Kansas City.	South-Dakota	2,766	C. T. McCoy, Aberde
Kentucky	15,236	H. B. Grant, Louisville.	Tennessee	16,155	J. Frizzell, Nashville
Louisiana	4,259	J. C. Batchelor, N. Orleans	Texas	21,558	W. F. Swain, Housto
Maine	20,647	Ira Berry, Portland.	Utah	475	C. Diehl, Salt Lake Ci
Manitoba	1,707	W. G. Scott, Winnipeg.	Vermont	8,524	W.G.Reynolds, Burlg
Maryland	5,027	J. H. Medairy, Baltimore.	Virginia	9,400	W. B. Isaacs, Richm
Massach'setts	30,110	S. D. Nickerson, Boston.	Washington	2,389	T. M. Reed, Olympia
Michigan	30,685	W. P. Innes, Gd. Rapids.	West-Virginia	4,074	G. W. Atkinson, Wh'l
Minnesota	11,441	T. Montgomery, St. Paul.	Wisconsin	13,387	J. W. Laflin, Milwauk
Mississippi	7,243	J. L. Power, Jackson.	Wyoming	631	W.L.Kuykendall, C'y
Missouri	26,945	J. D. Vincil, St. Louis.			
Montana	1,670	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.	Total	651,028	

The returns of the Grand Lodges of the United States and British America for 1889 were as follows: Whole number of members, 630,748; raised, 33,148; admissions and restorations, 21,115; withdrawals, 17,029; expulsions, 390; suspensions, 272; suspensions for non-payment of dues, 14,490; deaths, 9,033.

These Grand Lodges are in full affiliation with the English Grand Lodge, of which the Prince of Wales is Grand Master, and the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland, Cuba, Peru, South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria, and also with the Masons of Germany and Austria. They are not in affiliation and do not correspond with the Masons of France. Freemasonry is under the ban of the Church in Spain, Italy, and other Catholic countries, and the membership is small and scattered.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Officers of the General Grand Chapter, 1889-91.

General Grand High Priest—David F. Day, N.Y.
Dep. Gen. Grand High Priest—Jos. P. Hornor, La.
General Grand King—George L. McCahan, Md.
General Grand Scribe—Benj. F. Haller, Tenn.*
Gen. Grand Treasurer—Reuben C. Lemmon, O.
Gen. Grand Secretary—Christopher G. Fox, N.Y.
General Grand Captain of the Host—Sylvester S. Bean, Ia.
General Grand Principal Sojourner—James W. Taylor, Ga.
General Grand Royal Arch Captain—Henry S. Orme, Cal.
General Grand Master 3d Vail†—Hiram Bassett, Ky.
Gen. Grand Master 2d Vail—A. G. Pollard, Mass.
Gen. Grand Master 1st Vail—Joseph E. Dyas, Ill.

The office of the General Grand Secretary is at Buffalo, N. Y.

The number of grand chapters, each representing a State (except Pennsylvania, Virginia and West-Virginia), is 41, and the number of enrolled subordinate chapters is 2,090, exclusive of 38 subordinate chapters in the Territories of the United States, the Sandwich Islands, and the Chinese Empire, which are under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter.

The total membership of the 2,090 enrolled subordinate chapters is 154,454. The degrees conferred in Chapters are Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason.

* Died April 4, 1890. † Died, Nov. 6, 1890.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Grand Master—John P. S. Gobin, Pa.
Deputy Grand Master—Hugh McCurdy, Mich.
Grand Generalissimo—Warren L. Thomas, Ky.
Grand Captain-General—Reuben H. Lloyd, Cal.
Grand Senior Warden—Henry B. Stoddard, Tex.
Grand Junior Warden—Nicholas Van Slyck, R.I.
Grand Treasurer—H. Wales Lines, Conn.
Grand Recorder—William Bryan Isaacs, Va.
Grand Standard Bearer—Geo. M. Moulton, Ill.
Grand Sword Bearer—Myron M. Parker, D. C.
Grand Warder—Henry M. Aiken, Tenn.
Grand Capt. of Guard—Francis E. White, Neb.

FREEMASONRY—*Continued.*

The office of the Grand Master is at Lebanon, Pa., and of the Grand Recorder at Richmond, Va. The next triennial conclave (the twenty-fifth) will be held at Denver, Col., on the second Tuesday in August, 1892.

The number of grand commanderies in the United States, each representing individual States and Territories (except that Massachusetts and Rhode-Island are combined), is 38. The number of subordinate commanderies under their jurisdiction is 831. Membership, 82,497. These are exclusive of subordinate commanderies in the Territories, Delaware, Florida, District of Columbia, Nevada, South-Carolina, and the Sandwich Islands, with a membership of 1,132. The number of persons knighted in the three years ending 1889 was 16,877; admitted, 2,828; restored, 656; dimitted, 4,908; suspended 3,236; expelled, 88; died, 2,901. The degrees conferred in a commandery are, Red Cross Knights, Knights Templar and Knights of Malta. A Mason to receive the orders must be a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason in good standing.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE.

OFFICERS OF THE NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander..... Henry L. Palmer, Wis.
P. Gr. Lt.-Com.—Charles Levi Woodbury, Mass. | *Gr. Treasurer-Gen.*—Heman Ely, Ill.
Gr. Min. State—Samuel C. Lawrence, Mass. | *Gr. Secretary-Gen.*—Clinton F. Paige, N. Y.

The address of the Grand Secretary-General is Binghamton, N. Y., and of the Assistant Grand Secretary-General, Albert P. Moriarty, 104 Stewart Building, New-York City.

OFFICERS OF THE SOUTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander.....Albert Pike, D. C.
Grand Secretary-General.....Frederick Webber, D. C.

The addresses of both of these officers are Washington, D. C.

These grand bodies are in relations of amity with the Supreme Councils for France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Peru, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, New-Grenada, Chili, Central America, Greece, Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Egypt, Tunis, and Spain.

Odd Fellowship.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

OFFICERS.

Grand Sire—Charles M. Busbee.
Deputy Grand Sire—Charles T. Campbell.
Grand Secretary—Theo. A. Ross (Columbus, O.).
Grand Treasurer—Isaac A. Sheppard.
Grand Chaplain—Rev. J. W. Venable.
Grand Marshal—E. C. Cable.
Grand Guardian—Alexander Guthrie.
Grand Messenger—E. A. Kelly.

GRAND LODGES AND MEMBERSHIP.
(Reported to the Annual Communication in 1890.)

Jurisdiction.	No. of Members.	Jurisdiction.	No. of Members.	Jurisdiction.	No. of Members.
Alabama	1,683	Louisiana	875	Ontario	16,940
Arizona	520	L. Prov., B.N.A.	2,626	Oregon	4,318
Arkansas	2,367	Maine	18,352	Pennsylvania	92,838
British Columbia	1,015	Manitoba	1,340	Quebec	1,002
California	27,475	Maryland	8,318	Rhode-Island	6,118
Colorado	5,001	Massachusetts	38,779	South-Carolina	583
Connecticut	12,075	Michigan	20,228	Switzerland	223
Dakota	4,330	Minnesota	9,153	Tennessee	3,974
Delaware	2,673	Mississippi	874	Texas	4,613
Denmark	2,000	Missouri	17,463	Utah	715
Dist. of Columbia	1,651	Montana	1,580	Vermont	2,797
Florida	609	Nebraska	7,079	Virginia	3,938
Georgia	2,835	Nevada	1,525	Washington	3,391
Idaho	1,060	New-Hampshire	10,646	West-Virginia	4,887
Illinois	36,261	New-Jersey	21,156	Wisconsin	14,888
Indiana	31,526	New-Mexico	532	Wyoming	663
Iowa	23,604	New-York	51,199		
Kansas	15,156	North-Carolina	1,871	Total	610,508
Kentucky	8,032	Ohio	55,151		

The membership of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which includes the German Grand Lodges, is 634,335. The American organization is not in affiliation with an English order entitled the Manchester Unity Odd Fellows, who number 651,890.

The Encampment branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows numbers 110,886 members; Rebekah lodges, sisters, 59,822; brothers, 55,571; Chevaliers of the Patriarchs Militant, 25,000. The next meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge will be at St. Louis, Mo., on September 21, 1891.

The total relief paid by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, year ending December 31, 1889, was $2,387,288; brothers relieved, 66,232; widowed families relieved, 6,967; paid for relief of brothers, $1,597,515; for widowed families, $150,174; education of orphans, $22,353; burying the dead, $429,273.

Knights of Pythias.

SUPREME LODGE OF THE WORLD.

OFFICERS:

Sitting Past Supreme Chancellor—William Ward, N. J.
Supreme Chancellor—George B. Shaw, Wis.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor—W. W. Blackwell, Ky.
Supreme Prelate—E. T. Blackmer, Cal.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—S. J. Willey, Del.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—R. L. C. White.
Supreme Secretary of the Endowment Rank—W. L. Kennedy, Ill.
Major-General of the Uniform Rank—J. R. Carnahan, Ind.
Supreme Master-at-Arms—G. H. Morrison, Nev.
Supreme Inner Guard—M. C. Barkwell, Wyo.
Supreme Outer Guard—John W. Thompson, D. C.

GRAND LODGES AND MEMBERSHIP.

Grand Lodges.	No. of Members.	Grand Lodges.	No. of Members.	Grand Lodges.	No. of Members.	Grand Lodges.	No. of Members.
Alabama	2,927	Iowa	12,021	Nebraska	5,510	Tennessee	3,767
Arizona	384	Kansas	8,898	Nevada	785	Texas	5,547
Arkansas	2,523	Kentucky	3,341	N.-Hampshire	2,491	Utah	427
California	10,279	Louisiana	5,046	New-Jersey	9,781	Vermont	2,2
Colorado	2,734	Maine	7,483	New-Mexico	628	Virginia	3,096
Connecticut	3,570	Maritime Prov.	507	New-York	14,000	Washington	2,489
Dakota	996	Maryland	6,697	North-Carolina	886	West-Virginia	2,253
Delaware	1,106	Massachusetts	8,108	Ohio	28,426	Wisconsin	3,406
Dist. of Col	1,145	Michigan	5,828	Ontario	945	Wyoming	466
Florida	617	Minnesota	3,284	Oregon	1,456	Subor. lodges	806
Georgia	2,152	Mississippi	2,311	Pennsylvania	41,041		
Illinois	13,371	Missouri	7,564	Rhode-Island	2,280	Total	263,847
Indiana	17,897	Montana	1,005	South-Carolina	1,311		

The phrase, "subordinate lodges," above, designates lodges in Manitoba, Northwest Territory, Oklahoma and the Hawaiian Islands, where there are no grand lodges. Membership of the Uniform Rank (military branch), 29,070. Membership of the Endowment Rank (life insurance branch), 21,255, representing an endowment of $15,776,000. The office of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is at Nashville, Tenn.

The Royal Arcanum.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

OFFICERS:

Supreme Regent—Hon. Legh R. Watts, Va.
Supreme Vice-Regent—Charles F. Loring, Mass.
Supreme Orator—H. H. C. Miller, Ill.
Sitting Past Supreme Regent—S. M. Lindsley, N. Y.
Supreme Secretary—W. O. Robson, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Treasurer—E. A. Skinner, N. Y.
Supreme Chaplain—Carnot O. Spencer, Conn.
Supreme Guide—Daniel W. Wilson, Ill.
Supreme Warden—Bascom Myrick, Ga.
Supreme Sentry—H. H. Dodd, Wis.

GRAND COUNCILS, SUBORDINATE COUNCILS AND MEMBERSHIP.

Grand Councils.	Subordinate Councils.	Members.	Grand Councils.	Subordinate Councils.	Members.	Grand Councils.	Subordinate Councils.	Members.	Grand Councils.	Subordinate Councils.	Members.
Arkansas	7	557	Kansas	6	203	New-Jersey	54	5,215	Rhode-Island	14	9
California	5	216	Kentucky	4	230	N.-Brunswick	12	499	Tennessee	14	1,6
Colorado	1	132	Maine	13	511	New-York	144	17,773	Utah	1	2
Connecticut	20	1,720	Maryland	32	4,061	North-Carolina	16	1,006	Vermont	7	2
Delaware	2	91	Massachusetts	129	11,306	Nova Scotia	4	179	Virginia	31	2,03
Dist. of Col	5	602	Michigan	68	5,077	Ohio	119	7,556	West-Virginia	1	4
Georgia	51	2,656	Minnesota	10	484	Ontario	49	2,765	Wisconsin	31	2,30
Illinois	78	8,040	Missouri	25	2,715	Pennsylvania	195	12,200	Mem. at large		4
Indiana	38	2,250	Nebraska	13	433	P. E. Island	1	32			
Iowa	16	547	N-Hampshire	9	428	Quebec	1	34	Total	1222	97,99

These returns are for December 31, 1889. The membership had increased July 1, 1890, to 106,207, the number of grand councils to 18 and subordinate councils to 1,282. The Supreme Council was organized at Boston, June 23, 1877, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Number of deaths from organization to July 1, 1890, 4,772. Benefits paid to May 1, 1890, $13,965,528.

Independent Order of Good Templars.

THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE.

R. W. G. Templar—William W. Turnbull, Scotland.
R. W. G. Counselor—Dr. Oronhyatekha, Canada.
R. W. G. V. Templar—Mrs. F. E. Finch, Ill.
R. W. G. S. J. Templar—Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, Ind.
R. W. G. Secretary—B. F. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis.
R. W. G. Treasurer—W. Martin Jones, N. Y.
R. W. G. Chaplain—H. M. C. Price, England.
R. W. G. Marshal—N. T. Collins, New-South Wales.
R. W. G. D. Marshal—H. R. Schreiner, South-Africa.
R. W. G. Guard—Josephine Pollard, Me.
R. W. G. Sentinel—D. N. Vassar, Va.

The last report of the R. W. G. Secretary returned the number of grand lodges in the world as 100 and the membership as 483,789. The membership of the juvenile branch was 139,951. The Good Templars, which is a beneficial order based on total abstinence, are organized in nearly every State of the Union, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Canada, West-Indies, East, West and South Africa, Australia, New-Zealand, British India, Iceland and other countries. All persons becoming members of the Order are required to subscribe to the following pledge: "That they will never make, buy, sell, use, furnish, nor cause to be furnished to others, as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, and will discountenance the manufacture and sale thereof in all proper ways."

Game Laws.

NEW-YORK.

ANIMALS.

Description.	Open Season.	Remarks.
Deer	Aug. 15 to Nov. 1	But not more than 3 can be killed or taken alive by any one person during that period. Cannot set trap or spring gun or other device for them nor enter their yards to kill or capture. May be run with dogs from Sept. 1 to Oct. 20, except in St. Lawrence and Delaware counties. Must not be sold except from Aug. 15 to Nov. 5. Transportation of deer killed in the State is forbidden except such as are killed lawfully in Queens and Suffolk counties, or one accompanied by owner can be transported.
Hares and Rabbits	Nov. 1 to Feb 1	Cannot be killed or hunted by ferrets, except in nurseries and adjoining fields by occupants or owners.
Moose	Absolute prohibition.	
Squirrels	Aug. 1 to Feb. 1	Unlawful to snare or trap.

BIRDS.

Ducks, Geese, and Brant	Sept. to May 1	Except in Long Island waters, Oct. 1 to May 1, and Chautauqua County, Sept. 1 to Feb. 1. Cannot be killed between sunset and daylight, nor with any net, device, or other instrument than guns fired from the shoulder, but lantern or other light must not be used.
Quail	Nov. 1 to Jan. 1	Cannot set net, trap, or snare for them. Cannot be killed in Niagara County for 3 years from May 17, 1886.
Woodcock	Aug. 1 to Jan. 1	Except in Oneida and Delaware counties, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1.
Ruffed Grouse	Sept. 1 to Jan. 1	Except in Queens and Suffolk counties, Nov. 1 to Jan. 1. Netting prohibited.
Pinnated Grouse	Sept. 1 to Jan. 1	Netting prohibited.
Spruce Grouse	No close season	Netting prohibited.
Wild Birds, Song Birds	Absolute prohibition.	Except the English sparrow.

FISH.

Trout	April 1 to Sept. 1	Except in the counties included in the Forest Preserve (which are Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Essex, Warren, Herkimer, Hamilton, Lewis, Fulton, Saratoga, Washington, Greene, Delaware, Ulster, and Sullivan), wherein it is from May 1 to Sept. 15. Cannot be caught except with hook and line, except in Lake Ontario, Niagara River, and wholly private waters. No net, seine, set-line, or set-pole can be used, except in Lakes Ontario and Keuka. Cannot be caught through the ice nor be disturbed in their spawning beds except in Lake Ontawo.
Bass	May 30 to Jan. 1	Except in certain localities where it is from May 20 to Jan. 1; in Schroon, Mahopac, Paradox, and Skaneateles lakes, July 1 to Jan. 1, and Lake George and Brant Lake, Aug. 1 to Jan. 1. Cannot be caught of less than a half pound weight or less than 8 inches long.
Salt Water Striped Bass	No restriction	Except as to size, same as above.
Muskalonge	May 20 to Jan 1	Except in certain localities it is May 20 to Jan. 1.
Pickerel	No restriction	Except Lake George, which is closed between Feb. 15 and July 1.
Bullheads	No restriction	Except in Lake George and tributaries cannot be caught between April 1 and July 1.
Pike and Perch	May 30 to Jan. 1.	
Shad	March 15 to June 15	In the Hudson River. None may be taken from that river above the northern line of Westchester County from sunset on Saturday to sunrise on the following Monday.

Shooting on Sunday, fishing within eighty rods of State fisheries and fishways, drawing off water to catch fish, pollution of waters, and stocking the Adirondack waters with any fish except of the salmon and trout families, prohibited. For further information address the Commissioners of Fisheries, Edward P. Doyle, Clerk, Room 56, Fulton Bank Building, New-York

PENNSYLVANIA.

BIRDS.	Open Season.
Turkeys	Oct. 15 to Jan. 1
Ducks	Sept. 1 to May 15
Plover	July 15 to Jan. 1
Woodcock	July 4 to Jan. 1
Quail	Nov. 1 to Dec. 15
Ruffed Grouse or Pheasant	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1
Rail and Reed Birds	Sept. 1 to Dec. 1
Snipe and Wild Pigeons	Any time.

Hunting and fishing on Sunday unlawful.

ANIMALS.	Open Season.
Elk and Deer	Oct. 1 to Dec. 15
Squirrels	Sept. 1 to Jan. 1
Hares and Rabbits	Nov. 1 to Jan. 1

FISH.	Open Season.
Salmon or Speckled Trout	April 15 to July 15
Shad, Delaware River	Aug. 10 to June 11
Lake Trout	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1
Pickerel	June 1 to Dec. 1
Black and Rock Bass, and Pike	May 30 to Jan. 1

Penalties for infringements $5 to $100.

NEW-JERSEY.

	Open Season.		Open Season.
Hare	Nov. 1–Dec. 15	European Pheasant	Killing forbidden until May 6, 1892
Rabbit	Nov. 1–Dec. 15	European Partridge	Killing forbidden until May 6, 1892
Gray Squirrel	Nov. 15–Dec. 15	European Grouse	Killing forbidden until May 6, 1892
Ruffed Grouse	Nov. 1–Dec. 15	Deer	Oct. 31–Dec. 1
Rail	Sept. 1–Dec. 15	Wood Ducks	Sept. 1–Dec. 31
Reed Bird	Sept. 1–Dec. 15	Grass Plover	Aug. 1–Dec. 16
Woodcock	July 1–July 31 Oct. 1–Dec. 15	Prairie Chicken	Nov. 1–Dec. 31
English Snipe	Mar. 1–April 31 Oct. 1–Dec. 15	Black Bass	May 31–Nov. 30
Marsh Hen	Sept. 1–Dec. 15	Brook Trout	April 1–July 15

In all the States there is a penalty of from $5 to $50 for killing song birds.

The Stage.

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Albani, Emma	Chambly, Canada	....
Albaugh, John W.	Baltimore, Md	1837
Aldrich, Louis	Mid-ocean	1843
Anderson, Mary	Sacramento, Cal	1859
Arditi, Luigi	Piedmont, Italy	1822
Atherton, Alice	Cincinnati, O	1854
Bandmann, Daniel E	Cassel, Germany	1839
Bangs, Frank C	Alexandria, Va	1836
Barrett, Lawrence	Paterson, N. J	1838
Bateman, Isabel	Cincinnati, O	1854
Bateman, Kate	Baltimore, Md	1842
Bernhardt, Sarah	Paris	1844
Boniface, George C	New-York City	1832
Booth, Agnes	Australia	1843
Booth, Edwin	Belair, Md	1833
Bowers, Mrs. D. P	Stamford, Conn	1830
Buchanan, Virginia	Cincinnati, O	1846
Burgess, Neil	Boston, Mass	1846
Burroughs, Marie	San Francisco	1866
Campanini, Italo	Parma, Italy	1846
Cayvan, Georgia	Maine	1858
Chanfrau, Mrs. F. S	Philadelphia, Pa	1837
Clarke, George	Brooklyn, N. Y	1840
Clarke, John S	Baltimore, Md	1835
Claxton, Kate	New-York City	1848
Cody, William F	Scott Co., Iowa	1845
Coghlan, Rose	Peterboro, Eng	1853
Couldock, Charles W	London, Eng	1815
Crabtree, Lotta	New-York City	1847
Crane, William H	Leicester, Mass	1847
Daly, Augustin	North-Carolina	1838
Damrosch, Walter J	Breslau, Prussia	1862
Danvray, Helen	Cincinnati, O	1858
Davenport, Mrs. E. L	London, Eng	1829
Davenport, Fanny	London, Eng	1850
Dickinson, Anna	Philadelphia, Pa	1842
Dillon, Louise	Savannah, Ga	1857
Dixey, Henry E	Boston, Mass	1859
Dreher, Virginia	Louisville, Ky	1858
Drew, John	Philadelphia, Pa	1853
Drew, Mrs. John	England	1818
Edouin, Willie	Brighton, Eng	1845
Edwards, Henry	Bristol, Eng	1824
Ellsler, Effie	Philadelphia, Pa	1858
Emmet, Joseph K	St. Louis, Mo	1841
Eytinge, Rose	Philadelphia, Pa	1837
Fawcett, Owen	London, Eng	1838
Fisher, Charles	Suffolk, Eng	1815
Florence, William J	Albany, N. Y	1831
Florence, Mrs. W. J	New-York City	1846
Germon, Effie	Augusta, Ga	1845
Gerster, Etelka	Kaschau, Hungary	1857
Gilbert, Mrs. G. H	Rochdale, Eng	1820
Goodwin, Nat C	Boston, Mass	1857
Harrigan, Edward	New-York City	1845
Hart, Tony	Worcester, Mass	1855
Hauk, Minnie	New-Orleans, La	1853
Haworth, Joseph S	Providence, R. I	1855
Heron, Bijou	New-York City	1863
Holland, E. M	New-York City	1848
Hill, Charles Barton	Dover, Eng	1828
Irving, Henry	Keinton, Eng	1838
James, Louis	Tremont, Ill	1842
Janauschek, Francesca	Prague, Austria	1830
Janisch, Antonie	Vienna, Austria	1850
Jefferson, Joseph	Philadelphia, Pa	1829
Kendal, Mrs. W. H	Lincolnshire, Eng	184
Keene, Thomas W	New-York City	184
Kellogg, Clara Louise	Sumterville, S. C	184
Kelcey, Herbert H. L	London, Eng	185
Langtry, Lily	St. Helens, Jersey	185
Lee, Henry	New-York City	185
Lewis, Catherine	Wales	185
Lewis, James	Troy, N. Y	183
Lucca, Pauline	Vienna	184
Mackaye, Steele	Buffalo, N. Y	184
Maddern, Minnie	New-Orleans, La	186
Mansfield, Richard	Heligoland, Ger	185
Mantell, Robert B	Ayrshire, Scotland	185
Martinot, Sadie	Yonkers, N. Y	185
Mather, Margaret	Detroit, Mich	186
Mayo, Frank	Massachusetts	183
Mitchell, Maggie	New-York City	183
Modjeska, Helena	Poland	184
Mordaunt, Frank	Burlington, Vt	184
Morris, Clara	Cleveland, O	184
Murphy, Joseph	Brooklyn, N. Y	183
Nilsson, Christine	Sweden	184
O'Neil, James	Ireland	184
Patti, Adelina	Madrid	184
Phillips, Gus	New-York City	183
Pixley, Annie	New-York City	183
Ponisi, Madame	Huddersfield, Eng	182
Pope, Charles	Germany	183
Proctor, Joseph	Marlboro', Mass	181
Rankin, A. McKee	Sandwich, Canada	184
Reed, Roland	Philadelphia, Pa	183
Rehan, Ada	Limerick, Ireland	186
Rhea, Mlle	Brussels	184
Ristori, Adelaide	Italy	182
Robinson, Frederick	London, Eng	183
Robson, Stuart	Annapolis, Md	183
Rossi, Ernesto	Leghorn, Italy	182
Roze, Marie	Paris	184
Russell, Annie	New-York City	186
Russell, Lillian	Clinton, Ia	186
Russell, Sol Smith	Brunswick, Mo	184
Salvini, Tommaso	Milan, Italy	182
Scanlan, William, J	Springfield, Mass	183
Scott-Siddons, Mrs	India	182
Stanhope, Adeline	Paris, France	184
Stanley, Alma Stuart	Jersey, Eng	186
Stevenson, Charles A	Dublin, Ireland	184
Stoddart, J. H	Yorkshire, Eng	182
Studley, John B	Boston, Mass	183
Sullivan, Barry	Birmingham, Eng	182
Sully, Daniel	Detroit, Mich	183
Tearle, Osmond	Plymouth, Eng	183
Terris, William	London, Eng	183
Terry, Ellen	Coventry, Eng	183
Thompson, Charlotte	Bradford, Eng	183
Thompson, Denman	Girard, Pa	183
Thompson, Lydia	London, Eng	183
Thorne, Edwin F	New-York City	183
Thursby, Emma	Brooklyn, N. Y	183
Toole, John L	London, Eng	183
Turner, Carrie	St. Charles, Iowa	186
Vezin, Hermann	Philadelphia, Pa	182
Vokes, Rosina	London, Eng	183
Warde, Frederick	Wadington, Eng	183
Wheatcroft, Nelson	London, Eng	183
Williams, Gus	New-York City	183

Season of 1890-91 in the United States, number of "attractions" on the road, about 350; estimated number actors, actresses, singers, etc., all kinds, in the United States, actively employed, 5,000; number of theatres a opera houses in the United States, about 3,100.

The American Turf.

RECORD OF BEST PERFORMANCES.

RUNNING.

Dashes—Best at all Distances.

Distance.	Name, Age, Weight, and Sire.	Place.	Date.	Time.
mile.....	Jim Miller (2)	Deer Lodge, Mont...	Aug. 16, 1888	0.21½
"	Cyclone (aged), 120 lbs	Helena, Mont.....	Aug. 29, 1889	0.34⅝
"	Sunday (aged).....	Helena, Mont.....	Aug. 30, 1889	0.34½
"	Geraldine (4), by Grinstead, 122 lbs.....	Morris Park, N. Y...	Aug. 30, 1889	0.46
furlongs.	Susie S. (aged), by Ironwood.....	Ione, Cal	Aug. 7, 1889	0.55
mile.....	Britannic (5), by Plevna, 122 lbs	Morris Park, N. Y...	Aug. 31, 1889	0.59
"	Fordham (4), by Falsetto, 115 lbs	Morris Park, N. Y....	Oct. 4, 1889	0.59
"	Sallie McClelland (2), by Hindoo, 115 lbs.. ...	Morris Park, N. Y...	May 31, 1890	0.59
furlongs.	Atlanta II. (2), by Grinstead, 102 lbs.....	San Francisco, Cal...	April 27, 1889	1.08¾
mile.....	Fides (4), by Imp. Ill-Used, 116 lbs.....	Morris Park, N. Y....	May 31, 1890	1.10¼
furlongs..	Somerset (5), by Algerine or Rayon d'Or, 110 lbs	New Orleans, La....	Dec. 12, 1889	1.21¼
mile.....	Bella B. (5), by Enquirer, 103 lbs.....	Monmouth Park.....	Aug. 28, 1890	1.23½
furlongs..	Leo H. (3), by Rapture, 95 lbs.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	May 3, 1888	1.34¼
ile.....	Salvator (4), by Imp. Prince Charlie, 110 lbs.*	Monmouth Park.....	Aug. 28, 1890	1.35¾
"	Racine (3), by Bishop, 107 lbs.....	Wash. Park, Chicago.	June 28, 1890	1.39½
ulle 70 yds.	Lizzie B. (5), by Hindoo, 104 lbs	Wash. Park, Chicago.	July 2, 1890	1.45¼
ulle 100 yds.	Little Minch (aged), by Glenelg, 112 lbs.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	June 6, 1888	1.48
-16 miles ..	Prince Royal (5), by Kingfisher, 116 lbs.....	Morris Park, N. Y....	June 11, 1890	1.46⅜
miles.....	Teuton (4), by Ten Broeck, 113 lbs.....	Wash. Park, Chicago.	June 28, 1890	1.52¾
-16 miles ..	Tristan (5), by Imp. Glenelg, 102 lbs.....	SheepsheadBay, N.Y.	Sept. 4, 1890	2.00 1-5
miles.....	Banquet (3), by Imp. Rayon d'Or, 108 lbs.....	MonmouthPark, N.J.	July 17, 1890	2.03¾
ile 500 yds.	Bend Or (4), by Buckden, 115 lbs.....	Saratoga, N. Y.....	July 25, 1882	2.10⅜
-16 miles ..	Royal Arch (aged), by Fellowcraft, 105 lbs...	Jerome Park, N. Y..	July 11, 1888	2.19¼
miles.....	Ormie (4), by Dudley, 105 lbs.....	Wash. Park, Chicago.	July 7, 1890	2.20¾
"	Firenze (6), by Imp. Glenelg, 117 lbs.....	SheepsheadBay, N.Y.	June 26, 1890	2.33
"	Hindoocraft (3), by Hindoo, 75 lbs.....	Morris Park, N. Y....	Aug. 27, 1889	2.48
"	Exile (4), by Mortimer, 115 lbs.....	SheepsheadBay, N.Y.	Sept. 11, 1886	2.48¾
"	Gildelia (5), by Bonnie Scotland, 116 lbs.....	Saratoga, N. Y	Aug. 5, 1882	3.01
"	Enigma (4), by Enquirer, 90 lbs.....	SheepsheadBay, N.Y.	Sept. 15, 1885	3.20
"	Ten Broeck (5), by Imp. Phaeton, 110 lbs*....	Louisville, Ky.....	May 29, 1877	3.27½
"	Wildmoor (6), by Longfellow	Kansas City, Mo	Sept. 29, 1885	3.28
"	Bushwacker (aged), by Imp. Bonnie Scotland, 99 lbs.....	Saratoga, N.Y.....	Aug. 18, 1881	3.30
"	Monitor (4), by Glenelg, 110 lbs.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Oct. 20, 1880	3.44½
"	{ Springbok (5), by Imp. Australian, 114 lbs. / { Preakness (aged), by Lexington, 114 lbs...}	Saratoga, N. Y	July 20, 1875	3.56¼
"	Aristides (4), by Imp. Leamington, 104 lbs....	Lexington, Ky	May 13, 1876	4.27¼
"	Ten Broeck (4), by Imp. Phaeton, 104 lbs.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Sept. 16, 1876	4.58½
"	Hubbard (4), by Planet, 107 lbs	Saratoga, N. Y.....	Aug. 9, 1873	4.58¾
"	Drake Carter (4), by Ten Broeck, 115 lbs.....	SheepsheadBay, N.Y.	Sept. 16, 1884	5.24
"	Ten Broeck (6), by Imp. Phaeton, 104 lbs*....	Louisville, Ky.....	Sept. 27, 1876	7.15¾
"	Fellowcraft (4), by Imp. Australian, 108 lbs..	Saratoga, N. Y.....	Aug. 20, 1874	7.16⅜
"	Lexington (4), by Boston, 103 lbs*.....	New-Orleans, La	April 2, 1855	7.10¾

Heats—Best Two in Three.

ille.....	Sleepy Dick (aged).....	Kiowa, Kan.....	Oct. 19, 1888	0.21¾ 0.22¼
"	Bogus (aged), by Ophir, 113 lbs	Helena, Mont.....	Aug. 22, 1888	0.48 0.48
furlongs..	Susie S. (aged), by Ironwood.....	Santa Rosa, Cal....	Aug. 23, 1889	0.55 0.55¾
ile.....	Kitty Pease (4), by Jack Hardy, 82 lbs.....	Dallas, Tex.....	Nov. 2, 1887	1.00 1.00
"	Lizzie S. (5), by Wanderer, 118 lbs.....	Louisville, Ky.....	Sept. 18, 1885	1.13¼ 1.13½
"	Horuplpe (4), by Imp. St. Mungo, 105 lbs.....	Westside, Chicago, Ill	July 19, 1888	1.30 1.30
"	Bounce (4), by Imp. Bonnie Scotland, 90 lbs..	SheepsheadBay, N.Y.	Sept. 7, 1881	1.42 1.41⅛
6 miles ..	Slipalong (5), by Longfellow, 115 lbs.....	Wash. Park, Chicago.	Sept. 2, 1885	1.50½ 1.48½
miles.....	Gabriel (4), by Alarm, 112 lbs.....	SheepsheadBay, N.Y.	Sept. 23, 1880	1.56 1.56
"	Glenmore (5), by Glen Athol, 114 lbs.....	SheepsheadBay, N.Y.	Sept. 25, 1880	2.10 2.14
.....	Mary Anderson (3), 83 lbs.; won first heat in.			2.09
miles.....	Keno (6), by Chillicothe.....	Toledo, O.....	Sept. 16, 1880	2.43½ 2.45
.....	Belle of Nelson (5); won sec ond heat in.....			2.15
les.....	Bradamante (3), by War Dance, 87 lbs.....	Jackson, Miss.....	Nov. 17, 1877	3.32 3.29
.....	Norfolk (4), by Lexington, 100 lbs.....	Sacramento, Cal....	Sept. 23, 1865	5.27½ 5.20½
.....	Ferida (3), by Glenelg, 105 lbs.....	SheepsheadBay, N.Y.	Sept. 18, 1880	7.21½ 7.41
.....	Glenmore (4), by Glen Athol, 108 lbs.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Oct. 25, 1879	7.30¾ 7.31
.....	Willie D. (4), 105 lbs.; won first heat in.....			7.29½

* Races against time.

THE AMERICAN TURF—RECORD OF BEST PERFORMANCES—*Continued.*

Heats—Best Three in Five.

Distance	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
½ mile.	Haddington (6), by Haddington, 118 lbs..	Petaluma, Cal...	Aug. 28, 1883	0.49½	0.50⅝	0.49¾
.....	Aunt Betsy (3), 106 lbs.; won first heat in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.49½
¾ mile.	Gleaner (aged), by Gleneig, 112 lbs.....	Wash. Park, Chic.	July 5, 1886	1.15	1.14⅜	1.15⅝
1 "	Thad Stevens (aged), by Langford, 100 lbs.	Sacramento, Cal.	July 8, 1873	1.43½	1.40⅝	1.45
.....	Thornhill won the first and second heats in.	.....	.....	1.43	1.43	.....
1 1⅛ m.	Dave Douglas (5), by Leinster.....	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 23, 1887	1.51⅝	1.51⅝	1.54	1.50⅝
.....	First and third heats were dead heats.					

HURDLE RACES.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile	Swannanoe (aged), by Red Dick, 120 lbs.	Brighton Beach, N.Y.	July 16, 1881	1.50
1 1-16 miles..	Judge Jackson (aged), by Buckden, 138 lbs.	Latonia, Ky.....	May 29, 1886	1.50¾
1⅛ miles.....	Winslow (4), by Ten Broeck, 138 lbs.....	Westside, Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 29, 1888	2.02¾
1 3-16 miles..	Jim Murphy (4), by Fellowcraft, 133 lbs.	Saratoga, N.Y.....	Aug. 21, 1888	2.12
1¼ miles.....	Bourke Cockran (4), by War Dance, 127 lbs.	Brighton Beach, N.Y.	Nov. 9, 1882	2.16
1⅜ "	Guy (aged), by Narragansett, 155 lbs....	Latonia, Ky.....	Oct. 8, 1885	2.35
1½ "	Kitty Clark (5), by Gleneig, 130 lbs.....	Brighton Beach, N.Y.	Aug. 23, 1881	2.47
1⅝ "	Speculation (6), by Daniel Boone, 125 lbs.	Brighton Beach, N.Y.	July 19, 1881	2.47
1⅞ "	Turfman (5), by Revolver, 140 lbs.....	Saratoga, N.Y.....	Aug. 7, 1882	3.16
1¾ "	Kitty Clark (4), by Gleneig, 142 lbs.....	Monmouth, N.J.....	July 12, 1882	3.17
2 "	Tom Leathers (aged), by Camp's Whale, 117 lbs.....	New-Orleans, La....	April 16, 1875	3.47½
2¼ "	Buckra (aged), by Buckden, 168 lbs.	Sheepshead Bay, N.Y.	June 21, 1887	4.26
Mile heats....	Will Davis (aged), by Fadladeen, 140 lbs.	Chicago, Ill.....	July 3, 1886	1.49½	1.51

TROTTING—IN HARNESS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile by a mare.....	Maud S.....	Cleveland, O.....	July 30, 1885	2.08¾
1 " " gelding.....	Jay-Eye-See.....	Narragansett, R. I.....	Aug. 1, 1884	2.10
1 " " stallion.....	Nelson.....	Cambridge City, Ind....	Oct. 21, 1890	2.10¾
1 " in a race.....	Palo Alto (third heat)	Chicago, Ill.....	Aug. 22, 1890	2.13
1 " (on a half-mile track)	Nelson.....	Bangor, Me.....	Sept. 6, 1890	2.15¼
1 " by a yearling.....	Freedom.....	Napa, Cal.....	Oct. 18, 1890	2.20¾
1 " " two-year old...	Sunol.....	San Francisco, Cal....	Oct. 27, 1888	2.18
1 " " three-year old..	Sunol.....	San Francisco, Cal....	Nov. 9, 1889	2.10½
1 " " four-year old...	Sunol.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Aug. 23, 1890	2.10½
1 " " five-year old....	Jay-Eye-See.....	Narragansett, R. I.....	Sept. 13, 1883	2.10¾
1 " best in first season...	Guy.....	Cleveland, O.....	Oct. 29, 1888	2.12
Best 2 heats.....	Jay-Eye See.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Aug. 15, 1884	2.11	2.10¼
" 3 "	Maud S.*.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	July 29, 1881	2.12	2.13¾	2.12½
" 3 " by a stallion....	Phallas*.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Aug. 16, 1884	2.15	2.14¾	2.15¼
2 miles.....	Fanny Witherspoon*.	Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 25, 1884	.....	.....	4.43
3 "	Huntress.....	Prospect Park, Brooklyn	Sept. 21, 1877	.....	.....	7.21¼
4 " (on a half-mile track)	Satellite*.....	Keokuk, Ia.....	Aug. 12, 1887	.....	.....	10.52½
5 "	Lady Mack.....	Oakland, Cal.....	April 2, 1874	.....	.....	13.00
10 "	Controller.....	San Francisco, Cal....	Nov. 23, 1878	.....	.....	27.23¼
20 "	Captain McGowen....	Boston, Mass.....	Oct. 31, 1865	.....	.....	58.25

To Wagon.

1 mile.....	Hopeful.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Oct. 12, 1878	.....	.....	2.16½
Best 3 heats.....	Hopeful.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Oct. 12, 1878	2.16½	2.17	2.17
2 miles.....	General Butler.....	Fashion Track, L. I....	June 18, 1863	.....	.....	4.56¼
2 "	Dexter.....	Fashion Track, L. I....	Oct. 27, 1865	.....	.....	4.56¼
3 "	Prince.....	Centreville, L. I.....	Sept. 15, 1857	.....	.....	7.53½
5 "	Fillmore.....	San Francisco, Cal....	April 8, 1863	.....	.....	13.16
10 "	Julia Aldrich.....	San Francisco, Cal....	June 15, 1868	.....	.....	29.04½
20 "	Controller*.....	San Francisco, Cal....	April 20, 1878	.....	.....	58.57

Under Saddle.

1 mile.....	Grent Eastern.....	Fleetwood Park, N. Y..	Sept. 22, 1877	.....	.....	2.15¾
2 miles.....	George M. Patchen...	Fashion Track, L. I....	July 1, 1864	.....	.....	4.56
3 "	Dutchman.....	Beacon Track, Hoboken.	Aug. 1, 1839	.....	.....	7.32½
4 "	Dutchman.....	.....	May, 1836	.....	.....	10.51

By Teams.

1 mile. Maud S. and Aldine, at Fleetwood Park, N. Y., driven by W. H. Vanderbilt to a road wagon (not a record), 2.15½, June 15, 1883.

1 mile. *Belle Hamlin and Justina, at Independence, Iowa (kite-shaped track), driven by W. J. Andrews to skeleton wagon, for a record—2.13—Oct. 27, 1890.

1 mile. Belle Hamlin and Justina, at Independence, Iowa (kite-shaped track), driven by their breeder and owner, C. J. Hamlin, 76 years old, to skeleton wagon, for a record, 2.13¼, Oct. 24, 1890.

1 mile (in a race). Arabi and Conde, driven by O. A. Hickok, won in straight heats over the Bay District track, San Francisco, Nov. 26, 1887, from Lindsay's Jane L. and Palatina. Time, 2.30½, 2.24, 2.18¾.

[The third heat is the best time ever made in a team race—first half, 1.13; second half, 1.05¾.]

* Races against time.

THE AMERICAN TURF—RECORD OF BEST PERFORMANCES—*Continued.*

With Running Mate.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
mile	H. B Winship*	Narragansett, R. I	Aug. 1, 1884	2.06
PACING—IN HARNESS.				
mile against time	Johnston	Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 3, 1884	2.06¼
" in a race	Hal Pointer	Terre Haute, Ind.	Oct. 9, 1890	2.09¾
" best three heats	Hal Pointer	Terre Haute, Ind.	Oct. 9, 1890	2.09¾, 2.12¾, 2.13
" by a two-year old	Manager	Independence, Iowa	Aug. 29, 1890	2.16½
" by a three-year old	Yolo Maid	San Francisco, Cal.	Oct. 13, 1888	2.14
" by a four-year old	Gold Leaf	Napa, Cal.	Aug. 17, 1889	2.11¼
" by a five-year old	Arrow	Cleveland, O.	Aug. 1, 1888	2.13¾
" by a five-year old	Bessemer (third heat)	St. Paul, Minn.	Aug. 30, 1889	2.13¼
" best by a mare	Buffalo Girl	Pittsburgh, Pa.	July 27, 1883	2.12½
" best by a stallion	Brown Hal	Cleveland, O.	July 31, 1889	2.12½
" by a stallion against time	Roy Wilkes	Independence, Iowa	Aug. 30, 1890	2.08¼
miles	Defiance / Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 26, 1872	4.47¾
"	James K. Polk*	Centreville, L. I.	Sept. 13, 1847	7.44
PACING—TO WAGON.				
mile	Johnston*	Detroit, Mich.	July 21, 1887	2.14½
miles	Young America			4.58¼
"	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 7, 1869	7.53
"	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 31, 1869	10.42½
"	Fisherman	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 19, 1874	13.03½
test 3 heats	Johnston	St. Paul, Minn.	Sept. 16, 1887	2.16¼, 2.15¼, 2.15¼
Under Saddle.				
mile	Johnston	Cleveland, O.	Aug. 3, 1888	2.13
miles	James K. Polk / Roanoke	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 20, 1850	4.57½
"	Oneida Chief	Hoboken, N. J.	Aug. 18, 1843	7.44
By a Team.				
mile	Daisy D. and Silver Tail	East Saginaw, Mich.	July 15, 1887	2.18½
With a Running Mate.				
mile	Westmont*	Chicago, Ill.	July 10, 1884	2.01¾

* Races against time.

The English Derby.

THE Derby was first run on May 4th, 1780; it was then a dash of a mile, and was won by Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed, by Florizel. In 1799 he was imported into the United States, and to him can be traced nearly the best of the American racing families. In 1784 the distance was increased to a mile and a half and the weights raised to 115 pounds for colts and 112 pounds for fillies. The present course was first used in 1872. In 1884 the weights were raised to 126 pounds for colts and 121 pounds for fillies. The winners since 1863 were:

Year.	Owner and Winner.	Sire.	No. Subs.	No. Starters.	Time Unofficial.	Second.
63	Mr. R. C. Naylor's Macaroni	Sweetmeat	255	31	2.50 1-2	Lord Clifden.
64	Mr. W. d'Anson's Blair Athol	Stockwell	234	30	2.43	General Peel.
65	Count Legrange's Gladiateur	Monarque	249	29	2.46	Christmas Carol.
66	Mr. Sutton's Lord Lyon	Stockwell	274	26	2.50	Savernake.
67	Mr. H. Chaplin's Hermit	Newminster	256	30	2.52	Marksman.
68	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown	Beadsman	262	18	2.43 1-2	King Alfred.
69	Mr. J. Johnstone's Pretender	Adventurer	247	22	2.52 1-2	Pero Gomez.
70	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft	King Tom	252	15	2.45	Palmerston.
71	Baron Rothschild's Favonius	Parmesan	209	17	2.50	Albert Victor. / King of the Forest.
72	Mr. Savile's Cremorne	Parmesan	191	23	2.45 1-2	Pell Mell.
73	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	Stockwell	201	12	2.50	Gang Forward. / Kaiser.
74	Mr. Cartwright's George Frederick	Marsyas	212	20	2.46	Couronne de Fer.
75	Prince Batthyany's Galopin	Vedette	196	18	2.48	Claremont.
76	Mr. A. Battazzi's Kisber	Buccaneer	226	15	2.44	Forerunner.
77	Lord Falmouth's Silvio	Blair Athol	245	17	2.50	Glen Arthur.
78	Mr. Crawfurd's Sefton	Speculum	231	22	2.56	Insulaire.
79	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	Favonius	278	23	3.02	Palmbearer.
80	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	Doncaster	257	19	2.46	Robert the Devil.
81	Mr. P. Lorillard's Iroquois	Leamington	242	15	2.50	Peregrine.
82	Duke of Westminster's Shotover	Hermit	198	14	2.45 3-5	Quicklime.
83	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	Hermit	215	11	2.48 2-5	Highland Chief.
84	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien	Rotherhill or / The Rover	189	15	2.46 1-5	
85	Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester	Stirling				
86	Lord Hasting's Melton	Master Kildare	189	12	2.44 1-5	Paradox.
87	Duke of Westminster's Ormonde	Bend Or	199	9	2.45 3-5	The Bard.
88	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	Hampton	190	11	2.43	The Baron.
89	Duke of Portland's Ayrshire	Hampton	198	9	2.42 1-5	Crowberry.
90	Duke of Portland's Donovan	Galopin	199	13	2.44 2-5	Miguel.
91	Sir James Miller's Salnfoin	Springfield	233	8	2.49 1-4	Le Nord.

American Racing Events of 1890.

Jan. 1. Racing season of 1890 began at Clifton, where J. J. O'B., ridden by W. Doane, won the first race, while the other winners were Marsh Redon, Guardsman, Jennie McFarland, She and Autocrat. At Guttenburg, Lottery, ridden by Soden, captured the first, with Lemon Blossom, Carnegie, Frederick I., Ilma B. and Marshall Lake the other winners. At Los Angeles, Cal., the winner of the first race was Atalanta II., ridden by Brown. The other winners were Louise M., Tom Daly and Sunday.

Jan. 2. Racing in the South for 1890 began with the fifteenth day of the Winter meeting at New-Orleans. Winners were Duhme, Nickle Plate, Col. Gore and Bertha.

Feb. 11. G. W. Poole's St. Nick broke his leg at Guttenburg, and was destroyed.

March 6. Sale of the Rosemeade's trotting stud at American Institute, New-York. Zoraya, 4 years, by Guy Wilkes, dam Neluska, went to R. G. Stoner, Kentucky, for $13,100.

March 24. Lucky Baldwin's mare, Grisette, died at Los Angeles, Cal.

March 25. A meeting began at Fresno, Cal., with Judge Terry winner of the opening event.

April 1. Opening day of the Spring meeting at Washington, D. C., Village Maid won the first race.

April 2. The Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club began at New-Orleans, with Carlton the first winner.

April 5. The San José Blood Horse Association began a four-day meeting.

April 7. The Memphis Spring meeting began. The Tennessee Derby, at a mile and a furlong, was won by Robespierre, with Joe Walton second. Time, 2.00. Value to winner, $1,790.

April 12. The meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association began.

April 15. The New-Jersey Jockey Club began its inaugural Spring meeting at Elizabeth, with Beck winning the first event, and Badge, the first half of New-Jersey Jockey Club Handicap.

April 20. This was the first day of a matinée meeting at St. Louis, Mo.

April 22. First day of racing at Linden Park.

April 26. First day of the meeting of the State Agricultural Society at Sacramento, Cal.

April 26. Opening day of the Nashville Jockey Club. The $2,000 sweepstakes, at a mile and a furlong, were won by Robespierre, Prince Fonso second. Time, 2.02¼. Value to winner, $2,220.

May 6. The Lexington Spring meeting began.

May 6. Eon won the second half of the New-Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, a mile and a quarter in the mud, in 2.14¼; Badge, who won the first half, was second. Value to winner, $1,175.

May 9. The Spring meeting at West Side Park, Chicago, began.

May 14. Opening of the Spring meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club. The Kentucky Derby, a mile and a half, was won by Riley, 118 lbs., ridden by I. Murphy; Bill Letcher, 118 lbs., was second, and Robespierre, 118 lbs., third. Time, 2.45. Value to winner, $5,460.

May 15. First day at Gravesend and beginning of legitimate racing in the State of New-York. The Brooklyn Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, was won by Castaway II., 100 lbs., ridden by Bunn; Badge, 114 lbs., was second, and Eric, 110 lbs., third; track heavy. Time, 2.10. Value to winner, $6,900.

May 24. A three-day meeting was held at Toronto by the Ontario Jockey Club.

May 24. The Latonia Derby, at a mile and a half, was won by Bill Letcher, 115 lbs., ridden by Allen; Riley, 124 lbs., second, and Avondale third. Time, 2.43. Value to winner, $5,380.

May 27. The Great American Stakes for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, run at Gravesend, were won by Russell, 118 lbs., ridden by Garrison; Correction, 115 lbs., second, and St. Charles, 118 lbs., third. Time, 1.02. Value to winner, $17,650.

May 30. The Denver, Col., race meeting began.

May 30. First day of the Spring and Summer meeting at Brighton Beach, N. Y.

May 30. The New-York Jockey Club began its Spring meeting at Westchester. King Ernest, 116 lbs., ridden by Garrison, won the Withers' Stakes at a mile, in 1.41; Magnate, 113 lbs., was second, and Cayuga, 113 lbs., third. Value to winner, $8,140. Tenny, ridden by Garrison and carrying 123 lbs., won the New-York Jockey Club Handicap; Tristan, 108 lbs., was second, and Gynosure, 104 lbs., third. Time, 2.07¾. Value to winner, $6,475.

May 31. Fides, 116 lbs., ridden by Hamilton, won the Toboggan Slide Handicap, six furlongs, at Morris Park, in 1.10¾; Geraldine, 122 lbs., was second, and Blue Rock third. Value to winner, $6,900.

June 7. The regular meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club began, and Bill Letcher, 123 lbs., ridden by Allen, won the Derby, a mile and a half, in 2.43¾; The Bishop, 118 lbs., was second, and Grayson, 118 lbs., third. Value to winner, $3,280.

June 10. Verge d'Or, ridden by Goodale and carrying 112 lbs., won the Kansas City Derby, a mile and a half, in 2.56 4-5; Lord of the Harem, 122 lbs., was second, and Dollikins, 112 lbs., third. Value to winner, $1,820.

June 11. Brother Ban dropped dead in a race at Morris Park.

June 12. Huntress, property of the Chicago stables, died from injuries received in a railroad accident.

June 13. George Oyster, property of August Belmont, died.

June 14. The Great Eclipse Stakes for two-year olds, at six furlongs, run at Morris Park, were won by Sallie McClelland, who carried 115 lbs., and was ridden by Anderson; Russell, 118 lbs., was second, and Reckon, 115 lbs., third. Time, 1.14. Value to winner, $4,195.

June 16. Sale of Rancho del Paso yearlings, in New-York City. Chestnut colt—by St. Blaise—Maud Hampton, sold to M. Daly for $7,000.

June 17. The Coney Island Jockey Club began its Spring meeting at Sheepshead Bay. The Suburban Handicap, at a mile and quarter, was won by Salvator, carrying 127 lbs., and ridden by I. Murphy; Cassius, 107 lbs., was second, and Tenny, 126 lbs., third. Time, 2.06 4-5. Value to winner, $6,900.

June 21. The Washington Park Club began its meeting at Chicago. The American Derby, at a mile and a half, was won by Uncle Bob, 115½ lbs., ridden by Kiley; Santiago, 118 lbs., was second, and Ben Kingsbury third. Time, 2.55¾. Value to winner, $15,260.

June 25. At Sheepshead Bay, match at one and a quarter miles for $5,000 a side and $5,000 added by the Coney Island Jockey Club. Salvator, 122 lbs., ridden by Murphy, beat Tenny, 122 lbs., ridden by Garrison, by a head in 2.05, the best time on record.

June 28. Racine ran a mile at Washington Park, Chicago, in 1.39½, beating Ten Broeck's famous record.

June 30. The stallion Kingfisher, property of August Belmont, died in Kentucky.

July 1. Mr. Charles Reed's imported stallion, Mr. Pickwick, died in Tennessee.

July 2. At Sheepshead Bay, the Realization Stakes for three-year-olds, at a mile and five furlongs, were won by Tournament, 112½ lbs., ridden by Hayward; Her Highness, 116 lbs., was second, and Banquet, 119 lbs., third. Time, 1.51. Value to winner, $25,300.

July 3. The Hudson County Jockey Club began a Summer meeting at Guttenburg.

July 4. The regular annual meeting of the Monmouth Park Association began. Defaulter, 112 lbs., ridden by Covington, won the Fourth of July Handicap; Fitzjames second, and Eurus third. Time, 1.42. Value to winner, $2,245. Tenny, ridden by Garrison, had a walk-over for the Ocean Stakes.

July 5. The Monmouth Oaks, at a mile and a quarter, was won by Her Highness, 113 lbs., ridden by Hamilton; Gloaming was second, and Flora Ban third. Time, 2.15. Value to winner, $5,100.

July 8. The Lorillard Stakes for three-year-olds, at a mile and a half, were won by Torso, 118 lbs., ridden by Garrison; Tournament was second, and Banquet third. Time, 2.36¾. Value to winner, $20,700.

July 12. Salvator, ridden by Murphy, walked over for the Monmouth Cup.

July 12. Sale of the Woodburn yearlings at Monmouth Park, bay colt—by Lisbon—Glenlurie (full

AMERICAN RACING EVENTS OF 1890—*Continued.*

brother to Troubadour) sold to G. B. Morris for $10,100.

July 23. The Twin City Derby, a mile and a quarter, ran at the St. Paul meeting, was won by Prince Fonso, 125 lbs., ridden by Hathaway; Joe Blackburn second, and Verge d'Or third. Time, 2.09¾. Value to winner, $4,210.

July 24. The Summer meeting at Saratoga began. Monterey, 110 lbs., ridden by Taral, won the Flash Stakes at half a mile, in 49⅘; Sallie McClelland was second, and Palestine third. Value to winner, $3,025. The Travers Stakes, at a mile and a half, were won by Sir John, 118 lbs., ridden by Bergen; Frontenac was second, and Burlington third. Time, 2.39. Value to winner, $4,925.

July 31. Raveloe won the Newark Stakes at Monmouth Park, at a mile in 1.39¼, making a new record at the distance.

Aug. 10. The stallion French Park, property of Mr. Charles Reed, died in Tennessee.

Aug. 12. The Junior Champion Stakes, at six furlongs, were won by Strathmeath, 118 lbs., ridden by I. Murphy; Sallie McClelland, 115 lbs., second, and Potomac, 118 lbs., third. Time, 1.16¾. Value to winner, $24,420. Senior Champion Stakes, mile and a half, Salvator, 122 lbs., ridden by I. Murphy, beat Tenny, 122 lbs., ridden by Garrison. Time, 2.35⅘. Value to winner, $4,000.

Aug. 19. The Omnibus Stakes, a mile and a half, run at Monmouth, were won by Tournament, 118 lbs., ridden by Hayward, after a dead heat with Chaos. Torso was third. Time, 2.38¾. Time of run off, 2.40⅖; Value to winner, $19,700.

Aug. 28. Salvator, 110 lbs., ridden by Bergen, ran a mile at Monmouth Park straightaway, in 1.35⅘, beating all previous records.

Aug. 30. The Autumn meeting at Sheepshead Bay began. The Futurity Stakes for two-year-olds, at six furlongs, were won by Potomac, 115 lbs., ridden by Hamilton; Masher was second, and Strathmeath third. Time, 1.14 1-5. Value to winner, $67,950. The first and second horses owned by August Belmont.

Sept. 1. A race meeting began at Gloucester City, N. J.

Sept. 3. The Twin City Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, was won by Firenzi, 128 lbs., ridden by Garrison; Tournament was second, and Eurus third. Time, 2.07. Value to winner, $3,735.

Sept. 13. The Great Eastern Handicap for two-year-olds, at six furlongs, run at Sheepshead Bay, was won by Sallie McClelland, 124 lbs., ridden by Barnes; Kildeer second, and Russell third. Time, 1.14 2-5. Value to winner, $8,274.50.

Sept. 20. Uncle Bob won the St. Ledger Stakes at Louisville, a mile and a quarter, in 2.12¼; Riley was second, and W. G. Morris third. Value to winner, $4,160.

Sept. 20. First special run at Gravesend, distance, mile and a quarter. Kingstons, 122 lbs., ridden by J. McLaughlin, won, with Tournament second, and Los Angeles third. Time, 2.09¼. Value to winner, $4,650.

Sept. 27. Second special at Gravesend, mile and a furlong. Los Angeles, 119 lbs., ridden by Barnes, beat Eon and Prince Royal. Time, 1.59¾. Value to winner, $4,150.

Sept. 30. A matinée meeting was begun at Dundee Park, N. J.

Oct. 1. The Jerome Stakes, at a mile and five sixteenths, were run at Morris Park. Tournament, 125 lbs., ridden by Hayward, won; Banquet second, Masterlode third. Time, 2.16. Value to winner, $6,100.

Oct. 7. Sale of the Castle stables, at Morris Park, Diablo, 4 years, by Eolus—Grace Darling, sold to A F. Wolcott for $9,000.

Oct. 8. The Dunmow Stakes for two-year-olds, at six furlongs, run at Morris Park, were won by Russell, 121 lbs., ridden by Littlefield; Sallie McClelland second, and La Tosca third. Time, 1.16. Value to winner, $12,960.

Oct. 14. Sale of Capt. S. S. Brown's horses at Morris Park. De Muth, 3 years, by Ten Broeck—Belle of Nantura—sold to F. C. McLewee & Co., for $11,000.

Oct. 16. The Elizabeth Autumn meeting began.

Oct. 16. Sale of the Ferncliffe stud at Hunt's Point. The imported stallion Galore sold to J. A. and A. H. Morris for $30,000.

Nov. 4. The Dwyer Brothers' horses were sold at Elizabeth to dissolve their partnership. Kingston went to P. Dwyer for $30,000. Hanover to the Oakwood stables for $15,500; Inspector B to the Belle Meade stables for $10,000.

Nov. 4. Sale of the Hon. W. L. Scott's horses at Madison Square Garden. Bolero, 2 years, by Rayon d'Or—All Hands Around—sold to Phil Dwyer for $35,000.

Nov. 12. The stallion Norfolk died at Mr. Theo. Winter's farm in California.

Dec. 4. Electioneer, the famous trotting stallion, died at Senator Standford's Palo Alto Stock Farm, California.

Dec. 5. Sale of J. K. Megibben and Co.'s horses at Lexington, Ky. Palestine, 2 years, by Powhattan, dam Cochuca, sold to W. H. Laudeman for $13,000.

Intercollegiate Football Association Records.

Clubs.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Yale.....	2	2	0	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	3	3
Princeton ..	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	4	2
Harvard....	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	2	2	*
Wesleyan...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	0	1	0
Univ. of Pa.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	0	1	0	1	0	1
Columbia...	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Yale won the championship in 1881, 1882, 1883, 1887, 1888 and 1890.

Princeton won the championship in 1877, 1878, 1879, 1884, 1885 and 1889.

In 1885 a new association was formed, including Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Wesleyan and University of Pennsylvania. Columbia was dropped.

* November 19, 1889. Harvard resigned from the Intercollegiate Football Association on account of a controversy with Princeton, who was charged with playing professionals on its football team. Harvard hoped to form a dual league with Yale, but the latter did not enter into the arrangement.

November 22, 1890. Harvard defeated Yale for the first time since 1875 at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., in the presence of 16,000 spectators, by a score of 12 to 6. Princeton's defeat by Yale virtually makes Harvard the champion.

November 27, 1890. Yale defeated Princeton for the championship at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, in the presence of 26,000 spectators, the largest crowd ever assembled to witness a football game, by a score of 32 to 0. This is the highest score ever made against Princeton.

Baseball Records.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

Since 1884 the winners of the respective pennants of the National League and American Association have played a post-season series for the championship of America. The following table shows the results :

Year.	Contesting Teams.	Result of Games.		
1884....	Providence *vs.* Metropolitans.....	Providence... .. 3	Metropolitans.... 0	Drawn ....
1885....	Chicago *vs.* St. Louis.....	Chicago..... 3	St. Louis..... 3	Drawn ....
1886 ...	Chicago *vs.* St. Louis	Chicago..... ... 2	St. Louis..... .. 4	Drawn ....
1887....	Detroit *vs.* St. Louis.....	Detroit 11	St. Louis 4	Drawn ....
1888....	New-York *vs.* St. Louis	New-York..... 6	St. Louis..... 4	Drawn ....
1889 ...	New-York *vs.* Brooklyn.....	New-York..... . 6	Brooklyn 3	Drawn ....
1890*...	Brooklyn *vs.* Louisville.....	Brooklyn. 3	Louisville 3	Drawn ..

* Cold weather put a stop to the series, and it was agreed to resume the games in the spring 1891. The fact that the Boston team of the Players League was not allowed to compete robbed t series of its significance.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The record of the pennant winner of the National League, together with the name of t leading batter each year, since its organization, is as follows :

Year.	Champion Club.	Won.	Lost.	Average.	Champion Batter.	Club.	Avera
1876....	Chicago.....	52	14	.788	Barnes	Chicago.....	.40
1877....	Boston.....	31	17	.648	White.....	Boston...	.38
1878....	Boston.....	41	19	.707	Dalrymple	Milwaukee	.356
1879	Providence.....	55	23	.705	Anson	Chicago.	.407
1880	Chicago.....	67	17	.798	Gore	Chicago...	.365
1881	Chicago	56	28	.667	Anson.....	Chicago.....	.39
1882... .	Chicago.....	55	29	.655	Brouthers.....	Buffalo.....	.367
1883....	Boston.....	63	35	.643	Brouthers.....	Buffalo.....	.371
1884....	Providence.....	84	28	.750	O'Rourke.....	Buffalo.....	.35
1885	Chicago.....	87	25	.776	Connor.....	New-York	.371
1886	Chicago.....	90	34	.725	Kelly.....	Chicago.....	.388
1887....	Detroit.....	79	45	.637	Maul	Philadelphia.....	.343
1888....	New-York.....	84	47	.641	Anson	Chicago	.347
1889....	New-York.....	83	43	.659	Brouthers.....	Boston.....	.3
1890 ...	Brooklyn	86	43	.667	Luby....	Chicago.....	.344

The catcher's record of continuous games played was broken in 1890 by Charles Zimmer, of Cleveland (N. L.) Club, who caught in 110 consecutive championship games.

The cities which have been represented at different times in the National League are Chica Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Washington, Detroit, Louis, Kansas City, Providence, Buffalo, Troy, Worcester, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Syracuse, M waukee, Hartford and Louisville. Boston and Chicago are the only two which have been represent every year since the beginning of the league.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The American Association began its career in 1882, and after a hard fight attained its promin position in the world of professional baseball. Its record follows :

Year.	Champion Club.	Won.	Lost.	Average.	Champion Batter.	Club.	Avera
1882.. .	Cincinnati	54	26	.673	Browning	Louisville	....
1883.....	Athletic.....	66	32	.673	Mansell	St. Louis	.35
1884.....	Metropolitan.....	75	32	.701	Esterbrook.....	Metropolitan.....	.40
1885.....	St. Louis.....	79	33	.705	Browning.... ...	Louisville.	.36
1886	St. Louis.....	93	46	.669	Orr	Metropolitan.....	.34
1887.. ..	St. Louis..... ..	95	40	.704	O'Neil.....	St. Louis.....	.49
1888	St. Louis.....	92	43	.681	O'Neil.....	St. Louis.....	.39
1889.....	Brooklyn.....	93	44	.679	Tucker.....	Baltimore.....	.37
1890.....	Louisville.....	87	44	.664	Goodall.....	Louisville...	.42

* Bases on balls were credited as base hits in the records of 1887.

In 1884 the Association experimented with a twelve-club circuit, but it was found to be too cu bersome, and has never been tried since.

Since its organization the following clubs have held membership in the American Associatio St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Athletic, Allegheny (Pittsburgh), Baltimore, Metropolitan, Colu bus, Toledo, Brooklyn, Indianapolis, Washington, Virginia (Richmond), Cleveland, Kansas Ci Syracuse and Rochester.

BASE-BALL RECORDS—*Continued.*

PLAYERS' NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The immediate occasion of the formation of the Players' League was the refusal of the National eague to meet a committee from the "Brotherhood of Players" to discuss an alleged breach of faith n the part of the League with respect to certain agreements previously entered into with the Play-rs.

In November, 1888, the League decided upon a step which was a still further violation of he original understanding with the Players' committee. A "classification law" was passed, by hich salaries were graded irrespective of amounts previously received. The greatest dissatisfaction as caused by this, and during the following season an effort was made by the Players' committee meet a committee from the League. The latter, however, refused to confer, and upon this the layers, through their organization, the Brotherhood, determined to seek new employers. After ef-rts which no limited article could detail capitalists were found, grounds secured, stands built, ontracts signed, an organization effected, and in the brief space of nine months the new League was ady for business, with clubs located in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, leveland, Pittsburgh and Buffalo. The most impressive feature of this period was the Spartan ourage and loyalty of the Players. Though a few instances of treachery and venality developed, e great majority of them stood grandly by the cause they believed to be right, and it will go down the annals of base-ball as one of the proudest memories of the profession that out of one hundred nd twenty-five men playing in the League in 1889, one hundred were absolutely incorruptible.

The new league began the season of 1890 with brightest prospects. It had the sympathy of the ublic, and, embracing, as it did, almost all the best and most popular players, it drew for the first ree months probably three fourths of the paying patrons. Weaknesses, however, soon became anifest. The new capitalists had no experience in the base-ball business, and were engaged in other ocations which occupied their time and led them to neglect the interests of the new league. The mag-ates of the old league determined on a bitterly aggressive warfare, and by misrepresentation and vili-cation, not properly exposed by the Players' League managers, succeeded in disgusting many of the d enthusiasts. A conflict in club names, for which the Players' League was responsible, and a con-ct of schedule, which, though forced by the National League, might and should still have been voided by the Players' League, brought about great confusion and increased the disaffection of the ublic. A large amount of money was lost by both Players' and National League clubs, and at the ose of the season both sides were pretty well exhausted and ready for compromise.

Conference committees were finally appointed by the Players' and National Leagues, and the tter, for unstated but obvious reasons, insisted upon the admission of a committee from the Ameri-n Association. At a subsequent meeting of the Central Board of the Players' League its commit-e reported, and the same committee was continued with the addition of three new members. The crease was made for two reasons: to give the Players' League committee an equal voting rength with the combined forces of the other two, and because the original committee of three had ever been regularly appointed, and was in nowise representative of the entire Players' League. The ational League refused to meet the new committee for the alleged reason that the three new men-ers were Players; and thereupon certain Players' League capitalists made the fatal and culpable mis-ke of undertaking negotiations individually. From that moment the fate of the young league was aled, and inside of ten days the new capitalists were so blinded by the blandishments of League plomacy that they could not distinguish friend from foe. Several attempts were made to untangle atters, but once in the meshes there was no escape, and at the time this is written the Players' eague appears to be practically a thing of the past.

HOW THE CLUBS FINISHED IN 1890.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	New-York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Buffalo.	Won.	Per cent.
oston	..	11	12	12	10	10	12	14	81	.628
ooklyn	7	..	7	10	14	14	12	12	76	576
w-York	8	10	..	9	5	14	11	17	74	.565
icago	8	9	9	..	10	11	13	15	75	.547
iladelphia	6	6	12	10	..	7	11	16	68	.519
ttsburgh	8	6	6	9	12	..	9	13	60	4 9
veland	8	8	8	7	8	7	..	9	55	.423
ffalo	6	6	3	5	4	5	7	..	36	.273
ost	48	56	57	62	63	68	75	96		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Brooklyn.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Boston.	New-York.	Cleveland.	Pittsburgh.	Won.	Per cent.
Brooklyn	..	11	10	9	11	10	17	18	86	.667
Chicago	9	..	8	12	11	13	13	17	83	.610
Philadelphia	8	10	..	9	9	11	14	17	78	.595
Cincinnati	7	8	11	..	8	14	13	17	78	.586
Boston	6	8	11	11	..	11	13	16	76	.571
New-York	8	6	9	6	8	..	12	17	63	481
Cleveland	3	7	5	4	7	6	..	12	44	.333
Pittsburgh	2	3	2	4	3	3	6	..	23	.168
Lost	43	53	53	55	57	68	88	114		

BASEBALL RECORDS—*Continued.*

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Western League began playing in 1886. Its name was subsequently changed to that of the Western Association. The chronological record follows:

Year.	Champion Club.	Won.	Lost.	Average.	Champion Batter.	Club.	Average.
1886	Denver	54	26	.675	O'Brien	Denver	.348
1887	Topeka	83	24	.775	Silch	Denver	.508
1888	Des Moines	74	40	.648	Johnson	Kansas City	.342
1889	Omaha	83	38	.686	Earl	Milwaukee	.380
1890	Kansas City	78	39	.666	Works	Omaha	.375

THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

This organization also dates back to 1886. Its record is as follows:

Year.	Champion Club.	Won.	Lost.	Average.	Champion Batter.	Club.	Average.
1886	Buffalo	50	45	.526	Shomberg	Utica	.357
1887	Buffalo	63	40	.611	Humphreys	Oswego	.451
1888	Syracuse	81	31	.723	Donovan	London	.359
1889	Detroit	72	39	.649	Sunday	Toledo	.398
1890*		..	..	..	Doyle	Saginaw	.358

* Disbanded in mid-summer.

THE ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

The Atlantic Association is the direct successor to the Central and Eastern League, which have embodied clubs along the Atlantic coast since 1884.

Year.	Champion Club.	Won.	Lost.	Average.	Champion Batter.	Club.	Average.
1889	Worcester	54	35	.607	Hines	Easton	.344
1890	New-Haven	82	36	.695	Sommer	Baltimore	.347
					Underwood	Washington	

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL.

The League of college teams has varied in membership with almost every succeeding year. The record since 1880 shows the following winners:

1880—Princeton. 1882—Yale. 1884—Yale. 1886—Yale. 1888—Yale.
1881—Yale. 1883—Yale. 1885—Harvard. 1887—Yale. 1889—Yale.
1890—Yale won her series with both Harvard and Princeton, thus retaining the championship.

LONG DISTANCE THROWING RECORDS.

October 15, 1872—John Hatfield, of the Mutuals, threw the ball 133 yards, 1 foot, 7½ inches, at the Union Grounds, Brooklyn.

September 9, 1882—Ed. Williamson, of Chicago, threw the ball 132 yards, 1 foot, at the Chicago grounds.

October 12, 1884—Ed. Crane, of the Boston Unions, topped the record with a throw of 135 yards, 1 foot, ½ inch, at Cincinnati. On October 19, at St. Louis, he was credited with a throw of 134 yards, 5 inches.

Ed. Williamson won the Cincinnati competition, in 1888, with a throw of 133 yards, 11 inches.

The shortest 9-inning game on record was played on the Excelsior Grounds, Brooklyn, May, 1861, by the Excelsior and Field Clubs; time, 50 minutes.

The longest game on record occurred at Boston, May 11, 1877. The Harvard College and Manchester teams played 24 innings; score, 0 to 0.

Harry Berthrong's record of 14⅝ seconds for running around the bases, made at Washington, in 1868, is still the standard.

Fly-Casting Records.

These casts were made at the National Rod and Reel Association tournaments held at Central Park, New-York, and the statement of records was contributed to The World Almanac by Mr. A. N. Cheney, of Glens Falls, N. Y.

Light Rod Contest (rods not to exceed 5 ounces in weight): Reuben C. Leonard, 95 feet, made 1888.

Single-Handed Fly Casting, Amateur: R. C. Leonard, 85 feet, made 1882; R. B. Lawrence, 85 feet, made 1888.

Switch Fly Casting: H. W. Hawes, 102 feet, made 1887.

Single-Handed Fly Casting, Expert: R. C. Leonard, 102½ feet, made 1888.

Salmon Casting: H. W. Hawes, 138 feet, made 1888.

Minnow Casting for Black Bass: A. F. Dressel, average of 5 casts, 137 feet, made 1888; Sidney Fry made an average of 140 4-5 feet in 5 casts, but failing in accuracy, yielded first place to Mr. Dressel.

Striped Bass Casting (Light): H. W. Hawes, average of 5 casts, 129 6 10 feet, 1884.

Striped Bass Casting (Heavy): W. H. Wood, average of 5 casts, 246 5-10 feet, made 1889. Longest single cast, same class as above, W. H. Wood, 250 feet, made 1886.

Fly Casting for Black Bass: James L. Breese, 90 feet, made 1889.

Skating Records.

Distance.	Professional.	Time.	Amateur.	Time.
		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
50yds	.....	.. .. ..	S. D. See....	.. 6
			C. B. Davidson.....	
75 "	.....	.. .. ..	S. D. See.....	.. 8⅝
100 "	.....	.. .. ..	S. D. See.....	.. 10 1-5
150 "	.....	.. .. ..	S. D. See.....	.. 14 1-5
			G.D. Phillips	
200 "	.....	.. .. ..	S. D. See.....	.. 18
220 "	.....	.. .. ..	S. D. See.....	.. 19¾
300 "	.....	.. .. ..	G. D. Phillips.....	.. 29⅜
440 "	.....	.. .. ..	H. F. Moshier.	.. 37 1-5
440 "	.....	.. .. ..	C. G. Tebbut (Eng.)	.. 36 1-5
880 "	.....	.. .. ..	Herm. Pender (Holland).....	.. 1 24 2-5
880 "	.....	.. .. ..	G.D.Phillips.	.. 1 24 4-5
1 m.	J. H. McCormack (Canada).	.. 2 58	J. Donoghue.	.. 2 12 3-5
1 "	.....	.. .. ..	J. T. Donoghue.....	.. 3 28 1-5
1⅛ "	.....	.. .. ..	J. Donoghue. (Lingay Fen).	.. 4 46
2 "	J. H. McCormack (Canada).	.. 6 45	J. Donoghue. (Amsterdam)	.. 6 24

Distance.	Professional.	Time.	Amateur.	Time.
		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
2 m.	.....	.. .. ..	Narsing (Holland).....	.. 6 20
3 "	J. H. McCormack (Canada).	.. 10 46	J. Donoghue (Amsterdam)	.. 9 17
4 "	J. H. McCormack (Canada).	.. 14 15	C. Gordon (Canada.)	.. 14 10
5 "	.....	.. .. ..	J. T. Donoghue.....	.. 17 50 1-5
5 "	.....	.. .. ..	H. McCormack.....	.. 17 54 2-5
5 "	F. Dowd (Canada).	.. 17 17	C. Gordon (Canada)	.. 17 41½
5 "	.....	.. .. ..	Narsing(Holland.....	.. 16 48 2-5
10 "	A. Paulsen.	.. 33 ..	E. Godager (Canada).	.. 33 21 1-5
10 "	.....	.. .. ..	H. McCormack.....	.. 47 45
20 "	A. Paulsen.	1 8 15	A. Paulsen..	1 14 7¼
25 "	.....	.. .. ..	A. Paulsen..	1 33 28 3-5
50 "	R. Goetz....	4 25 43½	S. Montgomery	4 13 36
100 "	John Ennis.	11 37 45	L. Tebbut (Saxony).	11 40 ..
150 "	E. St. Clair.	44 57 45	.....	.....
200 "	E. St. Clair.	63 44 35	.....	.....
300 "	E. St. Clair.	92 4 ..	.....	.....
400 "	E. St. Clair.	138 35 ..	.....	.....

Running Records.

Distance.	Professional.	Time.	Amateur.	Time.
		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
50yds	H. M. Johnson.	.. .. 5¼	L.E.Meyers	.. .. 5½
75 "	H. M. Johnson.	.. 7 2-5	L.E.Meyers	.. .. 7¾
100 "	H. Bethune.	.. .. 9 4-5	L. H. Cary..	.. .. 9 ⅕
125 "			W. Baker.	.. .. 12 3-5
			C. H. Sherrill.	.. .. 12 3-5
150 "	H.Hutchens (Austr'lia)	.. 14 ⅕	C. G. Wood.	.. .. 14 4-5
220 "	H.Hutchens (Eng.)	.. .. 21 3-5	E.H.Pelling	.. .. 19 3-5
440 "	R. Buttery.	.. .. 48¼	H.C. L. Tindall	.. .. 48 ⅕
880 "	F. Hewitt. (N'w Zeal'd)	.. 1 53⅕	F.J.K.Cross	.. 1 54 2-5
1 m.	W.G.George (Eng.)	.. 4 12¾	W.G.George (Eng.)	.. 4 18 2-5

Distance.	Professional.	Time.	Amateur.	Time.
		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
2 m.	W. Lang (Eng.)	.. 9 11½	W.G.George (Eng.)	.. 9 17 2-5
3 "	P. Cannon (Scotland).	.. 14 34 2-5	J. Kibbewhite (Eng.)	.. 14 29 3-5
4 "	P. Cannon (Eng.)	.. 19 25 2-5	W.G.George (Eng.)	.. 19 39 4-5
5 "	J. White (Eng.)	.. 24 40	W.G.George (Eng.)	.. 25 7 4-5
10 "	W. Cummings(Eng.)	.. 51 6 2-5	W.G.George (Eng.)	.. 51 20
20 "			W. H. Morton (Eng.)	1 52 51 1-5
25 "	G. Mason (Eng.)	2 36 34	G. A. Dunning (Eng.)	2 33 44
50 "	G. Cartwright.	5 55 4 ⅕	J. Dixon (Eng.)	6 18 36 1-5
100 "	C. Rowell.	13 26 30	J. Saunders.	17 36 14
150 "	C. Rowell.	22 28 25		

Time.		Distance.		
24 hours	C. Rowell	150	miles, 395	yards.
36 "	C. Rowell	204	" 880	"
48 "	C. Rowell	258	" 220	"
72 "	C. Rowell	353	" 220	"
100 "	P. Fitzgerald	455	" 1,320	"
142 " (6 days)	G. Littlewood	623	" 1,320	"

James Albert has a record of 621 miles for six days. Greatest distance run in one hour: Professional, L. Bennett (Deerfoot), 11 miles, 970 yards; Amateur, W. G. George, 11 miles, 932 yards.

* The evidence in favor of the genuineness of this performance is overwhelming. The Amateur Athletic Union would not accept the record, but adduced no evidence against it.

University Boat-Racing.

INTERNATIONAL RACING.

1869, August 17. Oxford (Eng.) four beat Harvard (Am.) four over the Putney-Mortlake course on the Thames by three clear lengths. Time, 22.17.

1876, September 1. Yale four beat Columbia four at the Centennial Regatta, rowed over a mile and a half course on the Schuylkill, in 9.10¾ ; Columbia, 9.21. A four from first Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., was entered, but withdrew by reason of illness of one of the four.

1878, A Columbia College four won the Visitors' Challenge Cup at the Henley Regatta, on the Thames, Eng., in 8.42.

HARVARD AND YALE UNIVERSITY EIGHTS.

The Harvard and Yale University "eights" have rowed annually as follows—distance, four miles straight :

Date.	Course.	Winner.	Time.	Loser.	Time.
June 30, 1876	Springfield, Mass.	Yale	22.02	Harvard	22.33
June 30, 1877	" "	Harvard	24.36	Yale	24.44
June 28, 1878	New-London, Ct.	"	20.44¾	"	21.29
June 27, 1879	" "	"	22.15	"	23.58
July 1, 1880	" "	Yale	24.27	Harvard	25.09
July 1, 1881	" "	"	22.13	"	22.19
June 30, 1882	" "	Harvard	20.47	Yale	20.50½
June 28, 1883	" "	"	24.26	"	25.59
June 26, 1884	" "	Yale	20.31	Harvard	20.46
June 26, 1885	" "	Harvard	25.15½	Yale	26.30
July 2, 1886	" "	Yale	20.41¾	Harvard	21.05¾
July 1, 1887	" "	"	22.56	"	23.10½
June 29, 1888	" "	"	20.10	"	21.24
June 29, 1889	" "	"	21.30	"	21.55
June 27, 1890	" "	"	21.29	"	21.40

HARVARD AND YALE—PREVIOUS RACES.

Previous races in which Harvard and Yale have rowed are summarized as follows :

1852, August 3. Lake Winipiseogee, Centre Harbor, N. H., two miles straight to windward, in eight-oared barges, class of 1853, Oneida, of Harvard, beat Halcyon, of Yale, two lengths.

1855, July 21. Connecticut River, at Springfield, three miles with a turn, in barges Iris (eight-oared and Y. Y. (four-oared), of Harvard, beat Nereid and Nautilus (both sixes), of Yale. Allowances eleven seconds per oar. Time : Iris, 22 m. ; Y. Y., 22.03 ; Nereid, 23.38. and Nautilus, 24.38.

1858, No race. George E. Dunham, stroke of the Yale crew, was drowned at Springfield, six days before the race, in a collision while at practice.

1859, July 26. Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., three miles with a turn, Harvard shell, 19.18 ; Yale shell, 20.18. Harvard lapstreak, Avon, 21.13 ; Brown lapstreak, Atalanta, 24.40. Same course, July 27, in Citizen's regatta, Yale shell, 19.14 ; Harvard, 19.16.

1860, July 24. Lake Quinsigamond, Harvard, 18.53 ; Yale, 19.05 ; Brown, 21.15.

There were no further races until 1864, when they were renewed by university six-oared crews, at three miles with a turn, and with the following results :

Date.	Course.	Winner.	Time.	Loser.	Time.
July 29, 1864	Lake Quinsigamond	Yale	19.01	Harvard	19.43⅗
July 28, 1865	" "	"	17.42½	"	18.09
July 27, 1866	" "	Harvard	18.43	Yale	19.10
July 19, 1867	" "	"	18.13	"	19.25⅘
July 24, 1868	At Worcester, Mass	"	17.48½	"	18.38½
July 23, 1869	Lake Quinsigamond	"	18.02	"	18.11
July 22, 1870	Lake Saltonstall	"	(Foul)	"	Disq.

In 1871 was begun what were then known as the Inter-University Races, in which Harvard and Yale were contestants.

1871, July 21. At Springfield, three miles straight, Massachusetts Agricultural, 16.46½ ; Harvard, 17.23½ ; Brown, 17.47⅗.

1872, July 24. At Springfield, same course, Amherst, 16.33 ; Harvard, 16.57 ; Amherst Agricultural, 17.10 ; Bowdoin, 17.31 ; Williams, 17.59 ; Yale, 18.13.

1873, July 17. At Springfield, same course, Yale, 16.59 ; Wesleyan, 17.09 ; Harvard, 17.36½ ; Amherst, 17.40 ; Dartmouth, 18.07; Columbia, 18.16 ; Massachusetts Agricultural, 18.26½ ; Cornell, 18.32 ; Bowdoin, 18.49½ ; Trinity, 19.32 ; and Williams, 19.45.

1874, July 18. At Saratoga, N. Y., three miles straight, Columbia, 16.42 ; Wesleyan, 16.50 ; Harvard, 16.54 ; Williams, 17.08 ; Cornell, 17.31 ; Dartmouth, 18.00 ; Trinity, 18.23 ; Princeton, 18.38 ; Yale fouled and withdrawn.

1875, July 14. At Saratoga, N. Y., Cornell, 16.53½ ; Columbia, 17.04½ ; Harvard, 17.05 ; Dartmouth, 17.10½ ; Wesleyan, 17.13½ ; Yale, 17.14½ ; Amherst, 17.29¼ ; Brown, 17.33⅘ ; Williams, 17.43½ ; Bowdoin, 17.50½ ; Hamilton and Union not timed ; Princeton withdrawn.

1876, July 19. At Saratoga, N. Y., Cornell, 17.01½ ; Harvard, 17.05½ ; Columbia, 17.08½ ; Union, 17.27½ ; Wesleyan, 17.58⅗ ; Princeton, 18.10. Yale refused to enter, but rowed Harvard an eight-oared race as above.

UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACING—*Continued.*

COLUMBIA AND HARVARD EIGHTS.

In 1881 and since Columbia and Harvard have rowed a full university eight-oared race over the Thames course at New-London. The race in 1882 was, however, a row-over for Columbia, Harvard declining to row owing to the death of her coxswain a few days before the day fixed for the race.

Date.	Course.	Winner.	Time.	Loser.	Time.
June 27, 1881	New-London, Ct.	Harvard	21.45	Columbia	21.58
July 3, 1882	" "	Columbia	24.32	Harvard	declined.
June 20, 1883	" "	Harvard	24.45	Columbia	25.55
June 18, 1884	" "	"	24.21	"	24.39
June 20, 1885	" "	"	24.27	"	26.22
June 25, 1886	" "	Columbia	21.38	Harvard	22.00
June 27, 1887	" "	Harvard	20.24	Columbia	20.29

No races have been rowed since 1887.

FRESHMEN EIGHTS.

Previous to 1880 a number of races were rowed by "Freshmen" crews of the several universities and colleges, with six oars. In 1880 an agreement was entered into by Harvard and Columbia to row an eight-oared race annually at two miles straight away. In 1886 Yale joined in the arrangement, but sunk in the race. In 1890 Harvard did not row, and Yale and Cornell entered.

Date.	Course.	Winner.	Time.	Loser.	Time.
July 7, 1880	New-London, Ct.	Harvard	11.32	Columbia	11.37
June 30, 1881	Back Bay, Boston	"	9.05¾	"	9.21¼
July 1, 1882	Harlem River, N. Y.	Columbia	10.56	Harvard	11.10
June 27, 1883	New-London, Ct.	Harvard	11.03	Columbia	11.22
June 26, 1884	" "	Columbia	9.43½	Harvard	9.54
June 25, 1885	" "	Harvard	12.22	Columbia	13.12
July 1, 1886	" "	"	11.53	"	12.10
June 30, 1887	" "	Columbia	11.13¾	Harvard	11.35
June 28, 1888	" "	"	11.54	"	12.08
June 27, 1889	" "	Harvard	12.21	Columbia	12.28
June 24, 1890	" "	Cornell	11.16¾	Yale Columbia	11.25 11.29

THE CHILDS CUP.

The Childs Cup is a trophy given by Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, to be rowed for annually by university or college fours, without a coxswain, a mile and a half straight away, on the Schuylkill River, above Flat Rock dam. No race was rowed in 1888.

1879, June 24. University of Pennsylvania, 9.23; Columbia College, 9.24½; Princeton College, 9.36.
1880, June 28. Columbia College, 9.04¾; University of Pennsylvania, 9.05¾; Princeton College, 9.18½.
1881, July 5. Princeton College rowed over, University of Pennsylvania disqualified.
1882, June 23. University of Pennsylvania, 9.32; Princeton College, 9.36.
1883, June 15. University of Pennsylvania, 9.31½; Princeton College, 9.36½.
1884, June 19. University of Pennsylvania, 9.06¾; Cornell University, 9.07½; Princeton College, 9.17.
1885, June 19. Cornell University, 8.51; University of Pennsylvania, 8.54½.
1886, June 22. University of Pennsylvania rowed over, Cornell resigning the cup.
1887, June 11. Cornell rowed over, University of Pennsylvania resigning by reason of sickness.
1889, July 5. Cornell won in 6 minutes 40 seconds, defeating University of Pennsylvania by a few feet, the conditions of the race having been changed to eight-oared shells.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ROWING ASSOCIATION.

In 1883 and since a race for fours, without coxswains, has been rowed at a mile and a half straight, under the auspices of the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association.

1883, July 4. At Lake George, N. Y., Cornell, 11.57; University of Pennsylvania, 12.29; Princeton, 12.40; Wesleyan, 12.47.
1884, July 7. At Saratoga, N. Y., University of Pennsylvania, 8.39¾; Cornell, 8.41; Princeton, 8.49; Columbia, 9.25; and Bowdoin, not timed.
1885, July 4. At Lake Quinsigamond (Worcester), Mass., Cornell finished first in 9.10½, followed by Brown, Bowdoin, and University of Pennsylvania. Referee decided Cornell disqualified for a foul, ordered Brown and Bowdoin to row over, and placed University of Pennsylvania third. July 15, same course, Bowdoin, 8.26; Brown, second.
1886, July 3. At Lake George, N. Y., Bowdoin, 8.06; University of Pennsylvania, second. Won by a length and a half.
1887, July 5. At Lake Quinsigamond, Cornell defeated Bowdoin by 2 feet in 9.28¾.

June 27, 1889, a match between Cornell, Columbia, and University of Pennsylvania, in eight-oared shells, was rowed at three miles over the New-London course, from Winthrop's Point, up river, Cornell winning somewhat easily, Columbia second. Time not accurately taken, owing to darkness. Said to be between 15 minutes, 03 seconds, and 16 minutes, 04 seconds.

June 26, 1890, Cornell defeated University of Pennsylvania by six lengths in a three-mile race at New-London. The time, 14 minutes, 43 seconds, breaks the record.

The Oxford-Cambridge Boat Races.

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time.	Won by.
1829..	June 10	Oxford	Henley	14m. 30s.	Easily.
1836..	June 17	Cambridge.	Westminster to Putney.....	36 0	1 minute.
1839..	April 3.....	Cambridge.	Westminster to Putney	31 0	1 min. 45 sec.
1840..	April 15.....	Cambridge.	Westminster to Putney.....	29 30	¼ length.
1841..	April 14.....	Cambridge.	Westminster to Putney.....	32 30	1 min. 4 sec.
1842..	June 11	Oxford.....	Westminster to Putney.	30 45	13 seconds.
1845..	March 15.....	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake.....	23 30	30 seconds.
1846..	April 3	Cambridge. ...	Mortlake to Putney.....	21 5*	2 lengths.
1849..	March 29.....	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake.....	22 0	Easily.
1849..	December 15..	Oxford..	Putney to Mortlake.....	.. ..	Foul.
1852..	April 3... ...	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake	21 36	27 seconds.
1854..	April 8.	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake..... ...	25 29	11 strokes.
1856..	March 15.....	Cambridge	Mortlake to Putney.....	25 50	½ length.
1857..	April 4.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	22 35†	35 seconds.
1858..	March 27....	Cambridge.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	21 23	22 seconds.
1859..	April 15.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	24 40	Cambridge sank
1860..	March 31.	Cambridge.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	26 5	1 length.
1861..	March 23.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	23 30	48 seconds.
1862..	April 12.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	24 41	30 seconds.
1863..	March 28.....	Oxford.	Mortlake to Putney.....	23 6	43 seconds.
1864..	March 19.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake	21 40	26 seconds.
1865..	April 8	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	21 24	4 lengths.
1866..	March 24.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	25 35	15 seconds.
1867..	April 13.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake	22 40	½ length.
1868..	April 4.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	20 56	6 lengths.
1869..	March 17.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	20 5	3 lengths.
1870..	April 6.....	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake..	22 4	1¼ lengths.
1871..	April 1.....	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake.....	23 5	1 length.
1872..	March 23.....	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake..	21 15	2 lengths.
1873..	March 29.....	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake.....	19 35‡	3¼ lengths.
1874.	March 28.....	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake.....	22 35	3 lengths.
1875..	March 20.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.	22 2	10 lengths.
1876..	April 8.....	Cambridge.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	20 20	Won easily.
1877..	March 24...	Oxford..... / Cambridge....	Putney to Mortlake.....	24 8§	Dead heat.
1878..	April 13.....	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake.....	22 13	10 lengths.
1879..	April 5.....	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake.....	21 18	3¼ lengths.
1880..	March 22.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	21 23	3¾ lengths.
1881..	April 8.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	21 51	3 lengths.
1882..	April 1.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	20 12	7 lengths.
1883..	March 15.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	21 18	3½ lengths.
1884..	April 7.....	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake.....	21 39	2¼ lengths.
1885..	March 28.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	21 36	3 lengths.
1886..	April 3	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake.....	22 29	⅘ length.
1887..	March 26.....	Cambridge.	Putney to Mortlake.....	20 52‖	2¼ lengths.
1888..	March 24.....	Cambridge.....	Putney to Mortlake.	20 48	6 lengths.
1889..	March 30.....	Cambridge.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	20 14	2½ lengths.
1890..	March 20.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	22 3	1 length.

N.B.—In addition to the above, the Universities have contended together five times at Henley Regatta, in the same heat, for the Grand Challenge Cup, and the following table shows the winners on those occasions :

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Time.	Won by.
1845.....	June 7.....	Cambridge	8m. 30s.	...2 lengths
1847.....	June 17.....	Oxford.....	8 4...	2 lengths
1851.....	June 17.....	Oxford.....	7 45...	6 lengths
1853.....	June 11.	Oxford.....	8 3.....	....1½ feet.
1855.....	June 25.	Cambridge	8 32....	2½ length

Also at the Thames National Regatta on June 22, 1844, Oxford beat Cambridge.

NOTES.—Henley course, about two miles and a quarter ; the Westminster to Putney course, about five miles, and the Putney to Mortlake course, about four miles. In 1856 the course was from Barker's rails above Mortlake to Putney, about 1,200 yards more than the usual course. In 1863 the course was from the High Bridge to Putney Pier.

* In 1846 the race was first rowed on outriggers.

† In 1857 the first race in which either University rowed in the present style of boats without keels ; also the first time either rowed with round oars.

‡ In 1873 both crews used sliding seats for the first time.

§ In 1877 the Oxford bow damaged his oar, and was virtually a passenger at the finish.

‖ In 1887 Oxford No. 7 broke his oar.

Rowing Records.

SINGLE SCULLS.

Distance.	Rowers.	Place.	Date.	Time.
				M. S.
1 mile.	Ellis Ward	Savannah River	April 1, 1872.	5.01
2 miles.	J. Tyler	Hudson River	June 24, 1868.	11.20
3 miles.	E. Hanlan	Lake Quinsigamond, Mass.	Aug. 14, 1886.	19.23
4 miles.	E. Hanlan	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	July 28, 1883.	27.57½
5 miles.	E. Hanlan	Chautauqua Lake, N. Y.	Oct. 16, 1879.	33.56¼
	G. H. Keenan	Passaic River	May 30, 1890.	9.26
	S. C. Hawkins	Passaic River	May 30. 1890.	9.18¾
	PAIR-OARED SCULLS.			
2 miles.	J. A. Riley	Greenwood Lake, N. Y.	Oct. 9, 1876.	12.20¾
2 miles.	D. G. Bartlett, G. Gibbs and J. Gleecker	Passaic River	May 30, 1890.	10.10
3 miles.	J. Faulkner, P. Regan	Philadelphia, Pa	Sept. 5, 1876.	20.28
5 miles.	John and Barney Biglin	Philadelphia, Pa	May 20, 1872.	32.01
	DOUBLE SCULLS.			
1 mile.	J. Smith, J. C. Hayes	Harlem River	Sept. 9, 1885.	5.55¼
2 miles.	F. E. Yates, C. E. Courtney	Saratoga Lake	Aug. 8, 1876.	12.16
3 miles.	P. H. Conley, C. E. Courtney	Near Albany, N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1885.	17.57¼
	J. C. Griffith, C. Donogan	Passaic River	May 30, 1890.	8.36 3-5
	George Freeth, J. Platt	Passaic River	May 30, 1890.	8.41½
	FOUR-OARED SHELLS.			
1 mile.	Argonauta Rowing Association	Kill von Kull	Sept. 1, 1883.	4.51
1 mile.	J. G. Gaudeaur			6.9
2 miles.	Minnesota Boat Club	Mississippi River	Aug. 12, 1884.	12.30
3 miles.	Argonauta Rowing Association	Kill von Kull	Sept. 8, 1875.	15.37¼
3 miles.	J. G. Gaudeaur			20.28
4 miles.	Ward Bros. (Joshua, Ellis, Gilbert and Hank)	Saratoga Lake, N. Y	Sept. 11, 1871.	24.40
5 miles.	John, James and Barney Biglin and Dennis Leary	Harlem River	Sept. 10, 1860.	30.44¾
6 miles.	E. Ross, L. Hutton, J. Price and R. Fulton (the famous Paris Crew)	St. John, N. B	Aug. 23, 1871.	39.20¾
	SIX-OARED SHELLS.			
3 miles.	Amherst University Crew	Springfield, Mass	July 24, 1872.	16.32½
	EIGHT-OARED SHELLS.			
1 mile.	Bradford Boat Club, Senior	Passaic River	May 30, 1890.	7.33
1 mile.	Passaic Boat Club, Junior	Passaic River	May 30, 1890.	...
1 mile.	Columbia College Boat Club	Harlem River	June 1, 1883.	5.04¾
2 miles.	Columbia College Freshmen	New-London	June 26, 1884.	9.43½
3 miles.	Yale University Crew	New-London	June 29, 1888.	15.25
4 miles.	Yale College University Crew	New-London	June 29, 1888.	20.10

Swimming Records.

Distance.	Professional.	Time.	Amateur.	Time.	Distance.	Professional.	Time.	Amateur.	Time.
		H. M. S.		H. M. S.			H. M. S.		H. M. S.
100yds	J. Haggerty (Eng.).	1 5	J. Nuttall (Eng.).	1 6¼	880yds	J. J. Collier (Eng.).	13 .. ⅗	E. Dunsman	5 1⅕
220 "			J. Nuttall (Eng.).	1 26	1000 "	J. Nuttall (Eng.).	14 17¼	H. Parker (Eng.).	16 20
440 "	J. Finney (Eng.).	2 1⅘	J. Nuttall (Eng.).	2 .. 2-5	1 m..	J. J. Collier (Eng.).	26 52	A. Meffert..	12 .. ⅘
600 "	W. Beckwith (Eng.).	2 40	F. S. Campbell.	2 17	2 "	J. Finney (Eng.).	59 17	T. E. Kitching.	54 57¾
840 "	J. Finney (Eng.).	3 9	J. Nuttall (Eng.).	3 13	3 "	J. Finney (Eng.).	1 26 30	A. P. Douglass.	1 53 30
900 "	W. Beckwith (Eng.).	4 8	F. Gormanly	4 57	5 "	C. Wythe (Eng.).	1 4 23	W. R. Itter (Eng.).	1 15 29
1000 "	J. Finney (Eng.).	5 30⅘	J. Nuttall (Eng.).	5 44¼	20 "	F. Cavill....	5 51 ..	.....	.. .. ..
1320 "	J. Finney (Eng.).	6 12	G. Cohen....	3 32¾	40 "	Capt. Webb (Eng.).	9 57 ..	.....	.. .. ..
1600 "	J. Finney (Eng.).	7 1⅘	J. Nuttall (Eng.).	7 19¼	74 "	Capt. Webb (Eng.).	84	.....	.. .. ..
1760 "	J. Finney (Eng.).	8 40	.....	.....					

Yachting Records.

Name.	Length.	Owner.	Distance.	Course.	Time.	Date.
STEAM YACHTS.	Feet.		Miles.		H. M. S.	
Now Then	86.4	N. L. Munro	*	Long Island Sd.	7 04 00	July 12, 1887
Atalanta	24.3	Jay Gould	22 (head tide).	Hudson River..	1 13 00	June 3, 1886
SCHOONERS.						
Dauntless	123.1	C. H. Colt	225	Atlantic Ocean.	18 28 03	Oct. 28, 1875
Sappho	135	W. P. Douglass	2,870	Atlantic Ocean.	12d 09h 36m	Apr. 24, 1872
Sea Fox	115	A. Cass. Canfield	31	New-York Bay..	3 52 10	June 13, 1889
Grayling	98	L. A. Fish	31	New-York Bay..	3 29 40	Sept. 20, 1889
Sachem	105	Owen & Metcalf	27	Atlantic Ocean.	2 36 36	Aug. 9, 1886
SLOOPS.						
Katrina	85.9	E. S. & H. D. Auchincloss	31	New-York Bay..	3 49 00	June, 1889
Shamrock	81	J. Rogers Maxwell	31	New-York Bay..	3 33 09	Sept. 20, 1888
Puritan	93	J. M. Forbes	27	Atlantic Ocean.	2 38 52	Aug. 9, 1886
Mayflower	100	Charles J. Paine	25	Vineyard Sd. & Buzzard Bay..	2 19 00	Aug. 10, 1886
CAT BOATS.						
Julita	21.4	J. Hatch	10	Boston Harbor.	1 12 00	Sept. 16, 1888
CATAMARANS.						
Tarantula		Fred. Hughes	115	Long Island Sd.	7 30 00	Apr. 5, 1878
Duplex	40	J. H. Longstreet	40	Long Island Sd.	4 18 52	Apr. 20, 1885
STEAM LAUNCH.						
Henrietta		N. L. Munro	133½	Hudson River..	6 40 00	Sept. 10, 1886

* Between Newport and New York.

TRANS-ATLANTIC YACHT RACES.

Name.	Length.	Owner.	Distance.	Time.				Date.
	Feet.		Miles.	D.	H.	M.	S.	
Henrietta (won)	105	J. G. Bennett	3,106	13	21	55		1866
Fleetwing	106	George A. Osgood	3,135	14	06	10		1866
Vesta	105	George L. Lorillard	3,144	14	06	50		1866
Cambria (won)		James Ashbury	2,881	23	05	17		1870
Dauntless	123	J. G. Bennett	2,783	23	07	00		1870
Coronet (won)	133	R. T. Bush	2,949	14	23	30		1887
Dauntless	123	C. H. Colt	2,947	16	01	43	13	1887

SAILING YACHTS WHICH HAVE CROSSED THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

1851, schooner America and sloop Silvie; 1857, sloop Charter Oak; 1858, sloop Christopher Columbus; 1863, schooner Gypsie; 1866, sloop Alice and schooners Henrietta, Fleetwing and Vesta; 1868, schooner Sappho; 1869, schooners Sappho, Dauntless and Meteor; 1871, schooner Enchantress; 1872, schooners Sappho and Dauntless; 1873, schooners Enchantress and Faustine; 1874, schooner Viking; 1876, schooners Ermengarde and Vesta; 1879, schooner Intrepid; 1881, schooner Dauntless; 1883, schooners Intrepid, Norseman and Gitana; 1884, schooner Dauntless; 1886, schooner Coronet; 1887, schooners Coronet, Dauntless and Fortuna, and cutter Thistle; 1888, cutter Clara; 1889, cutter Minerva.

WINNING YACHTS DURING 1890.

Name.	Owner.	Regatta.	Course.	Date.	Time (corrected).
					H. M. S.
Minerva	J. L. Carroll, Jr	Corinthian Y.C. (special)	New-York Bay	June 5.	6 10 34
Agnes	J. N. Winslow	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	June 7.	2 35 54
Clara	J. C. Barron	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	June 7.	2 18 50
Liris	S. Mather	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	June 7.	2 30 15
Kathleen	Wm. Whitlock	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	June 7.	3 01 32 (El.)
Giggle	B. Jacob	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	June 7.	3 54 20 (El.)
Katrina	E. S. & H. D. Auchincloss	Atlantic Yacht Club	New-York Bay	June 17.	5 18 08 (El.)
Clara	J. C. Barron	Atlantic Yacht Club	New-York Bay	June 17.	4 54 35
Nepenthe	G. P. Slade	Atlantic Yacht Club	New-York Bay	June 17.	5 36 55
Minerva	J. L. Carroll, Jr	Atlantic Yacht Club	New-York Bay	June 17.	4 28 41
Shona	C. H. Tweed	Atlantic Yacht Club	New-York Bay	June 17.	4 52 00
Kathleen	Wm. Whitlock	Atlantic Yacht Club	New-York Bay	June 17.	3 39 40
Frolic	T. C. Ward	Atlantic Yacht Club	New York Bay	June 17.	4 05 50
Bijou	F. H. Jeannot	Atlantic Yacht Club	New-York Bay	June 17.	3 53 12 (E.)

WINNING YACHTS DURING 1890—*Continued.*

Name.	Owner.	Regatta.	Course	Date.	Time. (corrected.)	
					H. M S.	
Clara.	J. C. Barron.....	Corinthian Yacht Club..	New-York Bay.....	June 18.	4 53 20	
Tomahawk	E. D. Morgan.....	Corinthian Yacht Club..	New-York Bay.....	June 18.	5 08 17	
Kathleen...	Wm. Whitlock.. ..	Corinthian Yacht Club..	New-York Bay.....	June 18.	4 32 00	
Gunhilde..	W. G. Didricksen ..	Corinthian Yacht Club..	New-York Bay.....	June 18.	3 57 07	
Playmate..	S. W. Burgess.....	Corinthian Yacht Club..	New-York Bay.....	June 18.	3 46 55	
Katrina....	E. S. & H. D. Auchincloss.....	New-York Yacht Club..	New-York Bay.....	June 19.	7 27 11	
Clara.. ...	J. C. Barron.....	New-York Yacht Club..	New-York Bay.....	June 19.	7 49 11	
Minerva...	J. L. Carroll, Jr....	New-York Yacht Club..	New-York Bay.....	June 19	6 40 53	
Shamrock..	J. Rogers Maxwell.	S. C. Y. C...	New-York Bay.....	June 21.	4 59 22	
Clara.....	J. C. Barron.....	S. C. Y. C.....	New-York Bay.....	June 21.	5 37 11	
Minerva...	J. L. Carroll, Jr ...	S. C. Y. C.....	New-York Bay..	June 21.	4 39 03	
Minerva...	J. L. Carroll, Jr....	S. C. Y. C. (special).....	New-York Bay....	June 21.	4 20 10	
Gevalia ...	H. W. Coates... ..	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	July 4.	3 48 40	
Clara.....	J. C. Barron.....	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	July 4.	4 47 06	(E.)
Minerva...	J. L. Carroll, Jr....	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	July 4.	3 28 31	
Kathleen..	Wm. Whitlock....	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	July 4.	4 27 50	(E.)
Kangaroo .	F. Beames.....	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	July 4.	4 50 04	
Vixen.....	L. W. Ropes.....	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	July 4.	5 07 41	
Elfin.....	O. I. Jackson... ...	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	July 4.	4 13 03	
Edna.....	G. Grieve.....	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	July 4.	2 27 48	
Zuleika....	H. Pillons.....	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	July 4.	2 25 55	
Gevalia ...	H. W. Coates.....	New-RochelleYacht Cl'b	Long Island Sound.	July 5.	3 40 30	(E.)
Anaconda.	J. G. Prague.....	New-RochelleYacht Cl'b	Long Island Sound.	July 5.	3 15 00	
Kathleen..	Wm. Whitlock.....	New-RochelleYacht Cl'b	Long Island Sound.	July 5.	3 53 19	
Kangaroo..	F. Beames.....	New-RochelleYacht Cl'b	Long Island Sound.	July 5.	3 31 43	
Mouette...	.....	New-RochelleYacht Cl'b	Long Island Sound.	July 5.	4 52 15	
Leader	T. H Rogers. . ..	New-RochelleYacht Cl b	Long Island Sound.	July 5.	3 38 45	
Aura	W. H. Simonson...	New-RochelleYacht Cl'b	Long Island Sound.	July 5.	4 02 45	
Dorothy ..	W. H. Coombs.....	New-RochelleYacht Cl'b	Long Island Sound.	July 5.	4 42 45	
Giggle.....	B. Jacob.....	New-RochelleYacht Cl'b	Long Island Sound.	July 5.	3 44 30	
Volunteer..	Chas. J. Paine.....	Goelet Cup Race.....	Narragansett Bay..	Aug. 1.	4 55 49	
Merlin.....	Wm. H. Forbes....	Goelet Cup Race.....	Narragansett Bay..	Aug. 1.	6 56 21	
Gossoon...	Adams Bros.....	C. Y. C. (sweepstakes)..	Narragansett Bay..	Aug. 11.	3 15 08	
Minerva...	J. L. Carroll, Jr ...	Larchmont Yacht Club.	Long Island Sound.	Sept. 6.	4 33 02	

THE YACHTING SEASON OF 1890.

There was a noticeable decrease of public interest in yachting events during the past season. This was due, not alone to the absence of an international challenger for the America's Cup, but to many minor causes. Want of a common system of classification and racing measurement, which is needed to stimulate yacht building, was also a potent factor of dissatisfaction. The absence of the larger schooners and sloops from many of the regattas, and the presence of an unusual number of steam craft at the annual rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club, showed the radical change that the pleasure fleet has undergone. The days of the big schooners and sloops are numbered, and racing will soon be confined to the younger generation of yachtsmen in the 40-foot class. These boats furnished nine tenths of the sport last summer, and the contests between the Burgess 70-footer Gossoon and the Scotch cutter Minerva assumed almost an international aspect. Though the American boat was declared the champion, having the greatest number of races to her credit, yachtsmen, as a rule, agree in the belief that the Scotch cutter is the fastest boat of her inches in the world. Carrying a much smaller sail area than the Gossoon, it was entirely owing to her lines that she achieved so many victories. The tendency among the older yachtsmen seems to be to give up *sail* and go into *steam*, while that of the younger men is to sell their large boats and race in the smaller classes.

TABLE OF EVENTS.

May 31, 1890. Opening of Yachting Season of 1890.
June 5, 1890. Seawanhaka Corinthian (Special Race).
" 7, 1890. Larchmont Spring Regatta.
" 12, 1890. Corinthian Annual Regatta.
" 17, 1890. Atlantic Annual Regatta.
" 21, 1890. Seawanhaka-Corinthian Annual Regatta.
" 23, 1890. Seawanhaka-Corinthian (Special Race).
July 4, 1890. Larchmont Annual Regatta.
" 12, 1890. Larchmont Annual Cruise.
" 19, 1890. Atlantic Annual Cruise.
" 30, 1890. New York Annual Cruise.
Aug. 1, 1890. Goelet Cup Race.
" 11, 1890. Corinthian (Special Race).
" 6, 1890. Larchmont Fall Regatta.

Record of the America's Cup.

On August 22, 1851, the American yacht America won the prize known as the America's cup in a race round the Isle of Wight, England, starting from Cowes without time allowances. The cutter Aurora, 47 tons, finished second. None of the other starters finished—viz., Schooners: Beatrice, 161 tons; Wyvern, 205 tons; Ione, 75 tons; Constance, 218 tons; Gypsy Queen, 160 tons, and Brilliant (3 masts), 392 tons. Cutters: Volante, 48 tons; Arrow, 84 tons; Alarm, 193 tons; Mona, 82 tons; Bacchante, 80 tons; Freak, 60 tons, and Eclipse, 50 tons. The America was rated at 170 tons.

1857.

The America's cup was presented to the New-York Yacht Club by its owners, Messrs. J. C. Stevens, Edwin A. Stevens, Hamilton Wilkes, J. Beekman Finley, and George L. Schuyler, as a perpetual challenge cup.

1870.

August 8. Mr. J. Ashbury's schooner Cambria, representing several English yacht clubs, started against a fleet of schooners representing the New-York Yacht Club over a course from off Stapleton, Staten Island, to and round the New-York Lightship, a distance of about 40 miles. The Magic won, sailing the course in 3 hours, 58 minutes and 26 seconds. The original America was fourth in 4 hours, 23 minutes and 51 seconds, and the Cambria tenth in 4 hours, 37 minutes and 38 seconds.

1871.

The conditions having been changed so that the New-York Yacht Club should name a competitor to sail against the challenging yacht, best of seven races, Mr. Ashbury having challenged for the cup with his schooner Livonia, the results were as follows:

October 16. New-York Yacht Club course, schooner Columbia beat Livonia by 27 minutes and 4 seconds.

October 18. Outside course, 20 miles from Lightship and return, dead to windward, Columbia won by 10 minutes and 33 seconds.

October 19. New-York Yacht Club course, Livonia beat Columbia (disabled) by 15 minutes and 10 seconds.

October 21. Outside course, schooner Sappho beat Livonia by 31 minutes and 21 seconds.

October 23. New-York Yacht Club course, Sappho beat Livonia by 25 minutes and 27 seconds.

1876.

August 11. New-York Yacht Club course, schooner Madeleine, representing the New-York Yacht Club, beat the Canadian schooner Countess of Dufferin by 10 minutes and 59 seconds.

August 12. Outside course, 20 miles to windward from Sandy Hook and return, Madeleine beat Countess of Dufferin by 27 minutes and 14 seconds. The America sailed over the course on this race, and finished 19 minutes and 9 seconds in front of Countess of Dufferin.

1881.

November 9. New-York Yacht Club course, sloop Mischief, representing New-York Yacht Club, beat the Canadian sloop Atalanta by 28 minutes and 30¼ seconds.

November 10. Outside course, 16 miles to leeward from buoy No. 5 and return to windward, Mischief beat Atalanta by 38 minutes and 54 seconds.

1882.

In the winter of 1881-82 the America's cup was returned by the New-York Yacht Club to the only surviving original owner, Mr. George L. Schuyler, who again presented the cup to the club with amended conditions that required the challenging yacht to represent an organized yacht club having its annual regatta over an ocean water course, the yacht selected to be not less than 30 nor more than 300 tons, measured by the Custom House rule of the country of the challenging party, which must proceed under sail, on their own bottoms, to the port where the contest is to take place.

1885.

September 14. New-York Yacht Club course, sloop Puritan, representing the Eastern Yacht Club, beat cutter Genesta, representing the Royal Yacht Squadron, 16 minutes and 19 seconds.

September 16. Outside course, 20 miles to leeward and return. The return was not strictly to windward, owing to the wind shifting. Puritan beat Genesta, 1 minute and 38 seconds.

Note.—Four other attempts were made to sail these races, all of which were failures.

1886.

September 7. New-York Yacht Club course, sloop Mayflower, representing the Eastern Yacht Club, beat cutter Galatea, representing the Royal Northern Yacht Club, 12 minutes and 2 seconds.

September 11. Outside course, 20 miles to leeward and return, Mayflower beat Galatea, 29 minutes and 9 seconds.

Note. —Two other attempts were made to sail these races—both were failures—in one of which the course was sailed, the Mayflower winning, but not within the fixed time of 7 hours.

1887.

September 27. New-York Yacht Club course, sloop Volunteer, representing the Eastern and New-York Yacht Clubs, beat cutter Thistle, representing Royal Clyde Yacht Club, 19 minutes, 23½ seconds.

September 29. Outside course, 20 miles to windward and return, Volunteer beat Thistle, 11 minutes, 47¾ seconds.

[After the races the deed of gift was again amended—the more important changes being: to limit the challengers to sloops or cutters of not less than 65 nor more than 90 feet, and schooners to not less than 80 nor more than 115 feet on load water-line; that the races shall be sailed without time allowances; that the challenging club shall give ten months' notice, and that all races shall be on ocean courses, free from headlands, as follows: first race, 20 nautical miles to windward and return; the second race an equilateral triangular race of 30 nautical miles, the first side of which shall be a beat to windward; the third race, if necessary, 20 nautical miles to windward and return.]

RECORD OF THE AMERICA'S CUP—*Continued.*

1888.

The changes in the "deed of gift" as above described were deemed so unsatisfactory both at home and abroad that the following resolution was adopted at a general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held May 17:

"*Resolved*, That the terms under which the races between the Genesta and Puritan, Galatea and Mayflower, and Thistle and Volunteer were sailed are considered satisfactory to this club, and a challenge under these terms would be accepted, but with the positive understanding that if the cup is won by the club challenging it shall be held under and subject to the full terms of the new deed, dated October 28, 1887, inasmuch as this club believes it to be in the interest of all parties, and the terms of which are distinct, fair and sportsmanlike."

The Secretary was directed to forward copies of the resolution to British yacht clubs.

1889.

In May the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, on behalf of Lord Dunraven, challenged the New-York Yacht Club for the America's Cup, naming the cutter Valkyrie. There was considerable correspondence, but, owing to some misunderstanding as to the terms of the deed of gift by the challengers, the whole matter went over, Lord Dunraven writing to the New-York Yacht Club under date of August 16, "I regret the postponement, but trust the matter may yet come off."

1890.

The season opened with a renewal of hostilities between Lord Dunraven and the New-York Yacht Club. The former wrote to ask if his challenge of the previous season had not been considered as merely postponed, and wanted to know if he were still regarded as a challenger. The Club took a dignified stand, and replied that it would be pleased to waive the ten months' limit again, but that he must issue a new challenge in the name of a recognized yacht club, with a supplemental statement to the effect that "The Club neither could nor would depart from the position taken by it last year." Lord Dunraven's reply was that the Royal Yacht Squadron, in the event of becoming a winner, could not pledge itself to sail all future contests under the terms of the objectionable *deed of gift*. Thus ended the Valkyrie farce. The death of Mr. George L. Schuyler, the last donor of the Cup, makes the new deed of gift irrevocable, though Mr. James Ashbury has written THE WORLD that he intends to carry the matter before the United States courts and contest the legality of a change made in the original instrument by which the Cup was given into the custody of the New-York Yacht Club. There were rumors in the fall of a boat being built by Colonel North in England, one by a syndicate of yachtsmen in France, and another in Australia, to challenge for the Cup, but none had materialized when the year closed.

Curling Champions.

Match.	Medal.	Last Played.	Location.	Rinks.	Winner.	Skip.
North *vs.* South Scotland..	Dalrymple...	Feb. 16, 1888...	New-York.....	12	South.....	.....
Scotch *vs.* Other Nations...	McLintock...	Jan., 1890...	United States..	6	Scotsmen..	Myron.
International.....	Gordon.....	Feb. 12, 1890...	Albany.....	2	Canada. ...	G. S. Brush.
Champion Rink.....	Mitchell.....	Jan. 29, 1890..	Milwaukee.....	13	Portage....	J. H. Wells.
Scotch *vs.* American.....	Patterson....	Feb. 22, 1890...	Cortlandt Lake..	9	Scotsmen..	J. Patterson.

Lawn Tennis Championships.

O. S. CAMPBELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., won the annual all-comers tournament of the U. S. N. L. T. A. at Newport, September 2, 1890, and defeated H. W. Slocum, Jr., of Brooklyn, on September 3, winning the championship of the United States.

V. G. Hall and Clarence Hobart, of New York, winners of the Eastern doubles championship, defeated J. W. Carver and J. A. Ryerson, of Chicago, winners of the Western doubles championship, at Newport, September 3, 1890, for the doubles championship of the United States.

CHAMPIONSHIPS—SINGLES.

America—O. S. Campbell, Columbia College L. T. A.
Intercollegiate—F. H. Hovey, Harvard College L. T. A.
Middle States—H. A. Taylor, Country Club of Westchester.
New-England—R. P. Huntington, Jr., New-Haven Lawn Club.
New-Jersey—C. Hobart, New-York T. C.
Long Island—H. A. Taylor, Country Club of Westchester.
Western States—C. A. Chase, North End T. C.
Southern States—A. H. S. Post, Baltimore Cricket Club.
Pacific Coast—W. H. Taylor, Jr., California T. C.
Tropical—O. S. Campbell, Columbia College L. T. A.

CHAMPIONSHIPS—DOUBLES.

America—V. G. Hall and C. Hobart, of New York.
Intercollegiate—F. A. Shaw, Jr., and S. T. Chase, of Harvard College.
New-England—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.
New-Jersey—V. G. Hall and C. Hobart.
Long Island—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.
Western States—J. A. Ryerson and J. W. Carver.
Tropical—O. S. Campbell and G. S. Smith.

CHAMPIONSHIPS—LADIES' SINGLES.

America—Miss E. C. Roosevelt, New-Hamburg T. C.

CHAMPIONSHIPS—LADIES' DOUBLES.

America—Miss E. C. Roosevelt and Miss G. W. Roosevelt

Bicycling Records.

AMERICAN AMATEUR, ORDINARY.

Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.	Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.
	H. M. S.				H. M. S.		
¼	.. .. 35 1-5	E. C. Anthony	Sept. 1, 1890	12	.. 34 32 3-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885
½	.. 1 10 4-5	W. W. Windle	Sept. 11, 1890	13	.. 37 24 3-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885
¾	.. 1 45 1-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 26, 1885	14	.. 40 25	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885
1	.. 2 23 3-5	W. W. Windle	Sept 15, 1890	15	.. 43 20 1-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885
2	.. 5 21 3-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 23, 1885	16	.. 46 27 2-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885
3	.. 8 07 2-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885	17	.. 49 25	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885
4	.. 11 11 4-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885	18	.. 52 25 1-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885
5	.. 13 51 3-5	A. B. Rich	Sept. 15, 1890	19	.. 55 22 2-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885
6	.. 16 55 3-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885	20	.. 58 20	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885
7	.. 19 47 2-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885	21	1 06 25 2-5	F. F. Ives	Oct. 9, 1885
8	.. 22 41 4-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885	22	1 09 50	F. F. Ives	Oct. 9, 1885
9	.. 25 41 2-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885	23	1 13 02	F. F. Ives	Oct. 9, 1885
10	.. 28 37 4-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885	24	1 16 04 4-5	F. F. Ives	Oct. 9, 1885
11	.. 31 37 1-5	W. A. Rowe	Oct. 19, 1885	25	1 19 06 3-5	F. F. Ives	Oct. 9, 1885

26–50 Miles. Made by S. G. Whittaker, November 26, 1885.

Miles.	H. M. S.	Miles.	H. M. S.	Miles.	H. M. S.	Miles.	H. M. S.	Miles.	H. M. S.
26	1 24 55	31	1 42 29	36	2 01 00	41	2 19 59	46	2 39 01
27	1 28 30	32	1 46 05	37	2 04 45	42	2 23 54	47	2 43 31
28	1 31 57	33	1 49 45	38	2 08 22 2-5	43	2 27 49	48	2 47 45
29	1 35 26	34	1 53 30	39	2 12 08	44	2 31 35	49	2 51 50
30	1 39 00	35	1 57 19	40	2 16 04	45	2 35 26	50	2 55 38 3-5

51–62 Miles. Made by F. F. Ives, October 10, 1885.

51	3 07 47 1-5	54	3 19 21	57	3 31 22 1-5	59	3 39 21 3-5	61	.. .. ..
52	3 11 32 2-5	55	3 23 13 2-5	58	3 35 29	60	.. .. ..	62	.. .. ..
53	3 15 26 2-5	56	3 27 03 3-5						

63–92 Miles. Made by George Hendee, November 11, 1885.

63	3 56 32 1-5	69	4 21 26 3-5	75	4 45 07 4-5	81	5 08 25 3-5	87	5 32 01 3-5
64	4 02 59 3-5	70	4 27 27 1-5	76	4 48 48 1-5	82	5 12 33 2-5	88	5 35 50 1-5
65	4 06 2-3-5	71	4 31 03	77	4 52 31 1-5	83	5 16 43 1-5	89	5 39 55 2-5
66	4 09 58 3-5	72	4 34 30 3-5	78	4 56 11	84	5 20 45 2-5	90	5 43 57
67	4 13 32	73	4 38 01 1-5	79	5 00 05	85	5 24 41	91	5 47 58 2-5
68	4 15 12 3-5	74	4 41 35 3-5	80	5 04 17 2-5	86	5 28 23 1-5	92	5 52 24 3-5

93–100 Miles. Made by F. F. Ives, October 10, 1885.

93	5 57 41 2-5	95	6 05 44 3-5	97	6 13 39 4-5	99	6 21 50	100	6 25 30
94	6 01 47 4-5	96	6 09 32 2-5	98	6 17 42 4-5				

ENGLISH AMATEUR, ORDINARY.

Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.	Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.
	H. M. S.				H. M. S.		
¼	.. .. 35 4-5	F. J. B. Archer	June 7, 1890	5	.. 13 53 4-5	F. J. B. Archer	Sept. 6, 1890
½	.. 1 13 3-5	F. J. B. Archer	Aug. 20, 1890	6	.. 16 40 2-5	F. J. Osmond	Sept. 8, 1887
¾	.. 1 51 4-5	F. J. Osmond	July 19, 1889	7	.. 19 33 4-5	F. J. Osmond	Sept. 8, 1887
1	.. 2 28 4-5	F. J. Osmond	July 19, 1889	8	.. 22 26 1-5	F. J. Osmond	Sept. 8, 1887
2	.. 5 12 1-5	F. J. Osmond	July 19, 1889	9	.. 25 16 4-5	F. J. Osmond	Sept. 8, 1887
3	.. 8 14 2-5	F. J. Osmond	Sept. 8, 1887	10	.. 28 04 3-5	F. J. Osmond	Sept. 8, 1887
4	.. 11 05 2-5	F. J. Osmond	Sept. 8, 1887				

11–22 Miles. Made by R. Billson, June 22, 1889.

Miles.	H. M. S.	Miles.	H. M. S.	Miles.	H. M. S.	Miles.	H. M. S.	Miles.	H. M. S.
11	.. 31 52	14	.. 40 43	17	.. 49 44	19	.. 55 41	21	1 01 41
12	.. 34 49	15	.. 43 45	18	.. 52 45	20	.. 58 38	22	1 04 44
13	.. 37 47	16	.. 46 45						

23–25 Miles. Made by P. Furnivall, September 22, 1889.

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
23	1 07 51 2-5	24	1 10 52	25	1 13 49 3-5

ENGLISH AMATEUR, ORDINARY—*Continued.*

26–32 Miles. Made by R. Billson, June 22, 1889.

Miles.	H.	M.	S.
26.....	1	17	45
27.....	1	21	25
28.....	1	25	00
29.....	1	28	29
30.....	1	31	58
31.....	1	35	22
32.....	1	38	50

33–50 Miles. Made by J. H. Adams, July 25, 1888.

Miles.	H.	M.	S.
33.....	1	41	55 4-5
34.....	1	44	57 2-5
35.....	1	48	06 4-5
36.....	1	51	16 4-5
37.....	1	54	19 2-5
38.....	1	57	24
39.....	2	00	24 4-5
40.....	2	03	21 1-5
41.....	2	06	21 1-5
42.....	2	09	21 4-5
43.....	2	12	23 2-5
44.....	2	15	24
45.....	2	12	23 3-5
46.....	2	21	24 3-5
47.....	2	24	36
48.....	2	27	41
49.....	2	30	45 2-5
50.....	2	33	37 2-5

51–55 Miles. Made by J. H. Adams, August 22, 1888.

Miles.	H.	M.	S.
51.....	2	27	21 3-5
52.....	2	51	04 1-5
53.....	2	54	47
54.....	2	58	38 2-5
55.....	3	02	33 4-5

56–100 Miles. Made by F. R. Fry, July 27, 1883.

Miles.	H.	M.	S.
56.....	3	14	30
57.....	3	18	03
58.....	3	21	32
59.....	3	25	01
60.....	3	28	30
61.....	3	32	07
62.....	3	35	35
63.....	3	39	01
64.....	3	42	28
65.....	3	45	55
66.....	3	49	20
67.....	3	52	45
68.....	3	56	12
69.....	3	59	50
70.....	4	03	17
71.....	4	06	51
72.....	4	10	21
73.....	4	13	54
74.....	4	17	31
75.....	4	21	12
76.....	4	24	45
77.....	4	28	10
78.....	4	31	38
79.....	4	35	03
80.....	4	38	52
81.....	4	42	04
82.....	4	45	35
83.....	4	49	02
84.....	4	52	30
85.....	4	56	31
86.....	5	00	49
87.....	5	04	28
88.....	5	08	10
89.....	5	11	34
90.....	5	15	02
91.....	5	19	37⅕
92.....	5	22	03
93.....	5	25	27
94.....	5	28	47 2-5
95.....	5	32	28
96.....	5	36	11
97.....	5	40	23
98.....	5	43	21
99.....	5	47	00
100.....	5	50	05 2-5

AMERICAN AMATEUR SAFETY.

Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.
	H. M. S.		
¼	 34	W. F. Gassler.....	July 11, 1890
½	.. 1 13 4-5	H. E. Laurie.....	Aug. 16, 1890
¾	.. 1 58 2-5	P. J. Berlo.....	Sept. 2, 1890
1	.. 2 30	P. J. Berlo.....	Sept. 15, 1890
2	.. 5 28 2-5	H. E. Laurie.....	Aug. 15, 1890
3	.. 8 13 3-5	H. E. Laurie.....	Aug. 15, 1890
4	.. 11 00	H. E. Laurie.....	Aug. 15, 1890
5	.. 13 39 2-5	H. E. Laurie.....	Aug. 15, 1890

ENGLISH AMATEUR SAFETY.

Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.
	H. M. S.		
¼	.. .. 34 3-5	R. J. Mecredy.....	Aug. 25, 1890
½	.. 1 08 1-5	W. C. Jones.....	Sept. 27, 1890
¾	.. 1 46 1-5	W. C. Jones.....	Sept. 9, 1890
1	.. 2 20 3-5	W. C. Jones.....	Sept. 9, 1890
2	.. 4 59 3-5	W. C. Jones.....	Sept. 11, 1890
3	.. 7 38 1-5	W. C. Jones.....	Sept. 11, 1890
4	.. 10 18 3-5	W. C. Jones.....	Sept. 11, 1890
5	.. 12 54 2-5	W. C. Jones.....	Sept. 11, 1890

6–22 Miles. Made by H. Parsons, September 17, 1890.

Miles.	H.	M.	S.
6.....	..	15	54 3-5
7.....	..	18	37
8.....	..	21	20 3-5
9.....	..	24	01 2-5
10.....	..	26	41 4-5
11.....	..	29	20 4-5
12.....	..	32	13 3-5
13.....	..	34	56 2-5
14.....	..	37	36 4-5
15.....	..	40	18 2-5
16.....	..	43	00 2-5
17.....	..	45	42 4-5
18.....	..	48	23 4-5
19.....	..	51	07 2-5
20.....	..	53	45 2-5
21.....	..	56	29 1-5
22.....	..	59	06 1-5

23–60 Miles. Made by H. Parsons, September 25, 1890.

Miles.	H.	M.	S.
23.....	1	04	29 4-5
24.....	1	07	15 1-5
25.....	1	10	05 2-5
26.....	1	12	54 2-5
27.....	1	15	51 1-5
28.....	1	18	46 1-5
29.....	1	21	46 3-5
30.....	1	24	43 3-5
31.....	1	27	41 2-5
32.....	1	30	43
33.....	1	33	47 2-5
34.....	1	36	48 4-5
35.....	1	39	52 1-5
36.....	1	42	51 1-5
37.....	1	45	53 4-5
38.....	1	48	54 1-5
39.....	1	51	55 3-5
40.....	1	54	51 3-5
41.....	1	58	07 2-5
42.....	2	00	59 2-5
43.....	2	03	55
44.....	2	06	54 2-5
45.....	2	09	52 2-5
46.....	2	12	48 2-5
47.....	2	15	51 1-5
48.....	2	18	59 2-5
49.....	2	22	10 4-5
50.....	2	25	26 2-5
51.....	2	28	36 3-5
52.....	2	31	45 4-5
53.....	2	35	06 3-5
54.....	2	38	26 1-5
55.....	2	41	48 1-5
56.....	2	45	12 1-5
57.....	2	48	29 2-5
58.....	2	51	46 1-5
59.....	2	54	55 3-5
60.....	2	57	58 4-5

AMERICAN AMATEUR TANDEM SAFETY.

Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.
	H. M. S.		
¼	 49	A. E. Lumsden H. R. Winship	Oct. 4, 1889
½	.. 1 15	A. E. Lumsden H. R. Winship	Oct. 4, 1889
¾	.. 1 54½	A. E. Lumsden H. R. Winship	Oct. 4, 1889
1	.. 2 27	W. F. Murphy H. Smith	Sept. 15, 1890
2	.. 5 15 3-5	L. Masi B. Meyers	Sept. 15, 1890
3	.. 8 10	C. J. Ivens W. F. Gassler	Sept. 2, 1890
4	.. 11 12¼	W. F. Murphy C. M. Murphy	Sept. 2, 1890
5	.. 11 08	W. F. Murphy C. M. Murphy	Sept. 2, 1890

ENGLISH AMATEUR TANDEM SAFETY.

Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.	Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.
	H. M. S.				H. M. S.		
¼	.. .. 42 1-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 8, 1890	5	.. 14 02 2-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 4, 1
½	.. 1 21 2-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 8, 1890	6	.. 16 53 3-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 4, 1
¾	.. 2 03 2-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 8, 1890	7	.. 19 46 3-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 4, 1
1	.. 2 46 1-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 8, 1890	8	.. 22 37 2-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 4, 1
2	.. 5 41 3-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 4, 1890	9	.. 25 31 1-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 4, 1
3	.. 8 30 2-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 4, 1890	10	.. 28 24 4-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 4, 1
4	.. 11 16 1-5	R. A. Lloyd..... E. E. Glover.....	Sept. 4, 1890				

PATH RECORDS, BY HOURS.

ONE HOUR.

Miles.	Yards.	Wheels.	Names.	Dates.
22	620	English Amateur Pneumatic Safety	H. Parsons	September 17, 18
22	150	American Professional Bicycle	W. A. Rowe	October 25, 1886
21	498	English Professional Safety	J. Duboise	August 25, 1887.
21	226	English Amateur Tricycle	Dr. E. B. Turner	July 28, 1890.
21	126	French Professional Safety	S. G. Whittaker	August 15, 1888.
21	100	English Amateur Safety	H. E. Laurie	August 31, 1888.
20	1,012	American Professional Bicycle	W. A. Rowe	October 19, 1886.
20	905	English Professional Bicycle	F. J. Lees	August 18, 1884.
20	715	English Professional Tandem Tricycle	Allard, Oxborrow	October 17, 1887.
20	675	English Amateur Bicycle	P. Furnivall	September 22, 18

TWO HOURS.

40	360	English Professional Bicycle	W. F. Knapp	August 16, 1888.
39	1,320	American Professional Bicycle	F. F. Ives	October 9, 1886.
38	620	English Amateur Tricycle	Dr. E. B. Turner	August 1, 1889.
37	1,420	English Amateur Bicycle	C. Potter	September 24, 18
37	910	English Amateur Safety	J. H. Adams	August 28, 1889.

THREE HOURS.

54	1,320	American Professional Bicycle	F. F. Ives	October 9, 1886.
54	578	English Amateur Bicycle	J. H. Adams	August 22, 1888.
52	1,100	English Amateur Tricycle	E. P. Morehouse	August 8, 1889.

TWELVE HOURS.

Miles.			
180½	French Professional Safety	M. Fol	September —, 188
175⅝	English Amateur Safety	M. Holbein	September 17, 188
167½	English Amateur Safety	G. H. Browne N. M. Crosbie	October 12, 1890.
164	English Amateur Bicycle	J. F. Walsh	October 9, 1890.
161	English Amateur Tricycle	R. J. Ilsley	July 16, 1889.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

324	English Amateur Safety	M. Holbein	September 7, 188
322	American Professional Bicycle	S. G. Whittaker	October 18, 1887.
298½	English Tandem Tricycle	G. P. Mills R. Thigley	October 4, 1887.
289	American Amateur Bicycle	Bert Meyers	November 22, 188
280	English Amateur Tricycle	W. C. Goulding	September 7, 188

ROAD RECORDS.

AMERICAN AMATEUR BICYCLE.

Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.	Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.
	H. M. S.				H. M. S.		
15	.. 52 41	W. F. Murphy	May 30, 1890	25	1 28 29	W. F. Murphy	May 30, 189
15½	.. 47 41 4-5	W. Van Wagoner	Nov. 6, 1889	50	3 20 35	R. G. Betts	Oct. 19, 189
16⅔	.. 53 20	T. Andrae	Aug. 9, 1890	75	5 14 43	R. G. Betts	Oct. 19, 189
20	1 10 02	W. F. Murphy	May 30, 1890	100	7 08 37 2-5	R. G. Betts	Oct. 19, 189

BICYCLE ROAD RECORDS—*Continued.*

ENGLISH AMATEUR BICYCLE.

Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.	Miles.	Time.	Names.	Dates.
	H. M. S.				H. M. S.		
50	2 51 10	J. F. Walsh.....	July 29, 1890	100	6 47 15	J. F. Walsh.....	July 29, 1890

AMERICAN AMATEUR SAFETY.

15	.. 54 14	W. F. West.....	May 30, 1890	20	1 12 01	W. F. West.....	May 30, 1890
18¾	1 05 34	C. E. Kluge.....	Aug. 2, 1890	25	1 26 40	C. E. Kluge.....	Aug. 2, 1890

ENGLISH AMATEUR SAFETY.

25	1 23 41	P. C. Wilson.....	June 1, 1889	50	2 32 35	P. C. Wilson.....	Sept. 20, 1890
30	1 54 00	G. P. Mills.....	June 9, 1889	100	5 27 38	T. A. Edge.....	Oct. 18, 1890

ENGLISH AMATEUR TANDEM SAFETY.

30	1 59 00	{D. Albone..... {R. Tingley.....	Oct. 9, 1888	100	6 25 39	{J. G. H. Browne.. {W. M. Crosbie.....	Oct. 12, 1890
50	2 42 03	{J. G. H. Browne.. {W. M. Crosbie.....	Oct. 12, 1890				

Billiard Records.

Three-Ball Straight Rail.—Highest run on record, 1,531, on a 5x10 table, by Maurice Vignaux, at Paris, April 10–14, 1880, against George F. Slosson. Harvey McKenna, the celebrated rail player, who died November 4, 1889, in New York, and Jacob Schaefer have made higher runs on a 4½x9 table, but the 5x10 is the only recognized table for records of the present day. The best average at the three-ball straight rail game on a 5x10 table is 333⅓, by Jacob Schaefer, at Music Hall, Chicago, May 15, 1879.

Cushion Carroms.—Highest run, 77 on a 5x10 table, by William Sexton, at Tammany Hall, New-York, December 19, 1881, against Jacob Schaefer. Best average, 10 in 200 points, on a 5x10 table, by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, November 10, 1887.

Champion's Game.—(Corner play barred). Highest run on record (18 by 38-inch lines), 398 on a 5x10 table, by George F. Slosson, at Paris, January 30 to February 3, 1882, against Maurice Vignaux. Slosson also made the best average on record in this match, 38⅝ in 3,000 points up.

Amateur Championship.—Orville Oddie, Jr., of Brooklyn, defeated Dr. H. D. Jennings, of Brooklyn, J. E. Soule and L. A. Flanagan, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Alexander Morton and C. F. Jones, of New-York, for a silver tankard valued at $1,000, given by the New-York Racquet Club, as emblematic of the amateur championship. Games played from May 23 to May 28, 1887, in the court of the Racquet Club, 300 points each game on a 5x10 table. Score: Oddie won 5, lost 0; Morton won 4, lost 1; Jennings won 3, lost 2; Soule won 3, lost 2; Jones won 1, lost 1; Flanagan won 0, lost 5. Winner's average, 11.1-34. Best run, 183.

The second amateur tournament was held at the Racquet Club, beginning May 14 to May 19, 1888, under the same conditions as the first championship. Orville Oddie, of Brooklyn, again proved the winner, beating Clement Bainbridge and Alexander Morton, of New-York, and Dr. Jennings, of Brooklyn. Score, Oddie won 3, lost 0; Bainbridge won 2, lost 1; Dr. Jennings won 1, lost 2; Morton won 0, lost 3. Winner's average, 8 1-3. Best run, 109.

The third amateur tournament was held at the Racquet Club from May 13 to May 18, 1889, under the usual conditions, and Orville Oddie, of Brooklyn, became champion for the third successive time. The other competitors were A. P. Townsend, of Brooklyn, A. Miller, of New-York, Dr. H. D. Jennings, of Brooklyn, and R. J. Maginnis of Boston. Score: Oddie won 4, lost 0; Townsend won 3, lost 1; Maginnis won 2, lost 2; Jennings won 1, lost 3; Miller won 0, lost 4. Winner's best average, 13 1-23. Best run, 195.

For the fourth amateur tournament Orville Oddie was the only entry. He therefore won the emblem by default, and it was presented to him by the club, May 15, 1890.

Balk-Line Game.—Highest run at the 8-inch balk-line game, 329, on a 5x10 table, by Maurice Vignaux, at Paris, January, 1884.

Highest run at the 14-inch balk-line game, 230 on a 5x10 table, by Jacob Schaefer, at Cosmopolitan Hall, New-York, March 8–13, 1886, against Vignaux.

Best average at the 14-inch balk line, 75, by Maurice Vignaux, at Chicago, November, 1885.

February 22 to March 1, 1890. A handicap balk-line tournament, games 500 points each, was played at Chickering Hall, New-York. George F. Slosson and Jacob Schaefer played the 14-inch game, while Maurice Daly, Frank C. Ives, W. H. Catton and J. R. Heiser played the 8-inch game. Slosson won first money, $1,600, with 5 victories and no defeats; Schaefer won second money, $1,200, with 4 victories and 1 defeat; Daly, Ives and Catton were tied for third and fourth money, with 2 victories and 3 defeats, and divided $800, while Heiser lost 5 games and won no prize.

BILLIARD RECORDS.—*Continued.*

April 7 to 12, 1890. A 14-inch balk-line handicap tournament, games 500 points each, was played at Chicago, Ill., by the same players who contested the New-York tournament a month before. Schaefer (500) won first money, $1,600, with 5 victories and no defeats; Ives (275), won second money, $1,200, with 4 victories and 1 defeat; Slosson (500), won third money, $800, with three victories and 2 defeats; Catton (250), won fourth money, with 2 victories and 3 defeats, while Heiser (250) with 1 victory and 4 defeats, and Daly (300), with 0 victories and 5 defeats received no prizes.

December 1, 1890. A match game of 14-inch balk-line billiards, 800 points up, for $500 a side, the net receipts, and the Brunswick-Balke-Callender Cup, emblematic of the championship of the world, was played at Chickering Hall, New-York, between Jacob Schaefer, of Chicago and George F. Slosson, of New-York. Schaefer won by a score of 800 to 609. Averages: Schaefer, 19$\frac{4}{11}$; Slosson, 15$\frac{5}{8}$. Highest runs: Schaefer, 125; Slosson, 60. Both men played poorly.

There is at present no recognized champion at any style of game, except the 14-inch balk-line. Schaefer, Slosson, Daly and Sexton are all ex-champions at the various styles of modern billiards.

Pool Records.

FEBRUARY 14 and 19, 1887. In a 15-ball pool tournament played in New-York, Albert M. Frey won 6 games, J. L. Malone, 5, and Alfredo de Oro, 4.

March 28 to April 1, 1887. Albert M. Frey defeated J. L. Malone for the championship of America, the Grote emblem and $150 a side, best 16 in 31 games. Total score: Frey, 80; Malone, 40.

May 10, 1887. Frey forfeited the title to Malone, who, in turn, forfeited to Alfredo de Oro, May 30, 1887.

February 10, 1888. J. L. Malone and Alfredo de Oro played for the Grote emblem, best 16 in 31 games. De Oro won by a score of 16 to 15.

February 25 to March 2, 1889. A continuous pool tournament was played in Hardman Hall, New-York, for the Brunswick-Balke-Callender championship emblem. Albert M. Frey, J. L. Malone and Alfredo de Oro were all tied for first place, each winning 4 and losing 2 games. The ties were played off at Daly's Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn, March 11 to 16, and Frey won 2, lost 0; De Oro won 1, lost 1, and Malone won 0, lost 2.

April 25, 1889. Frey died of pneumonia and left the championship open. C. H. Manning and De Oro then played for the title on June 20, 21 and 22, De Oro winning by a score of 600 to 564.

April 10, 11 and 12, 1890. Alfredo de Oro defeated Charles H. Manning at continuous pool for the championship, 600 to 565, at Daly's Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn.

May 8, 9 and 10, 1890. Albert G. Powers defeated Alfredo de Oro at continuous pool for the championship, 600 to 569, at Hardman Hall, New-York.

June 19, 20, 21, 1890. Charles H. Manning defeated Albert G. Powers at continuous pool for the championship, 600 to 489, at Daly's Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn.

October 29, 30, 31, 1890. Charles H. Manning defeated Albert G. Powers at continuous pool for the championship, 600 to 526, at Daly's Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. They played also for $300 a side, or double the usual amount.

Hurdle Racing Records.

AMATEUR.

Distance.	Height.		Name.	Time.
Yards.	Ft.	In.		
60	3	6	A. A. Jordan	8 3-5 sec.
75	2	6	A. F. Copland (Canada)	8 3-5 sec.
80	3	.	A. F. Copland (Canada)	10 2-5 sec.
80	3	6	A. A. Jordan	11¼ sec.
100	2	6	A. F. Copland (Canada)	12 3-5 sec.
120	2	6	A. F. Copland (Canada)	14 3-5 sec.
120	3	6	C. N. Jackson (Eng.)	16 sec.
120	3	6	D. D. Bulger (Ireland)	16 1-5 sec.
120	3	6	H. L. Williams	16 sec.
120	3	6	A. F. Copland (Canada)	16 sec.
121	3	6	A. F. Copland (Canada)	16 sec.
121¾	3	6	A. F. Copland (Canada)	16 sec.
138	3	6	W. R. Pollock (Eng.)	18 sec.
200	3	6	F. G. Puffer	29 3-5 sec.
220	2	6	J. P. Lee	25¼ sec.
250	2	6	A. F. Copland (Canada)	32 1-5 sec.
250	2	6	S. A. Safford	32 1-5 sec.
293	2	6	L. E. Myers	37⅜ sec.
300	2	6	A. F. Copland (Canada)	37 3-5 sec.
425	2	6	J. S. Voorhees	58 sec.
440	2	6	L. E. Myers	1min 15⅝sec
440*	2	6	A. F. Copland (Canada)	1min 4-5"

* In-door championship.

Sack Racing Records.

AMATEUR.

Distance.	Name.	Time.
Yards.		
50	R. K. Stackpole	7 4-5 sec.
60	J. Nason	11¼ sec.
75	S. See	12 2-5 sec.
100	S. See	16 2-5 sec.
100 yards over hurdles 18 inches high.	J. Nason	21¼ sec.

Walking Records.

Distance.	Professional.	Time.	Amateur.	Time.
		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1m.	W. Perkins (Eng.).	.. 6 23	F. P. Murray(Am.).	.. 6 29 3-5
1 " (indoor.)	.....	.. .. ..	E. D. Lange and C. L. Nicoll (Am.).	.. 6 55
2m.	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	.. 13 14	F. P. Murray(Am.).	.. 13 48 3-5
3 "	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	.. 20 21½	F. P. Murray(Am.).	.. 21 9 1-5
4 "	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	.. 27 38	W. H. Meek (Eng.).	.. 29 10
5 "	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	.. 35 10	H. H. Curtis (Eng.).	.. 37 17
6 "	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	.. 43 1	H. H. Curtis (Eng.).	.. 44 57
6 "	.....	.. .. ..	J. Meagher (Am.).	.. 43 41
7 "	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	.. 51 4	H. H. Curtis (Eng.).	.. 52 28 2-5
7 "	.....	.. .. ..	H. Webster (Am.).	.. 52 34
8 "	J. Meagher	.. 58 37	J. B. Clark (Am.).	1 2 8⅛
9 "	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	1 7 14	C. W. V. Clarke (Eng.).	1 11 44
9 "	D. A. Driscoll(Am.).	1 10 8	E. E. Merrill (Am.).	1 10 8
10 "	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	1 14 45	C. W. V. Clarke (Eng.).	1 17 53½
11 "	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	1 22 38	Thos. Griffith(Eng.).	1 28 14
12 "	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	1 30 34	Thos. Griffith(Eng.).	1 35 49
13 "	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	1 38 46½	Thos. Griffith(Eng.).	1 43 59
14 "	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	1 47 11½	Thos. Griffith(Eng.).	1 51 43
15 "	J. W. Raby (Eng.).	1 55 56	Thos. Griffith(Eng.).	2 0 27
16 "	W. Perkins (Eng.).	2 4 36	Thos. Griffith(Eng.).	2 9 18
17 "	W. Perkins (Eng.).	2 13 14	Thos. Griffith(Eng.).	2 18 21
11 "	D. A. Driscoll(Am.).	1 26 17	W. S. Hart (Am.).	1 35 6
12 "	D. A. Driscol (Am.).	1 34 56	E. D. Lange (Am.).	1 45 55
13 "	D. A. Driscoll(Am.)	1 43 44	W. O'Keefe (Am.).	1 55 25
14 "	D. A. Driscoll(Am.).	1 51 43	W. O'Keefe (Am.).	2 5 5
15 "	D. A. Driscoll(Am.).	2 1 20	W. O'Keefe (Am.).	2 14 44
16 "	D. A. Driscoll(Am.).	2 11 6½	W. O'Keefe (Am.).	2 24 46
17 "	D. A. Driscoll(Am.).	2 21 15	W. O'Keefe (Am.).	2 35 39

Distance.	Professional.	Time.	Amateur.	Time.
		H. M. S.		
20m.	W. Perkins (Eng.).	2 39 57	W.E.N.Coston(Eng.).	3 00 9
25 "	W. Franks (Eng.).	3 25 14	W.E.N.Coston(Eng.).	3 53 35
50 "	W. Howes (Eng.).	7 57 44	A. W. Sinclair(Eng.).	8 25 25½
100 "	W. Howes (Eng.).	18 8 15	A. W. Sinclair(Eng.).	19 41 50

Time.	Professional.	Distance.	Amateur.	Distance.
24hrs.	W. Howes (Eng.).	127 miles, 1,201 yds.	A. W. Sinclair(Eng.).	120 miles.
138 " (6dys)	C. Littlewood(Eng.).	531 miles.		

Greatest Distance Walked in One Hour.

Distance.	Professional.	Amateur.
8 miles, 302 yds.	J. Meagher.....	.....
7 " 1,318 "	.....	J. B. Clarke.

Greatest Distance Walked in Two Hours.

15 miles, 824 yds.	W.Perkins(Eng.).	.....
13 " 990 "	.....	W.O'Keefe(Am.)

Greatest Distance Walked in Three Hours.

22 miles, 456½yds.	H.Thatcher(Eng.).	.....
19 " 1,685 "	.....	W. E. N. Coston (Eng.).

Greatest Distance Walked in Four Hours.

27¼ miles.....	W.Franks (Eng.).	.....
25 " 660 yds.	.....	W. E. N. Coston (Eng.).

Greatest Distance Walked without a Rest.

121 miles, 385 yds.	C. A. Harriman.	.....

Records of Throwing the Hammer.

Performances.	Professional.	Distance.		Amateur.	Distance.	
		Feet.	Inches.		Feet.	Inches.
8 lbs., 7-ft. circle, 1 hand	.....	..	..	W. L. Coudon.....	182	..
12 " 7-foot run.....	.....	..	..	W. L. Coudon.....	140	7
12 " standing.....	J. W. Cattanach.....	125	8⅛	A. J. Queckberner	116	4
16 " standing.....	J.A. McDougal (Nova Scotia)	107	1	W. L. Coudon.....	108	3
16 " 7-foot circle..	.....	..	..	J. S. Mitchell.....	133	8
16 " " " 1 hand	.....	..	..	W. L. Coudon.....	121	11¼
21 " standing.....	G. Davidson (Scotland).....	..	..	C. A. J. Queckberner.....	82	3½
16 "	.....	..	..	W. H. Quin.....	81	11½
12 "	.....	..	..	J. Bouse.....	108	9

Records of Putting the Shot.

		Feet.	Inches.		Feet.	Inches.
12 lbs., 7-foot run	J. McPherson	50	3/4	W. R. Gray	50	1
16 " 7-foot run	O. Duffy (Scotland)	44	5 3/4	G. R. Grey	46	..
16 " 7-foot circle		..	..	G. R. Grey	46	2
21 " standing	G. Davidson (Scotland)	37	3	G. R. Grey	38	8 3/4
21 " standing		..	..	G. R. Grey	33	11 3/4
24 " standing		..	..	W. Real (Philadelphia)	36	8 1/2
28 " standing		..	..	W. Real (Ireland)	23	9 1/2

Jumping Records.

Performance.	Professional.	Distance.		Amateur.	Distance.	
		Feet.	Inches.		Feet.	Inches.
Pole vault		..	..	A. H. Green	26	4 1/2
Pole vault		..	..	H. Welsh and E. D. Ryder.	10	7
Running long jump		..	..	A. F. Copland	23	3 1/2
Running hop step and jump		..	..	E. B. Bloss	44	11 1/2
Running long jump (weights)	C. H. Biggar (Canada)	23	3 3/4		..	..
Running long jump (no weights)		..	..	M. W. Ford	23	3 3/4
Running long jump (no weights)	E. W. Johnston (Canada)	21	6		..	..
Running long jump (no weights)		..	..	P. Davin (Ireland)	23	2
Running long jump (no weights)		..	..	E. J. Davies (England)	23	3 3/4
Standing long jump (weights)	G. W. Hamilton	14	5 1/2		..	..
Standing long jump (weight-)		..	..	L. Helwig	12	9 1/2
Standing long jump (weights)	J. Greaves (England)	13	7		..	..
Two standing long jumps	H. M. Johnston	22	2 1/2		..	..
Two standing long jumps (weights)		..	..	F. A. Hendricks	21	5
Three standing long jumps (weights)	T. F. Kearney	40	9 1/2		..	..
	J. Darby (England)	41	7		..	..
Three standing long jumps		..	..	M. W. Ford	34	4 1/2
Five standing long jumps	H. M. Johnston	55	2		..	..
Seven standing long jumps	J. Darby (England)	..	..		..	..
Running high jump		..	..	W. Byrd Page	6	4
Standing high jump	T. F. Kearney	5	8 1/2		..	..
Standing high jump	H. Andrews (England)	4	11		..	..
Running hop step and jump	T. Burrows	48	8		..	..
Running hop step and jump		..	..	M. W. Ford	44	8
Standing hop step and jump (weights)	J. F. Hartnett	37	1/2		..	..
Standing hop step and jump (weights)		..	..	W. W. Butler	31	7
Standing hop step and jump (weights)		..	..	W. J. Rockett (Ireland)	33	5 1/2
Standing hop step and jump (no weights)	Gavin Tait (Scotland)	31	10		..	..
Standing hop step and jump (no weights)	D. M. Sullivan	31	7 1/2		..	..
Standing jump step and jump		..	..	M. W. Ford	31	10
Standing jump step and jump (weights)		..	..	W. J. Rockett (Ireland)	33	5 1/2
Running two hops and jump		..	..	D. Shanahan (Ireland)	50	1 1/2
Running six hops and jump	Thos. Burrows (England)	101	10 1/2		..	..
Pole vaulting for height		..	..	E. L. Stones (England)	11	7
Pole vaulting for height		..	..	H. H. Baxter	11	5
Pole vaulting for distance		..	..	G. P. Quin	25	4
Fence vaulting, two hands		..	..	C. H. Atkinson	7	3 1/2
Fence vaulting, one hand		..	..	I. D. Webster	5	6 1/2
Bar vaulting, two hands		..	..	A. H. Brundage	7	7
Running high kick		..	..	C. C. Lee	9	8
Hitch and kick		..	..	C. D. Wilbur	9	1
Standing high jump		..	..	S. Crook	5	1 1/2
Running broad jump on skates		..	..	S. D. See	15	2
Running high jump on roller skates		..	..	A. F. Camacho	3	6 1/2
Running high jump on ice skates		..	..	A. F. Camacho	3	1 3/4
Running broad jump		..	..	A. F. Copland	23	3 1/2
Pole vaulting for distance		..	..	A. H. Green	26	4 1/2
Pole vaulting for height		..	..	L. D. Godshall	10	7 1/2
Hopping 80 yards		..	..	S. D. See	10 4-5 seconds.	
Hopping 100 yards		..	..	S. D. See	13 3-5 seconds.	
Standing hop step and jump		..	..	J. W. Rich	29	11

Rifle-Shooting Records.

75 out of 75, at 1,000 yards. W. H. Jackson, at Boston, August 13, 1879; J. K. Milner, at Creedmoor, L. I., September 14, 1876; C. H. Laird, at Washington, D. C., October 18, 1879.
95 out of 100, at 200 and 500 yards. J. E. Klein, San Francisco, Cal., August 24, 1884.
96 out of 105, at 200, 500 and 600 yards. J. H. Brown, Creedmoor, L. I., September 25, 1883.
93 out of 105, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Sergeant T. J. Dolan, at Creedmoor, L. I., September 26, 1883.
100 out of 100, at 200 yards, off-hand. H. G. Bixby, Boston, April 6, 1880, and W. M. Farrow, Boston, Mass., October 15, 1882.
145 out of 150, at 1,000 yards. W. M. Farrow, Creedmoor, L. I., September 17, 1880.
150 out of 150, at 800 and 900 yards. Cale Maudlin, Western Union Junction, Wis.
171 out of 180, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Major Henry Fulton, Creedmoor, L. I., September 26, 1874.
224 out of 225, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. W. Gerrish, Boston, Mass., September 15, 1880; C. W. Hinman, same place, August 24, 1881; C. M. Bell, at Chicago, October 1, 1881.
242 out of 250, at 500 yards. F. R. Bull, Springfield, Mass, August 6, 1886.
433 out of 450, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. W. H. Jackson, Creedmoor, September 25, 26, 1878.
633 out of 675, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. W. H. Jackson, Creedmoor, September 22–24, 1879.
968 out of 1,080, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. American team, six men, at Dollymount, Ireland, May 29, 1880.
3,334 out of 3,600, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. American team, eight men, at Creedmoor, September 13, 14, 1877.
50 in possible 50, at 200 yards, off-hand, Creedmoor target. W. M. Farrow, Creedmoor, L. I., October 22, 1879; J. S. Summer, Boston, February 28, 1880.
155 out of 155, at 200 yards (31 consecutive bull's-eyes), off-hand, .35 calibre rifle. E. F. Richardson, Lawrence, Mass, July 11, 1885.
236 out of 250, at 200 yards, military rifle. Ed. Hovey, San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1886.
75 out of 75, at 200 yards, off-hand. Dr. W. F. Wilcox, Catskill, N. Y., May 3, 1882.
471 out of 500, at 200 yards, off-hand, military rifle, open sights, 6lb. pull. Howard Carr, San Francisco, Cal., October 18, 1884.
2,211 out of 2,500, at 200 yards, German ring target, muzzle-loading hair trigger rifle. Wm. Hayes, Newark, N. J., August 7, 1886.
191 out of 225, at 1,000, 1,100 and 1,200 yards. Frank Hyde, Bruton, N. J., October 12, 1878.
201 out of 225, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, military rifle. T. J. Dolan, Creedmoor, L. I., August 23, 1884.
968 out of 1,080, six men, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots each range, old Creedmoor target. American team, Dollymount, Ireland, June 29, 1875.
1,679 out of 1,800, eight men, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots each distance. American team, Creedmoor, September 14, 1877.

Shot-Gun Performances.

100 single live birds, consecutive. A. H. Bogardus, Chicago, Ill., 1869.
100 consecutive birds killed, Hurlingham rules (except 10 gauge), five ground-trap, at 30 yards. A. H. Bandle, Cincinnati, O., December 25, 1888.
49 out of 50 birds, at 25 yards. Miss Annie Oakley, Gloucester, N. J., July 30, 1888.
94 out of 50 pairs. John Taylor, Greenville, N. J., November 23, 1865.
500 glass balls out of 514, in 24 min. 2 sec. J. C. Haskell, Lynn, Mass., May 30, 1881.
64,017 balls broken with rifle in 131 consecutive hours. B. A. Bartlett, Buffalo, September 7–12, 1889.
60,000 balls hit out of 60,070. W. F. Carver, Minneapolis, Minn., December 24–30, 1888.
1,000 glass balls broken in 1 hour, 1 min. 54 sec., at 15 yards; two traps, twelve feet apart, loading his own guns. A. H. Bogardus, New-York City, December 20, 1879.

Pistol Shooting Records.

60 out of 60, at 12 yards. Dr. W. R. Pryor.
" " " " " " Alfred Brennon.
" " " " " " Edward Wasserman.
72 " " 72 " " Chevalier Ira Paine.

72 out of 72, at 12 yards. George Bird.
" " " " " " A. A. Cohen.
" " " " " " Alfred Brennon.

36 out of 36, at 50 yards. W. Winans, at Wimbledon, Eng., June 5, 1888.
96 out of 100, at 50 yards. Chevalier Ira Paine, Springfield, Mass., June 5, 1888.
Rapid pistol shooting. 5 shots in ¾ of a second. A. A. Cohen and W. Kent.
Card splitting with .22 calibre pistol. J. V. R. Schuyler, 10 consecutive; Pierre Lorillard, Jr., 7 consecutive.
With .44 calibre revolver, 12 yards. George Bird, 10 in 12 shots; A. A. Cohen, 6 consecutive, 12 in 14 shots at playing cards set up edgewise to shooter; A. Brennon, 6 consecutive.
75 consecutive shots, at 12 yards, all in a space that a 50-cent piece could cover. W. Chase, June 28, 1880.
Rapid revolver firing, inside of 10 inch circle at 12 yards, 5 shots in ¾ of a second. A. A. Cohen and Wm. Kent. 5 shots in 1 second, Geo. Bird, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and Capt. T. H. Swift.
Coin hitting. Silver five-cent piece, 100 feet, with .22 calibre rifle. H. C. Starkweather, 35 consecutive; W. C. Althouse and Charles Mehlig, 28 consecutive; C. F. Stagg and C. C. Hiscoe, 21 consecutive.
At suspended musket balls, ¾ of an inch diameter, with revolver, 12 yards. W. R. Pryor, 8 consecutive; T. B. Collins, 8 consecutive; Geo. Bird, 6 consecutive.

Records of Rifle-Shooting in Galleries.

42 consecutive bull's-eyes, at 100 feet, on a 1⅛-inch target. L. V. Sone, March 27, 1879, and 41 by F. Conlin, December 25, 1879.
90 consecutive bull's-eyes at the word, and 99 out of 100, at 12 yards. R. V. R. Schuyler.
Rapid shooting, 17 shots in 1 minute, at 12 yards, scoring 67 out of 85. P. Lorillard, Jr.
25 shots in 29 seconds, at 12 yards, scoring 115 out of 125. G. Bird.
All the shooting, except where mentioned, took place in Conlin's gallery, New-York, on the standard target of 1¼ inches.

Wars of the United States.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ENGAGED.

Wars.	From—	To—	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total.
War of the Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	*4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	*3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1831	Sept. 31, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance	1838	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo, and Utah War	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,561
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	.....	3,687	2,687
Civil War†	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408

* Naval forces engaged. † The number of troops on the Confederate side was about 600,000.

In the War of 1812–15, there were 10 battles, 8 combats and assaults, 52 actions and bombardments. In the Mexican War there were 11 pitched battles and 35 actions, combats, sieges, and skirmishes. In the Civil War of 1861–65, there were 107 pitched battles, 102 combats, and 362 actions, sieges, and lesser affairs. Since 1812, the United States Army has had over 640 battles, fights, and actions against Indians. Since 1786 there have been 912 garrisoned forts, arsenals, and military posts in the United States. At the present time (1891) there are 144 garrisoned forts, arsenals, and military posts.

Up to and including June, 1861, there were 1,966 graduates of the Military Academy, and of these there were living at the outbreak of the Civil War of 1861–65, 1,249. Of the 1,249, 428 were in civil life and 821 were in the military service of the United States. Of those in civil life, 292 took sides with the Union and 99 joined the Confederacy, while 37 are unknown. Of the 821 in the army, 627 sided with the Union, 184 joined the Confederacy, and 10 took neither side. Of the 99 who joined the Confederacy from civil life, all, except one, were either born and brought up or were residents of Southern territory. On the other hand, of the 350 graduates born or appointed from Southern States, 162 remained loyal to the United States. Of the graduates who served in the Civil War, one fifth were killed in battle, while one half were wounded.—*Lieutenant W. R. Hamilton, U. S. A.*

The State Militia of the States of the Union.

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND OF THE AVAILABLE ARMS-BEARING POPULATION OF EACH OF THE STATES.

Compiled for The World Almanac from the reports of the Adjutants-General of the various States to the War Department, for the year ending November 1, 1890, by Lieutenant W. R. Hamilton, Fifth Artillery, U.S.A.

States and Territories.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total Enlisted.	Total Commissioned.	Number of Men available for Military Duty (unorganized).	States and Territories.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total Enlisted.	Total Commissioned.	Number of Men available for Military Duty (unorganized).
Alabama	2,124	...	...	2,124	211	150,000	Nebraska	1,060	39	56	1,764	103	110,000
Arizona	*	...	...	...	...	15,000	Nevada	378	....	....	378	66	11,000
Arkansas	2,118	...	...	2,118	202	125,000	New-Hampshire	1,126	60	72	1,258	115	25,000
California	2,528	86	968	3,607	347	140,000	New-Jersey	3,567	....	146	3,713	294	284,000
Colorado	758	127	41	926	97	55,000	New-Mexico	221	1,291	...	1,512	150	30,000
Connecticut	2,321	...	70	2,391	181	83 000	New-York	12,756	103	426	13,285	772	650,000
Delaware	602	...	...	602	51	38,000	North-Carolina	1,220	39	70	1,329	156	170,000
D. of Columbia	1,146	56	44	1,246	112	42,000	North-Dakota	486	....	....	486	47	38,000
Florida	1,138	...	...	1,148	162	47,800	Ohio	4,765	55	557	5,377	369	456,000
Georgia	3,624	460	152	4,236	327	260,000	Oregon	1,478	48	56	1,682	126	3,400
Idaho	*	...	...	...	...	16,000	Pennsylvania	7,311	169	224	7,804	570	614,000
Illinois	3,210	...	164	3,374	301	450,000	Rhode-Island	892	91	58	1,041	163	47,000
Indiana	1,622	...	88	1,910	156	460,000	South-Carolina	3,112	1,553	317	4,982	526	115,000
Iowa	2,312	60	57	2,429	209	224,500	South-Dakota	746	...	....	746	86	67,500
Kansas	1,708	...	52	1,820	170	225,000	Tennessee	1,235	38	252	1,525	146	263,000
Kentucky	1,024	...	72	1,096	102	330,000	Texas	2,012	220	107	2,339	249	300,000
Louisiana	1,018	132	458	1,598	148	138,500	Utah	*	....	....	.....	....	23,000
Maine	962	...	70	1,032	84	95,000	Vermont	647	....	142	789	73	44,200
Maryland	1,868	...	...	1,868	207	125,000	Virginia	2,411	182	256	2,449	223	200,000
Massachusetts	4,472	301	294	5,707	372	312,500	Washington	892	....	....	892	84	2,500
Michigan	2,296	...	...	2,296	180	260,000	West-Virginia	858	....	....	858	75	90,000
Minnesota	1,624	76	72	1,872	152	148,000	Wisconsin	1,894	68	62	2,020	168	280,500
Mississippi	1,308	...	...	1,308	161	140,000	Wyoming	84	....	....	84	6	11,000
Missouri	1,244	60	112	1,415	92	326,000							
Montana	424	102	70	596	47	30,000	Totals	80,474	5,421	6,085	100,980	8,555	8,334,000

* Not reported to Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

The Civil War of 1861–65.

NUMBER OF MEN IN THE UNION ARMY FURNISHED BY EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, FROM APRIL 15, 1861, TO CLOSE OF WAR.

States and Territories.	Number of Men Furnished.	Aggregate Reduced to a Three Years' Standing.	States and Territories.	Number of Men Furnished.	Aggregate Reduced to a Three Years' Standing.
Alabama	2,556	1,611	New-York	448,850	392,270
Arkansas	8,289	7,836	North-Carolina	3,156	3,156
California	15,725	15,725	Ohio	313,180	240,514
Colorado	4,903	3,697	Oregon	1,810	1,773
Connecticut	55,864	50,623	Pennsylvania	337,936	265,517
Delaware	12,284	10,322	Rhode-Island	23,236	17,866
Florida	1,290	1,290	South-Carolina	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	Tennessee	31,092	26,391
Illinois	259,092	214,133	Texas	1,696	1,632
Indiana	196,363	153,576	Vermont	33,288	29,068
Iowa	76,242	68,630	Virginia	.....	.....
Kansas	20,149	18,706	West-Virginia	32,068	27,714
Kentucky	75,760	70,832	Wisconsin	91,327	79,260
Louisiana	5,224	4,654	Dakota	206	206
Maine	70,107	56,776	District of Columbia	16,534	1,506
Maryland	46,638	41,275	Indian Territory	3,530	3,530
Massachusetts	146,730	124,104	Montana	.....	.....
Michigan	87,364	80,111	New-Mexico	6,561	4,132
Minnesota	24,020	19,693	Utah	.....	.....
Mississippi	545	545	Washington	964	964
Missouri	109,111	85,530	U. S. Army	.....	.....
Nebraska	3,157	2,175	U. S. Volunteers	.....	.....
Nevada	1,080	1,080	U. S. Colored Troops	93,441	91,789
New-Hampshire	33,937	30,849			
New-Jersey	76,814	67,908	Total	2,778,304	2,326,168

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861–65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821. Deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,668; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel U.S.V.)
As to the loss in the Union armies, the greatest battles in the war were:

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.*	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1–3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8–18, 1864	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,399
May 5–7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862	Antietam†	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1–3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19–20, 1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1–4, 1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11–14, 1862	Fredericksburg	1,261	9,600	1,769	12,663
August 28–30, 1862	Manassas‡	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6–7, 1862	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047
December 31, 1862	Stone's River§	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15–19, 1864	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

* Wounded in these and the following returns includes mortally wounded.
† Not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap.
‡ Including Chantilly, Kappahannock, Bristol Station and Bull Run Bridge.
§ Including Knob Gap and losses on January 1 and 2, 1863.

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, were killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 14–16, 1862, killed, 366; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6–7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25–July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 15,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, Aug. 21–Sept. 2, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,527; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, Sept. 12–20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone's River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1–4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1864, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971.

"Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war; Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the seven days' fight; by the Unionists at the Wilderness."

Society of the Cincinnati.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President-General.....Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., N. Y.
Vice-President-General.....Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, Md.
Secretary-General.....Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., R. I.
Treasurer-General.....Mr. John Schuyler, C.E., N. Y.
Assistant-Secretary-General.....Mr. Thomas Pinckney Lowndes, S. C.
Assistant-Treasurer-General.....Dr. Herman Burgin, N. J.

The historic and patriotic Order of the Cincinnati was founded by the American and French officers at the cantonments of the continental army on the Hudson, at the close of hostilities in the War of the Revolution for American Independence in May, 1783.

In forming the society it was declared that, "To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into 'one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and, in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.'"

For convenience, thirteen State societies were formed, and one in France, under the direct patronage of Louis XVI. Upon the roll of original members appeared the names of all the great historic military and naval characters of the Revolution, and upon the roll of honorary members, elected for their own lives only, appeared many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

THE RIGHT TO MEMBERSHIP.

All continental officers who had served with honor and resigned after three years' service as officers, or who had been rendered supernumerary and honorably discharged in one of the several reductions of the American army, or who had continued to the end of the war, and all French officers who had served in the co-operating army under Count d'Estaing, or auxiliary army under Count de Rochambeau, and held or attained the rank of colonel for such services, or who had commanded a French ship of war on the American coast, were entitled to become original members, and upon doing so were required to contribute a month's pay.

STATE SOCIETIES.

Several State societies became dormant because the members had to emigrate to the lands given them for their services, west of the Alleghanies, and with broken health and ruined fortunes, begin life anew in failure of Congress to keep its promises as to half pay.

There now remain seven State societies, viz., those of Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South-Carolina, and the one in France, which was dispersed at the Reign of Terror in 1792, is now being re-established under the acting presidency of M. le Marquis de Rochambeau.

Membership descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, if judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male descent to male descendants through intervening female descendants.

The general society is composed of the general officers and five delegates from each State society, and meets triennially. In 1854 it ruled that proper descendants of Revolutionary officers who were entitled to original membership, but who never could avail themselves of it, are qualified for hereditary membership, if found worthy on due application.

GENERAL OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION.

The following have been the principal general officers:

PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1783..Gen. George Washington, LL.D., Va.
1800..Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL.D., N. Y.
1805..Major-Gen. C. Cotesworth Pinckney, LL.D., S.C.
1825..Major-Gen. Thos. Pinckney, A.M., S. C.
1829..Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL.D., N. J.
1839..Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A.M., N. Y.
1844..Brevet-Major William Popham, N. Y.
1848..Brig.-Gen. A. Scammell Dearborn, A.M., Mass.
1854..Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., N. Y.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1784..Maj.-Gen. Horatio Gates, LL.D., Va.
1787..Maj.-Gen. Thomas Mifflin, A.M., Pa.
1799..Maj.-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL.D., N. Y.
1800..Maj.-Gen. C. Cotesworth Pinckney, LL.D., S. C.
1805..Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox, A.M., Mass.
1811..Brig.-Gen. John Brooks, M.D., LL.D., Mass.
1825..Maj.-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL.D., N. J.
1829..Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A.M., N. Y.
1839..Major the Hon. William Shute, N. J.
1844..Hon. Horace Binney, LL.D., Pa.
1848..Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., N. Y.
1854..Hon. Charles Stewart Davcis, LL.D., Mass.
1866..Mr. James Warren Sever, A.M., Mass.
1872..Hon. James Simons, A.M., S. C.
1881..William Armstrong Irvine, M.D., Pa.
1887..Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, Md.

SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

1783..Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A.M., Mass.
1799..Major the Hon. William Jackson, Pa.
1829..Mr. Alexander W. Johnston, Pa.
1857..Thos. McEwen, A.M., M.D., Pa.
1875..Mr. Geo. Washington Harris, Pa.
1884..Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., R. I.

The last triennial meeting of the general society was held in Baltimore and at Mount Vernon in May, 1890. The next triennial will be held in Boston, Mass, in 1893.

The office of the Secretary-General is at Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

The presidents of the State societies are as follows: Massachusetts, Hon. Samuel Crocker Cobb; Rhode-Island, Hon. Nathanael Greene, LL.D.; New-York, Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D.; New-Jersey, Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims; Pennsylvania, Hon. William Wayne; Maryland, Hon. Robert M. McLane; South-Carolina, Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, D.D.

The number of living members of the Society of the Cincinnati, May, 1890, was 439. President Harrison is an honorary member of the Pennsylvania State Society, and ex-President Cleveland and General Sherman are honorary members of the New-York State Society.

Sons of the Revolution.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General President.....John Lee Carroll, Md.
General Vice-President....William Wayne, Pa.
General Treasurer.....R. M. Cadwalader, Pa.
General Secretary.....J. M. Montgomery.
General Asst.-Secretary..T. M. Cheesman.
General Asst.-Treasurer..T. B. M. Myers, Jr.

The society of the "Sons of the Revolution" was originated in New-York in 1875 by John Austin Stevens, in conjunction with other patriotic gentlemen of Revolutionary ancestry. The New-York society was instituted February 22, 1876; reorganized December 3, 1883, and incorporated May 3, 1884, to "unite among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval or civil life, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence; to collect and secure for preservation their manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the war of the Revolution, and to promote fellowship and good feeling among its members now and hereafter."

Members.
221
302
1,850
6,366
2,837
6,840

Eligibility to membership is confined to male descendants from an ancestor who as a soldier, sailor or official assisted in establishing American independence during the war of the Revolution. The New-York society are: President, Frederick S. Tallmadge; Vice-President, Floyd Clarkson; Treasurer, Arthur M. Hatch; Register, Henry Thayer Drowne; Historian, James Mortimer Montgomery; Secretary, John Canfield Tomlinson. The membership, December, 1890, was 720.

There are three other State societies of the "Sons of the Revolution" now organized, and other societies are being formed. Communications on the subject can be addressed to the General Secretary, J. M. Montgomery, 215 Wall Street, New York. The Pennsylvania society numbers 245 members, and the officers are: President, William Wayne; Vice-President, Richard M. Cadwalader; Secretary, Dr. George H. Burgin. The District of Columbia society numbers 54 members, and the officers are: President, Gov. John Lee Carroll; Vice-President, T. B. M. Myers; Secretary, Arthur H. Dutton. The Iowa society has recently been formed under the presidency of the Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa.

Another organization, taking the name of the "National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," has been formed, but it is not in affiliation with the above. Its general president is Dr. W. Seward Webb of Vermont, and its general secretary, J. C. Cresap, U. S. N., of Maryland. It has organizations in a number of States.

Society of Tammany or Columbian Order.

OFFICERS.

Grand Sachem: Abraham D. Tappan; *Sachems:* Hugh J. Grant, Richard Croker, John J. Gorman, Henry D. Purroy, Joel O. Stevens, John McQuade, Charles Welde, Bernard F. Martin, John Cochrane, W. Bourke Cockran, Charles E. Simmons, Thomas L. Feitner, Charles M. Clancy; *Secretary:* John B. McGoldrick; *Treasurer:* Arthur Leary; *Saganore:* William H. Dobbs; *Wiskinkie:* John D. Newman.

This organization was formed in 1789, being the effect of a popular movement in New-York, having primarily in view a counterweight to the so-called "aristocratic" society of the Cincinnati. It was essentially anti-Federalist or Democratic in its character, and its chief founder was William Mooney, an upholsterer and a native-born American of Irish extraction. It took its first title from a noted ancient wise and friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, named Tammany, who had, for the want of a better subject, been canonized by the soldiers of the Revolution as the American patron saint. The first meeting was held May 12, 1789. The act of incorporation was passed in 1805. The Grand Sachem and thirteen Sachems were designed to typify the President and the governors of the thirteen original States. William Mooney was the first Grand Sachem. The society is nominally a charitable and social organization and is distinct from the general committee of the Tammany Democracy, which is a political organization.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes; *Senior Vice-Commander*, Rear-Admiral A. L. Case; *Junior Vice-Commander*, Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles; *Recorder-in-Chief*, Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Nicholson; *Registrar-in-Chief*, Brigadier-General Albert Ordway; *Treasurer-in-Chief*, Brigadier-General John J. Milhau.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States who took part in the Civil War of 1861–65. Membership descends to the eldest direct male lineal descendant, according to the rules of primogeniture. There are 19 commanderies, each representing a State, and one commandery representing the District of Columbia. Each has its corps of officers. The total membership of the Loyal Legion, October 31, 1890, was 8,055.

United Confederate Veterans.

OFFICERS.

General Commanding, John B. Gordon, Georgia; *Adjutant-General*, Clement A. Evans, Georgia; *Quartermaster-General*, Stephen D. Lee, Mississippi; *Inspector-General*, Robert F. Hoke, North-Carolina; *Judge Advocate-General*, Matthew C. Butler, South-Carolina, and William B. Bate, Tennessee; *Commissary-General*, Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; *Surgeon-General*, Joseph Jones, M.D., Louisiana *Chaplain*, R. L. Dabney, Texas.

This association was organized at New-Orleans June 10, 1889. Its avowed purpose is strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. Its constitution says that it "will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans, and to make and preserve a record of the resources of every member, and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity." State organizations are authorized and are called Divisions. The present headquarters of the association are at Atlanta, Ga., the Secretary being W. H. Harrison, and the Treasurer R. U. Hardeman.

Sons of Veterans, U.S.A.

OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief, Leland J. Webb, Topeka, Kan.; *Lieutenant-General*, E. J. San Souci, Providen
R. I.; *Major-General*, R. Loevenstein, Warrensburg, Mo.; *Chief of Staff*, D. W. Wood, Anderson, I
Adjutant-General, Clay D. Herod, Topeka, Kan.; *Quartermaster-General*, Frederick S. Hazleton, Tope
Kan.; *Inspector-General*, Marvin E. Hall, Hillsdale, Mich.; *Chief Mustering Officer*, G. W. Pollitt, Pater
N. J.; *Judge Advocate-General*, B. S. Weeks, New-York; *Surgeon-General*, Orrin A. Gee, Brandon, V
Chaplain-in-Chief, C. A. C. Garst, Leroy, Ill.

The SONS OF VETERANS, U.S.A., is an organization composed of the sons of honorably discharged soldier
the United States Army who served in the late Civil War. There are 26 State divisions, each commanded by
own corps of officers, the chief of which has the title of Colonel. The organization has about 125,000 membe

Union Veteran Legion.

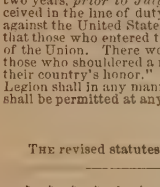
OFFICERS.

National Commander, G. J. R. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Senior Vice National Commander*, Sam
Hodkinson, Steubenville, O.; *Junior Vice National Commander*, W. A. Clark, Butler, Pa.; *Quartermast
General*, Frank L. Blair, Petowsky, Mich.; *Inspector-General*, J. A. Weber, Covington, Ky.; *Surgeon-Gen
al*, C. P. Seip, M.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Chaplain-in-Chief*, Rev. John A. Danks, Allegheny, Pa.; *Chief M
tering Officer*, Thomas C. McKean, Brooklyn, N. Y.; *Adjutant-General*, E. Caldwell, 1519 North Twenty-s
ond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Union Veteran Legion was organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., March, 1884, and the national organizat
was perfected November 17, 1886. Encampments are now organized in 14 States and the District of Columb
To become a member, the applicant must have been an officer, soldier, sailor or marine of the Union army, nav
and marine corps during the late Civil War, who *volunteered prior to July* 1, 1863, for a term of three ye
and was honorably discharged, for any cause, after a service of at least two continuous years; or was, at a
time, discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty; also those who volunteered for a term
two years, *prior to July* 22, 1861, *and served their full term of enlistment*, unless discharged for wounds
ceived in the line of duty; but no drafted person, nor substitute, nor any one who has at any time borne ar
against the United States, is eligible. A statement by the adjutant-general of the Legion says: "It is believ
that those who entered the service prior to July, 1863, had but one object in view, and that was the preserva
of the Union. There were no bounties prior to that date, nor were there any fears of a draft; consequent
those who shouldered a musket or wielded a sabre felt that it was a sacred duty to offer their lives in defence
their country's honor." An article of the rules provides that "No officer or comrade of the Union Vete
Legion shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questi
shall be permitted at any of its meetings."

The American Ensign.

THE revised statutes of the United States provide that "On the admission of a new State to the Union a
star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effe
on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission."



Field of the Flag from July 4, 1891.

From the date of the admission of Colorado in 1876, to that of Nort
Dakota, November 2, 1889, the union or blue field of the United States fl
bore 38 stars. The admission of North-Dakota, South-Dakota, Montana, a
Washington added four more stars to the field, and the flag flung to the bree
July 4, 1890, contained 42 stars. The Idaho admission bill had been signed
President Harrison the day previous, too late for the addition of its st
to the flag. Wyoming has since been admitted, and the flag will therefo
bear on and after July 4 of this year, and until another State is admitte
forty-four stars. The Navy Department has arranged the order of the stars
the new field, which is as represented in the accompanying diagram, and t
President has approved of the design. There are four rows of seven sta
each, and two rows of eight stars each, the latter being the upper and lower rows.

The New-York State Flower.

ON Arbor Day, 1890, the children of the public schools of the State of New-York voted on the adoption of
State flower, under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction. According to the report
Superintendent Draper to THE WORLD ALMANAC, 318,079 votes were cast, with the following result:

Golden-rod	81,308	Pansy	21,302	Trailing Arbutus	7,8
Rose	79,666	Lilly	16,438	Buttercup	6,1
Daisy	33,603	Lily of the Valley	11,626	Scattering	29,0
Violet	31,176				

The scattering votes were distributed through 121 different varieties. The cities voted largely for golden-ro
The country districts stood by the rose, but many failed to keep a record of the vote.

In the city of New-York, 122,995 votes were cast, the golden-rod leading by 3,683 votes. The following w
the vote in detail for all flowers which received over 50 ballots; each: Golden-rod, 26,120; rose, 22,437; viole
19,681; daisy, 17,180; lily, 7,412; pansy, 6,959; buttercup, 3,769; lily of the valley, 3,569; wild rose, 2,824; illa
2,538; forget-me-not, 1,485; sunflower, 1,363; pink, 914; snowball, 845; morning glory, 796; geranium, 76
pond lily, 696; tulip, 396; arbutus, 343; bluebell, 326; heliotrope, 280; dandelion, 273; chrysanthemum, 124
clover, 167; apple blossom, 138; honeysuckle, 111; mountain laurel, 110; peony, 104; hyacinth, 100; astor, 9
lady's slipper, 94; mayflower, 70; magnolia, 68; dahlia, 60; primrose, 59; fuchsia, 53; scattering, 632. Amo
the scattering were such flowers as "coxcomb," "creeping Charley," "Dutchman's breeches," "four o'clock,
"star of Bethlehem," "shepherd's crook," "sweet William," "wallflower," and "youth and old age."

A STATE TREE.

On Arbor Day (1890) 7,107 school districts planted 27,067 trees. In order to arouse an interest in the subjec
of arboriculture, it was suggested by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction that a vote be taken in th
schools throughout the State to determine upon a State tree, to the end that children might be led to consid
and discuss the different species most to their liking. The inspectors of election in many cases failed to obe
the instructions that were given them, and the vote was not returned in full. In many cases only the majorit
was given, so that it is not possible from the returns to state the exact number of votes cast for each variety, b
the general result is about as follows: The sugar maple received forty-three per cent of the entire vote cast; th
oak twenty-five per cent, and the elm sixteen per cent. The remaining sixteen per cent were divided amon
some thirty-five different varieties of trees.

Commander-in-Chief.....Wheelock G. Veazey, Rutland, Vt.
S. Vice-Com.....Vacant* | *Surgeon-General*.Benj. F. Stevenson, Visalia, Ky.
J. Vice-Com...George B. Creamer, Baltimore, Md. | *Chaplain-in-Chief*.Myron W. Reed, Denver, Col.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-Gen....Jos. H. Goulding, Rutland, Vt. | *Inspector-Gen*.....John W. Burst, Chicago, Ill.
Quartermaster-Gen.....John Taylor, Phila., Pa. | *Judge Adv.-Gen*..Wm. Lochren, Minn'lis, Minn.

The National Council of Administration has 44 members, each department being represented by one member.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS AND MEMBERSHIP.

Departments. (44.)	Department Commanders.†		Department Asst. Adjt. Generals.†		Members.
Alabama	W. H. Hunter	Birmingham.	W. J. Pender	Birmingham.	221
Arizona	George F. Coats	Phœnix.	Joseph B. Creamer	Phœnix.	302
Arkansas	A. S. Fowler	Little Rock.	N. W. Cox	Little Rock.	1,850
California	A. J. Buckles	San Francisco	T. C. Masteller	San Francisco	6,366
Col. and Wyoming	D. L. Holden	Pueblo.	R. H. Dunn	Pueblo.	2,837
Connecticut	John C. Broatch	Middletown.	John H. Thacher	Hartford.	6,840
Delaware	Samuel Lewis	Wilmington.	John B. Stradley	Wilmington.	1,215
Florida	Fred. S. Goodrich	Washington.	Samuel W. Fox	Jacksonville.	410
Georgia	David Porter	Savannah.	Thomas F. Gleason.	Savannah.	355
Idaho	W. T. Riley	Hailey.	T. E. Picotte	Hailey.	422
Illinois	William L. Distin	Quincy.	A. D. Reade	Chicago.	32,313
Indiana	Gil R. Stormont	Princeton.	I. N. Walker	Indianapolis.	25,165
Iowa	Mason P. Mills	Cedar Rapids.	Charles L. Longley	Cedar Rapids.	20,236
Kansas	Ira F. Collins	Sabetha.	J. F. Thompson	Sabetha.	18,312
Kentucky	M. Minton	Louisville.	Albert Scott	Louisville.	5,603
La. and Mississippi.	George T. Hodges	New-Orleans.	C. W. Keeting	New-Orleans.	388
Maine	John D. Anderson	Togus.	E. C. Millikin	Portland.	9,364
Maryland	George R. Graham	Baltimore.	Hugh A. Maughlin	Baltimore.	2 224
Massachusetts	George H. Innis	Boston.	A. C. Munroe	Boston.	21,967
Michigan	Henry M. Duffield	Detroit.	W. P. Sumner	Detroit.	21,255
Minnesota	James Compton	Fergus Falls.	George W. Morey	Minneapolis.	8,408
Missouri	Leo Rassieur	St. Louis.	Thomas B. Rodgers.	St. Louis.	19,338
Montana	Edward E. Ferris	Bozeman.	Benjamin F. Osborn.	Bozeman.	674
Nebraska	T. S. Clarkson	Omaha.	John B. Sawhill	Omaha.	7,433
New-Hampshire	Thomas Cogswell	GilmantonIW	George B. Lane	Laconia.	5,043
New-Jersey	A. M. Mathews	Orange.	Thomas Pearson	Newark.	7,677
New-Mexico	A. M. Whitcomb	Albuquerque.	D. L. Lammis	Albuquerque.	331
New-York	Floyd Clarkson	NewYorkCity	William A. Wallace.	Albany.	40,758
North-Dakota	George B. Winship.	Grand Forks.	William Ackerman	Grand Forks.	778
Ohio	P. H. Dowling	Toledo.	Charles Reed	Toledo.	46,214
Oklahoma and I. T.	C. M. Barnes	Guthrie.	W. M. Allison	Guthrie.	.....
Oregon	James A. Varney	The Dalles.	W. S. Myers	The Dalles.	1,713
Pennsylvania	J. F. Denniston	Pittsburgh.	S. P. Town	Philadelphia.	4,613
Potomac	M. Emmet Urell	Washington.	John M. Keogh	Washington.	2,977
Rhode-Island	Benjamin F. Davis	Pawtucket.	Edmund F. Prentiss.	Providence.	2,887
South-Dakota	E. T. Langley	Huron.	E. M. Thomas	Huron.	.....
Tennessee	Charles F. Muller	Chattanooga.	Samuel W. Duncan	Chattanooga.	3,061
Texas	A. K. Taylor	Houston.	J. W. Temby	Houston.	813
Utah	Henry Page	SaltLakeCity.	Frank Hoffman	Salt Lake City	143
Vermont	Z. M. Mansur	Island Pond.	A. H. Hall	Island Pond.	5,206
Virginia	N. J. Smith	Richmond.	W. N. Eaton	Portsmouth.	1,213
Wash. and Alaska	M. M. Holmes	Seattle.	J. P. Crawford	Seattle.	1,742
West-Virginia	George J. Walker	Jackson C. H.	W. W. Riley	Jackson C. H.	3,165
Wisconsin	Benjamin F. Bryant	La Crosse.	E. B. Gray	Milwaukee	3,944
Total November 1, 1890					385,155

* Vacancy caused by the death of Richard F. Tobin, November 22, 1890.
† New department officers are elected from January to April, 1891.

The first post of the Grand Army was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6th, 1866. The first department encampment was held at Springfield, Ill., July 12th, 1866. The first national encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20th, 1866.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

1866—Indianapolis....Stephen A. Hurlbut, Ill.
1868—Philadelphia....John A. Logan, Illinois.
1869—Cincinnati.....John A. Logan, Illinois.
1870—Washington....John A. Logan, Illinois.
1871—Boston.....A. E. Burnside, Rhode-Isl.
1872—Cleveland.....A. E. Burnside, Rhode-Isl.
1873—New-Haven.....Charles Devens, Jr., Mass.
1874—Harrisburg.....Charles Devens, Jr., Mass.
1875—Chicago.....John F. Hartranft, Pa.
1876—Philadelphia....John F. Hartranft, Pa.
1877—Providence.....J. C. Robinson, New-York.
1878—Spri'gfield, Mass. J. C. Robinson, New-York.
1879—Albany.....William Earnshaw, Ohio.
1880—Dayton, O.....Louis Wagner, Pa.
1881—Indianapolis....George S. Merrill, Mass.
1882—Baltimore.....Paul Van Der Voort, Neb.
1883—Denver.....Robert B. Beath, Pa.
1884—Minneapolis.....John S. Kuntz, Ohio.
1885—Portland, Me....S. S. Burdette, Wash.
1886—San Francisco..Lucius Fairchild, Wis.
1887—St. Louis.....John P. Rae, Minnesota.
1888—Columbus, O...William Warner, Mo.
1889—Milwaukee, Wis.Russell A. Alger, Mich.
1890—Boston, Mass...Wheelock G. Veazey, Vt.

The Armed Strength of Europe.

TABLES SHOWING RESOURCES IN THE EVENT OF A GENERAL CONFLICT.

THE military and naval statistics embraced in the following tables were specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Lieutenant W. R. Hamilton, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, and corrected from the latest official reports on file at the War Department, December, 1890.

LAND FORCES.

	Germany.	France.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary.	Russia.	Great Britain.	Turkey.
ACTIVE ARMY.							
Officers	22,364	26,388	17,840	22,854	27,890	137,476	9,314
Non-com. Offs. & Men	786,357	1,188,462	872,235	811,211	1,564,322		149,000
Non-combatants	272,489	242,000	12,344	14,600	82,728	13,263	.....
Horses	281,352	241,300	83,560	144,689	292,430	63,000	23,000
Guns	2,046	2,192	1,278	1,544	2,684	440	2,432
Vehicles	33,468	41,000	.....	23,240	.....	.....	.....
FIELD RESERVE.							
Officers	12,348	9,644	3,236	6,822	23,469	69,674	18,912
Non-com. Offs. & Men	336,857	895,462	282,466	277,840	990,000		600,000
Non-combatants	3,802	48,314	.....	.....	88,964	.....	.....
Horses	71,343	62,568	.....	22,980	66,861	.....	84,000
Guns	856	1,728	.....	.....	1,342	356	4,000
Vehicles	13,876	5,200	.....	.....	9,300	.....	.....
FIRST RESERVE.							
Officers	13,200	15,487	6,325	2,306	23,210	750,000	.....
Non-com. Offs. & Men	895,311	961,379	1,448,363	800,000	1,100,000		.....
Horses	86,763	81,362	63,700	.....	136,000	138,460	.....
Guns	882	*5,800	1,590	.....	238	1,260	.....
SECOND RESERVE.						COLONIAL AND INDIAN STATE TROOPS.	
Officers	11,000	13,800	900	.....			.....
Non-com. Offs. & Men	742,862	1,119,204	17,486	.....	4,000,000	224,000	.....
Horses	8,267	32,646	.....	.....	225,000	....	.....
Guns	528	864	.....	.....	.....	182	.....
GRAND TOTAL.							
Officers	58,912	65,319	28,301	31,982	7,738,891	1,194,412	28,232
Non-com. Offs. & Men	2,961,387	4,164,507	2,620,550	1,889,041			749,000
Horses	447,725	417,878	147,878	167,669	720,291	201,460	107,000
Guns	4,312	*10,584	2,868	1,544	4,264	2,056	6,432
PEACE ESTABLISHM'NT							
Infantry	343,207	346,578	183,210	214,982	580,000	46,864	Same as
Cavalry	70,864	69,856	25,632	46,700	127,466	36,000	Active
Artillery	57,300	76,534	26,200	24,600	78,356	37,000	Army,
Engineers & Train	24,400	28,074	16,231	28,291	23,430	22,000	minus
Horses	148,400	120,211	82,400	68,298	375,000	63,000	Reserve.
Guns	1,520	*10,000	1,278	1,544	2,684	440	
TOT. PEACE ESTABM'T							
Men	495,771	519,642	251,273	314,573	809,252	141,864	.....
Horses	148,400	120,211	82,400	68,298	375,000	63,000	.....
Guns	1,520	*10,000	1,278	1,544	2,684	440	.....

* Including fortress guns on frontier.

Service in all Continental armies is compulsory on all able-bodied males between certain ages. The length of service and the age vary in different countries. Thus in France every Frenchman upon reaching the age of 20 is liable to military service till he reaches the age of 40. In Germany every male is liable on reaching the age of 17, and continues so till he reaches 45. Military service is of two kinds—active military service and occasional liability to military service. Each year a certain number of males reach the age of liability, and are enrolled for service. From their numbers are excused all who are morally and physically unfit, and then a certain number are transferred to non-combatant corps. All who actually serve throughout the entire year constitute the peace establishment. At the end of five years, their actual service having ceased, they are graduated soldiers, and are transferred to the first reserve; and after a few years' service in that to another reserve. All the graduated soldiers who are under the extreme age of 30 or 32 constitute the active army—that is, they are the ones who, on breaking out of war, with the peace army, form the first great war army, and all the graduated soldiers between ages of 32 and 45 constitute the reserves to this army, and form second armies. Then all those over the age of 40 or 45 form the last reserves, whose business it is to stay at home and garrison the depots, make the provision and supplies, ammunition, etc., for the war armies. They are never called out except in case of invasion.

The "vehicles" in the tables mean the wagons used for transporting guns and ammunition, clothing and food supplies, the ambulances, etc., necessary for an army in the field. By the "train" is meant the pontoon outfits, bridge-building outfits, etc., which accompany the engineer troops and are under their charge.

ARMED STRENGTH OF EUROPE—(*Continued*).

LAND FORCES.

	Spain.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Denmark.	Sweden and Norway.	Danubian States. Servia.	Roumania.	E. Roumelia.	Bulgaria.
Infantry	62,868	71,460	45,982	27,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry	9,062	7,400	4,500	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery	10,400	17,120	12,000	7,764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers and Train...	2,832	2,500	1,125	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	85,162	98,480	63,607	37,088	32,462	53,260	28,500	12,000	66,500
Raised to War Strength	.....	.....	.....	52,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuban Army	46,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico Army	9,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippines Army	11,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indian Army	.....	.....	29,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Reserve Army	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,320	60,000	29,000	26,100	52,000
Second Reserve Army	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peace Army	.....	.....	.....	.....	NORWAY 12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
War Army	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Standing Army	152,262	.....	92,607	37,088	32,462	52,260	28,500	12,000	66,500
Reserves	309,400	71,760	62,241	38,000	257,302	79,000	58,982	32,000	61,300
Grand Total	461,662	170,240	154,848	75,088	289,764	131,260	87,482	44,000	127,800

NAVIES.

	Germany.	France.	Italy.	Russia.	Austria.	Great Britain.	Netherlands.	Spain.	Sweden and Norway.	Turkey.	Denmark.	China.
Armored Ships	19	59	20	38	12	80	24	13	4- 5	14	7	7
Guns	240	694	288	142	126	616	78	119	8- 10	108	58	62
Unarmored Ships	35	136	41	51	18	123	47	76	7- 6	49	6	28
Guns	402	832	160	320	152	1,316	172	102	113- 118	177	10	92
Torpedo Catchers	9	22	4	.....	.....	12	.....	3	... ...	...	...	...
Torpedo Boats	116	130	82	138	38	246	50	26	26- ...	...	...	7
Armored Gunboats	23	11	3	12	....	7	7	....	11- ...	5	5	....
Guns	33	34	12	44	....	23	17	....	18- ...	10	15	....
Unarmored Gunboats	31	48	26	42	27	176	24	76	18- 13	17	3	38
Guns	85	111	110	78	69	442	70	113	18- 19	29	4	148
Transports, Tugs, etc.	16	51	20	4	26	266	28	9	2- 16	24	....	....
Dispatch Vessels	7	33	8	9	2	4	1	....	....	7	....	1
Guns	24	152	36	30	2	8	4	....	....	28	....	4
Training Vessels	9	15	16	....	5	19	17	....	....	....	....	....
Guns	70	136	148	....	21	192	78	....	....	....	....	....
Total number of Guns 80 tons or over	10	17	32	9	2	23	....	....	....	....	....	....
40 " to 80 tons	16	51	40	26	18	58	8	26	19- 10	55	30	....
20 " " 40 "	58	340	82	46	94	304	44	86	88- ...	81	64	....
4 " " 20 "	246	908	222	258	229	492	122	220	88- 72	112	41	....
Officers	1,500	3,400	626	3,200	956	4,228	812	2,290	518- 104	1,800	160	352
Sailors	8,000	48,000	13,600	29,000	7,020	41,500	7,600	17,000	5050- 600	30,000	4,200	6,560
Marine Officers	196	963	90	780	48	364	60	242	45- 27	90	....	....
Marine Soldiers	1,700	23,550	3,000	4,300	876	12,000	2,700	7,400	900- 700	4,500	....	....
Total Active List	11,396	75,915	17,316	37,280	8,880	58,142	11,172	26,932	6513-1427	36,390	4,360	6,852
Reserve (Naval)	34,000	150,000	14,000	22,000	7,500	55,000	3,500	6,700	3000-1100	....	....	....

RESOURCES IN ABLE-BODIED MEN.

The average proportion of men in Europe capable of bearing arms is estimated at about 25 per cent of the population. For financial resources, see tables of "Wealth of the Nations" and "Statistics of Foreign Countries" on other pages. This table was compiled by the editor of the Almanac from population returns in the "Statesman's Year Book," London.

Nations.	Population Capable of Bearing Arms.*	Nations.	Population Capable of Bearing Arms.*	Nations.	Population Capable of Bearing Arms.*
Austria	9,800,000	Great Britain†	11,000,000	Russia‡	21,960,000
Belgium	1,460,000	Greece	495,000	Spain	4,200,000
Denmark	490,000	Italy	7,500,000	Sweden and Norway	1,600,000
France	9,550,000	Netherlands	1,060,000	Switzerland	720,000
Germany	11,700,000	Portugal	1,170,000		

* Inclusive of persons engaged in the general and local civil administration, railroads, necessary tillers of the soil and others who would not be spared to the field except as a last resort. † Great Britain includes Canada and Australia, but not other colonies or India. ‡ Russian population in Europe only is considered. Behind these are the hordes of Tartary and Central Asia.

THE ARMED STRENGTH OF EUROPE—*Continued.*

RIFLES USED BY EUROPEAN ARMIES.

Name of Gun	Used by	Weight. Lbs.	Weight. Oz.	Calibre. Inch.	Kind of Magazine.	Number of Rounds.
Männlicher	Austria	10	2	0.315	Fixed.	5
Manser	Belgium	8	9	0.310	Tube.	5
"	Germany	8	9	0.310	Tube.	5
"	Turkey	8	9	0.433	Tube.	8
Lebel	France	9	4	0.315	Tube.	8
"	Russia	9	4	0.315	Tube.	8
Lee	China	9	0	0.450	Detachable.	5
Lee-Metford	England	9	9	0.303	Semi-detachable.	8
Vetterli	Italy	10	10	0.409	Tube.	5
"	Switzerland	10	10	0.409	Tube.	5
Murata	Japan	..	..	.....	.....	..
Kropatchek	Portugal	..	..	.....	.....	..
Remington	Spain	9	0	0.450	Single Loader.	1
"	Denmark	9	0	0.450	Not yet settled.	1
Jarmann	Norway and Sweden	10	1½	0.39	Tube.	5

A board of officers of the United States Army has recently adopted a rifle with a calibre of 0.31, that in all respects is more satisfactory than any of the rifles used abroad. It has a detachable magazine that is the work of a second of time to adjust, and holds with the cartridge in the gun 8 rounds. Without it, the gun can be used as a single loader. As soon as the report of the board is complete, Congress will be asked for appropriations with which to make a supply of these guns, sufficient to arm the Regular Service and National Guard at once.

In these days of gigantic armies and trained reserves, running up into millions, any attempt to change the infantry arm would be so costly that the present arms having been recently adopted may be considered as the armament for years to come. The modern rifle in all Europe, as well as in the United States, is a magazine gun, of practically the same type throughout, varying only in the number of rounds, the calibre of gun and the position of the magazine. The range, velocity, size of bullet and size of charge of powder run nearly the same in all.

The introduction of the small bore has necessitated a radical change in the ammunition. To discover the most suitable powder and bullet has been a problem that is not yet satisfactorily solved. There are many so-called smokeless and noiseless powders, and every now and then we read that some power has at last settled upon some one kind, but on investigation it is found that the black powder is still used, and will be for some time to come.

Reduction of calibre and a more powerful powder mean that the soldier can carry about his person many more rounds of ammunition without increase of weight. This is so substantial a gain, that it has practically solved the problem of supply of ammunition on the battle-field.

We have no experience to guide us as to the effect of small-bore magazine rifles and smokeless powders, but as in the past every change of infantry arms has brought about a change in fighting or battle tactics, we may presume with certainty that modes of future warfare will be greatly different from anything in the past.

MODERN HEAVY GUNS.

	Calibre. Inches.	Length of Gun. Feet.	Weight of Charge. Pounds.	Weight of Projectile. Pounds.	Initial Velocity. Feet.	Perforation of Wrought-Iron —1,000 Yards. Inches.
England.						
100-ton Breech-Loader Rifle.	17	39.7	772	2,000	1,835	28.0
108 " " " "	17	46.8	882	2,000	2,037	28.7
110 " " " "	16¾	41.8	900	1,800	2,020	30.5
63 " " " "	13½	34.7	625	1,250	2,050	28.6
21 " " " "	9.2	23.9	230	320	2,179	19.3
20 " " " "	9.05	25.5	197	403	1,900	21.3
Germany.						
119-ton Breech-Loader Rifle.	15.75	44.7	615	1,632	2,017	29.2
71 " " " "	15.75	31.4	485	1,715	1,703	23.8
48 " " " "	12.00	32	357	1,003	1,857	23.8
Italy.						
100-ton Breech-Loader Rifle.	17.4	32.7	551	2,000	1,700	25.3
" " " " "	17	39.7	772	2,000	1,835	28.0
France.						
71-ton Breech-Loader Rifle.	14.5	34.8	546	1,455	2,034	24.5
52 " " " "	13.3	32.7	362	926	1,968	22.9
36 " " " "	13.3	36.3	397	926	2,132	....

Besides the foregoing guns, much heavier ordnance is in process of construction. Krupp in Germany is making a 168-ton gun. The Armstrongs have finished guns of 111 tons and are at work on guns of 132 tons. France is also making large guns, but all are yet uncompleted, and no correct data can be given.

American Naval Progress in 1890.

During the last year the effort has been continued to place our navy on an equal footing with that of the other great maritime powers of the world. The three battle-ships of 10,000 tons displacement, designed by Naval Constructor Nixon, will, when completed, prove to be the most formidable fighting machines of modern times. Though 4,000 tons less in weight than the English and Italian ships, their battery and distribution of armor will be so vastly superior that they can successfully cope with them in battle.

These new vessels, which will be the only ones in our navy fit to fight in the line of battle, will cost about $4,000,000 each. They will be launched in 1893, and built at private yards, two at that of the Cramps, in Philadelphia, and one at the Union Iron Works, in San Francisco. The dimensions of the battle-ships are as follows:

Length on the load water line, 348 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 69½ feet; normal draught, 24 feet; displacement, 10,000 tons; coal endurance, 5,000 knots.

The main battery will consist of four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, the auxiliary battery of eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles and four 6-inch breech-loading rifles. There will also be a secondary battery consisting of twenty 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, six 1-pounder rapid-fire, and two Gatling guns. The 13-inch guns will be mounted in pairs on the centre line, and in turrets protected by seventeen inches of steel.

It seems to be the policy of our Government to profit by the costly experience of European navies, in discarding the ponderous guns with which their early battle-ships were armed. The relative advantages of our battle-ships with those of Great Britain is a subject of international interest. Their speed will be greater and the guns immeasurably superior. Following is a comparison of the batteries:

United States.	Great Britain.
Four 67-ton guns, 13-inch, 35 calibres.	Four 67-ton guns, 13½-inch, 30 calibres.
Eight 8-inch guns.	Ten 6-inch guns.
Four 6-inch guns.	Sixteen 6-pounders.
Twenty 6-pounders.	Eight 3-pounders.
Four 1-pounders.	
Two Gatlings.	

Five new vessels were added to our navy in 1890. Their names and dimensions are as follows:

Ships.	Material.	Displacement.	Length.	Beam.	Draught.	Speed.	Horse-power.	Cost.	Armament.
		Tons	Ft.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Knots.			Guns. *Main.* / *Secondary.*
Baltimore.....	Steel.	4,392	315	48 6	21 ..	19	10,750	$1,325,000	4 of 8-inch, 8 " 6 " / Four 37 millimetres, 2 short Gatlings.
Philadelphia...	"	4,324	315	48 6	19 3	19	10,500	1,325,000	4 of 8-inch, 6 " 6 " / Six rapid-fire, 7 millimetres.
San Francisco..	"	4,083	310	49 2	18 9	19	10,500	1,350,000	12 of 6-inch / Six rapid-fire, 7 millimetres.
Vesuvius.....	"	725	239	26 6	7 6	20	3,200	350,000	3 of 10½, dynamite / Two 2-pounders, one 1-pounder, two 37millimetres 2 short Gatlings.
Cushing.....	"	108	138	14 6	3 7	23	....	.....	2 rapid-fire guns, 5 torpedoes.

In addition to these vessels the gunboats Concord and the steel cruiser Newark have both been tried. The former developed a speed of 17.7 knots, but owing to a small leakage in one of her boilers failed to develop the contract horse power, 3,400. The Newark has had her final official trial, and developed a speed of 19.7 knots, placing her at the head of the list of our swift protected cruisers. During the year the armored cruiser Maine and the gunboat Bennington were launched, but not yet tried. Designs have also been completed and work is now in progress on five monitors and thirteen cruising vessels. Their dimensions and armaments are as follows:

Ships.	Material.	Displacement.	Length.	Beam.	Draught.	Speed.	Horse-power.	Cost.	Armament.
			Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Knots.			Guns. *Main.* / *Secondary.*
Miantonomah.	Iron.	3,815	249 4	55 9	14 3	10.5	1,600	$1,360,000	4 of 10 ins., 25 tons B. L. R. / 2 rapid-fire, 7millimetres
Puritan.....	"	6,060	280 ..	60 ..	18 1	13	3,700	1,360,000	4 of 12 ins., 25 tons B. L. R. / 4 rapid-fire, 4 millimetres
Amphitrite....	"	3,815	249 4	55 9	14 3	12	1,600	625,000	4 of 10 ins., 25 tons, B. L. R. / 2 rapid-fire, 4 millimetres
Monadnock....	"	3,815	249 4	55 9	14 3	12	1,600	1,360,000	4 of 10 ins., 25 tons, B L. R. / 2 rapid-fire, 4 millimetres
Terror..... ...	"	3,815	249 4	55 9	14 3	12	1,600	1,360,000	4 of 10 ins., 25 tons, B. L R. / 2 rapid-fire, 4 millimetres

Ships.	Material.	Displacement.	Length.	Beam.	Draught.	Speed.	Horse-power.	Cost.	Armament.	
									Guns.	
			Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Knots.			*Main.*	*Secondary.*
Texas	Steel.	6,300	290 ..	64 ..	22 6	17	8,600	2,475,000	(2 of 12 Ins.) (4 6 tons, B. L. R. 6 of 6 Ins.)	8 rapid-fire 4 millimetres
Maine	"	6,648	310 ..	57 ..	21 6	17	9,000	2,588,030	(4 of 10 Ins 2 6 tons, B. L. R. 6 of 6 Ins.)	8 rapid-fire, 17 millimetres.
Newark	"	4,083	310 ..	49 ..	18 9	18	8,500	1,250,000	(12 of 6 Ins. 5 tons, B. L. R.)	4 6 pdr. rapid-fire, millimetres
Bennington	"	1,700	230 ..	36 ..	14 ..	16	3,400	490,000	(6 of 6 Ins., B. L. R.)	4 rapid-fire. 5 millimetre
Concord	"	1,700	230 ..	36 ..	14 ..	16	3,400	490,000	(6 of 6 in., B. L. R.)	4 rapid-fire 5 millimetre

In addition to these vessels, dimensions and armament of which are given, there will be the cruisers New York, Monterey, Cincinnati, Raleigh, and cruisers numbers 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, the steel practice vessel, the harbor defence ram, and gunboats numbers 5 and 6. Of these vessels the armored cruiser New-York will be a distinctive type. In her the department has endeavored to combine great offensive and defensive power, with extra ordinary coal endurance and a high rate of speed. She will be able to make 20 knots. This will enable her to overtake any more powerful ship afloat, and the majority of ships, either naval or mercantile. Her battery will be more powerful than that of any cruising vessel in the world, so that she will not be forced to run away even from a first-class battle-ship. She will have a coal endurance of 13,000 miles at the most economic speed.

Speaking of the new navy, Secretary Tracy in his annual report said:

"It thus appears that during the twenty months covered by the present administration nine new ships have been put in commission; four, including one monitor, have been advanced to a point where they are just about to go into commission; five are in such a condition that they will shortly be waiting only for their armor; seven have been built from the keel up, of which the Texas and Monterey are nearly ready for launching, and the five cruisers are well advanced; while of the six others previously authorized all have been designed and advertised, and all but one—the ram—have been contracted for and are actually under construction."

"It is no longer necessary in considering the speed of the new ships of the navy to make comparisons with foreign vessels. We have now our own standard, and we have the right to congratulate ourselves that the standard is unsurpassed by any other navy in the world."

Not alone have we reason to be proud of our new vessels, but the recent armor tests at Annapolis have proved the most important of modern times, and give us a quality of armor far superior to any yet used abroad. In view of the great superiority of the nickel plate, at the request of the Navy Department, Congress has appropriated $1,000,000 with which to purchase nickel.

Range of Naval Guns.

A LIST OF GUNS IN EUROPEAN NAVIES RANGING TEN MILES OR MORE.

WHETHER a foreign warship could lie in the outer harbor and bombard New-York is an interesting question to most New-Yorkers. The following is a list of foreign warships armed with guns which have a range of ten miles or more:

Nation.	Ships.	Maximum Armor.	Draught.		Guns.	Calibre.
		Thickness in Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Number.	Inches.
England	Collingwood	18	26	3	4	12
"	Rodney	18	25	3	4	13.5
"	Benbow	18	27	..	2	17
"	Camperdown	18	27	3	4	13.5
"	Howe	18	27	3	4	13.5
"	Anson	18	27	3	4	13.5
"	Hero	12	24	..	2	12
"	Renown	18	27	3	2	16.25
"	Sans pareil	18	27	3	2	16.25
France	Amiral Baudin	21⅝	26	..	3	16.5
"	Formidable	21⅝	26	..	3	16.5
"	Furieux	19⅝	21	7	2	13.4
"	Indomptable, Caiman,	19⅝	24	7	2	16.5
"	Marceau, Hoche, Magenta,	17¾	27	3	2	13.4
"	Neptune	17¾	27	3	3	13.4
Italy	Lepanto	18.9	29	6	4	17
"	Ruggiero di Lauria	17.7	25	11	4	17
"	Andrea Doria	17.7	29	6	4	17
"	F. Morosini	17.7	25	11	4	17
Russia	Catherine II	24	27	..	4	12
"	Tchesme	24	25	..	4	12
"	Senope	24	25	..	4	12
Denmark	Tordenskiold	8	15	..	1	13.8

Heads of the Chief Governments of the World.

Country.	Official Head.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Menelik	King	....	March 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Abdur Rahman Khan	Amir	1845	1880
Annam	Bun-Lan	King	1879	Jan. 30, 1889
Argentine Republic	Dr. Carlos Pelegrini	President	....	Aug. 8, 1890
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	Emperor	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Baluchistan	Mir Khodádai	Khan	....	1866
Belgium	Leopold II.	King	April 9, 1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bokhara	Seid Abdul Ahad	Amir	....	Nov. 12, 1885
Bolivia	Aniceto Arce	President	....	Aug. 15, 1888
Borneo	Hasim Jallal Alam Akamaldin	Sultan	....	May 1885
Brazil, United States of	General M. D. Da Fonseca	President	....	Nov. 15, 1889
Bulgaria	Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg	Prince	Feb. 26, 1861	Aug. 11, 1887
Chili	Don José Manuel Balmaceda	President	1840	Sept. 18, 1886
China	Kuang Hsü	Emperor	Aug. 15, 1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia, United States of	Rafael Nuñez	President	....	Aug. 18, 1884
Congo Free State	Leopold	Sovereign	April 9, 1835	April 30, 1885
Corea	Li Hung	King	July 25, 1851	Jan. 1864
Costa Rica	J. J. Rodriguez	President	....	May 8, 1890
Denmark	Christian IX.	King	April 8, 1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Dominican Republic	General Ulises Heureaux	President	....	Sept. 1, 1888
Ecuador	Antonio Florez	President	....	June 20, 1888
Egypt	Mohammed Tewfik Pasha	Khédive	Nov. 19, 1852	June 25, 1879
France	Marie François Sadi Carnot	President	Aug. 11, 1837	Dec. 3, 1887
Germany	William II.	Emperor	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	William II.	King		
Bavaria	Otto	King	April 27, 1848	June 13, 1886
Saxony	Albert	King	April 23, 1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Wurtemberg	Charles	King	March 6, 1823	June 25, 1864
Baden	Frederick I.	Grand Duke	Sept. 9, 1826	Sept. 5, 1856
Hesse	Louis IV.	Grand Duke	Sept. 12, 1837	June 13, 1877
Anhalt	Frederick	Duke	April 29, 1831	May 22, 1871
Brunswick	Prince Albrecht	Regent	May 8, 1837	Oct. 21, 1885
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis III.	Grand Duke	March 19, 1851	April 15, 1883
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederick William	Grand Duke	Oct. 17, 1819	Sept. 6, 1860
Oldenburg	Peter	Grand Duke	July 8, 1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest	Grand Duke	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Ernest II.	Duke	June 21, 1818	Jan. 29, 1844
Saxe-Meiningen	George II.	Duke	April 2, 1826	Sept. 20, 1866
Saxe-Weimar	Charles Alexander	Grand Duke	June 24, 1818	June 8, 1853
Waldeck-Pyrmont	George Victor	Prince	Jan. 14, 1831	May 15, 1845
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria	Queen	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
Greece	George I.	King	Dec. 24, 1845	Oct. 31, 1863
Guatemala	General Don Manuel L. Barillas	President	....	March 16, 1886
Hawaii	David Kalakaua	King	Nov. 16, 1836	Feb. 12, 1874
Hayti	General Hippolyte	President	....	Oct. 17, 1889
Honduras	General Luiz Bogran	President	....	May 2, 1887
Italy	Humbert	King	March 14, 1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito	Emperor	Nov. 3, 1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Khiva	Seid Mehemed	Rehim	....	1868
Liberia	J. Hilary R. W. Johnson	President	....	Jan. 7, 1884
Luxemburg	Adolph (Duke of Nassau)	Grand Duke	July 24, 1817	Nov. 23, 1890
Madagascar	Ranavalo III.	Queen	1862	July 13, 1883
Mexico	General Porfirio Diaz	President	....	Dec. 1, 1888
Monaco	Albert	Prince	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Montenegro	Nicholas	Prince	Oct. 7, 1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Morocco	Mulai Hassan	Sultan	1831	Sept. 20, 1873
Netherlands	Wilhelmina (a minor)	Queen	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Dr. Roberto Sacasa	President	....	Oct. 1890
Oman	Seyyid Feysal bin Turkee	Sultan	....	June 4, 1888
Orange Free State	F. W. Reitz	President	....	Jan., 1889
Paraguay	Juan G. Gonzalez	President	....	Sept. 25, 1890
Persia	Nasir-ed-Din	Shah	July 18, 1831	Sept. 10, 1848
Peru	Remigio Morales Bermudez	President	....	Aug. 10, 1890
Portugal	Charles I.	King	Sept. 28, 1863	Oct. 19, 1889
Roumania	Charles	King	April 20, 1839	March 26, 1881
Russia	Alexander III.	Emperor	March 10, 1845	March 1, 1881
Salvador	General Carlos Ezeta	President	....	Sept. 11, 1890
Samoa	Malietoa	King	....	Dec. 5, 1889
Sarawak	Sir Charles Johnson Brooke	Raja	June 3, 1829	1868
Servia	Alexander I. (a minor)	King	Aug. 14, 1876	March 6, 1889
Siam	Phra Bat Somdetch Phra C. Yuhna	King	Sept. 27, 1854	Oct. 1, 1868
Spain	Alphonso XIII. (a minor)	King	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II.	King	Jan. 21, 1829	Sept. 18, 1872
Switzerland	Dr. E. Welti	President	....	Dec. 1890
Transvaal	S. J. Paul Krüger	President	....	April, 1883
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pasha	Bey	1817	Oct. 28, 1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II	Sultan	Sept. 22, 1842	Aug. 31, 1876
United States of America	Benjamin Harrison	President	Aug. 20, 1833	March 4, 1889
Uruguay	Julio Herrera y Obes	President	....	March 1, 1890
Venezuela	Raimundo A. Palacio	President	....	Feb. 20, 1890
Zanzibar	Seyyid Ali	Sultan	....	Feb. 13, 1890

Statistics of the Principal Countries of the World.

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
British Empire	327,645,000	9,043,577	London.
China	303,241,969	4,468,750	Peking.
Russian Empire	108,787,244	8,457,289	St. Petersb'rg
France and Colonies	65,894,242	1,167,239	Paris.
France	38,218,903	204,177	.....
Colonies	27,675,339	963,062	.....
United States	62,622,250	3,602,990	Washington.
German Empire	46,855,704	211,168	Berlin.
Prussia	28,313,833	134,467	Berlin.
Bavaria	5,416,180	29,291	Munich.
Saxony	3,120,168	5,789	Dresden.
Wurtemberg	1,994,849	7,531	Stuttgart.
Baden	1,630,839	5,803	Karlsruhe.
Alsace-Lorraine	1,563,145	5,622	.....
Hesse	956,170	2,965	Darmstadt.
Meckl.-Schwerin	575,140	5,137	Schwerin.
Hamburg	518,712	158	.....
Brunswick	372,580	1,425	Brunswick.
Oldenburg	341,250	2,479	Oldenburg.
Saxe-Weimar	313,668	1,387	Weimar.
Anhalt	247,603	906	Dessau.
Saxe-Meiningen	214,607	953	Meiningen.
Saxe-Coburg Gotha	198,717	760	Gotha.
Bremen	166,392	99	.....
Saxe-Altenburg	161,129	511	Altenburg.
Lippe	123,250	472	Detmold.
Reuss (younger line)	112,118	319	Gera.
Meckl. Strelitz	98,371	1,131	Neu Strelitz.
Schwarzburg-Rud	83,939	363	Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sou	73,623	333	S'nd'rsh'usen
Lubeck	67,658	115	.....
Waldeck	56,565	433	Arolsen.
Reuss (elder line)	53,787	122	Greiz.
Schaumburg Lippe	37,204	131	Buckeburg.
Austro-Hung. Empire	41,827,700	201,591	Vienna.
Japan	39,607,234	147,660	Tokio.
Netherlands and Col's	33,042,238	778,187	The Hague.
Turkish Empire	32,000,000	1,731,280	C'nst'ntin'ple
Italy	29,699,785	110,665	Rome.
Spain and Colonies	24,873,621	361,953	Madrid.
Brazil	14,000,000	3,219,000	Rio de J'n'ro
Mexico	11,526,041	751,700	Mexico.
Corea	10,519,000	85,000	Seul.
Congo State	8,000,000	802,000	.....
Persia	7,653,600	636,000	Teheran.
Portugal and Cols	7,249,050	240,691	Lisbon.
Egypt*	6,806,381	494,000	Cairo.
Sweden and Nor	6,774,409	298,974	Stockholm.
Morocco	6,500,000	314,000	Fez.
Belgium	6,030,043	11,373	Brussels.
Annam†	6,000,000	106,300	Hue.
Siam	5,700,000	280,550	Bangkok.
Roumania*	5,376,000	46,314	Bucharest.
Argentine Repub	4,200,000	1,096,013	Buenos A'res
Colombia	4,000,000	331,420	Bogotá.
Afghanistan	4,000,000	279,000	Cabul.
Madagascar	3,500,000	230,000	Ant'n'narivo.
Abyssinia	3,000,000	129,000	.....
Peru	2,970,000	405,640	Lima.
Switzerland	2,933,334	15,981	Berne.
Chili	2,695,926	256,860	Santiago.
Bolivia	2,300,000	472,000	La Paz.
Greece	2,187,208	24,977	Athens.
Denmark	2,172,205	14,789	Copenhagen.
Venezuela	2,121,988	566,159	Caracas.
Servia	2,096,043	18,757	Belgrade.
Bulgaria*	2,007,919	24,700	Sofia.
Nepaul	2,000,000	56,800	Khatmandu.
Cochin-China	1,642,182	22,958	Saigon.
Ouaro	1,600,000	81,000	Muscat.
Guatemala	1,427,116	46,774	N. Guatemala
Ecuador	1,146,000	144,000	Quito.
Liberia	1,050,000	14,000	Monrovia.
Transvaal	800,000	110,193	Pretoria.
Uruguay	700,000	72,112	Montevideo.
Khiva	700,000	22,320	Khiva.
Salvador	651,130	7,228	San Salvador
Hayti	550,000	29,830	P. au Prince.
Paraguay	476,000	145,000	Asuncion.
Honduras	431,917	42,658	Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua	400,000	51,660	Managua.
Dominican Repub.	350,000	20,596	San Domingo
Montenegro	245,380	3,486	Cetigno.
Costa Rica	213,785	19,985	San José.
Orange Free State	133,618	41,484	Bloemfontein
Hawaii	86,647	6,587	Honolulu.

* Also enumerated with the Turkish Empire. † Also enumerated with the Colonies of France.

NATIONAL DEBTS OF NATIONS.

Argentine Republic	$611,415,880	France	*6,427,500,000	Portugal	$490,403,590
Australian Colonies	787,692,605	Germany	307,500,000	Roumania	171,292,500
Austria-Hungary	2,322,658,340	German States	1,827,977,750	Russia	3,731,103,600
Austria	1,615,190,165	Great Britain	3,449,720,135	Servia	62,550,000
Hungary	657,468,075	Greece	91,618,340	Siam	No debt.
Belgium	422,464,275	Hawaii	1,936,500	Spain	1,299,500,000
Bolivia	6,500,000	India, British	928,355,780	Sweden	66,412,270
Brazil	538,658,310	Italy	4,362,800,000	Switzerland	7,543,275
Canada	286,112,295	Japan	239,108,517	Turkey	900,000,000
Chili	80,568,887	Mexico	203,244,300	United States	1,549,295,120
China	38,500,000	Netherlands	452,000,000	Uruguay	72,205,725
Columbia	29,163,480	Norway	37,595,079	Venezuela	20,556,260
Denmark	54,369,325	Paraguay	5,157,891		
Ecuador	13,738,490	Persia	No debt.	Total	$35,040,265,631
Egypt	518,625,840	Peru	367,226,890		

* This is the estimate of Whitaker in 1891. M. Tirard, the late Prime Minister of France, has estimated that the engagements of the French Treasury, the redemption of which is obligatory at a date not later than 1960, amount to $7,174,997,310.

NATIONAL DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

	Principal.	Annual Charge.
Debt at the Revolution in 1688	£664,263	£39,835
Debt at Accession of Queen Anne, 1702	16,394,702	1,310,852
Debt at Accession of George I., 1714	54,145,363	3,351,268
Debt at Accession of George II., 1727	52,092,238	2,217,461
Debt in 1762 (George III., 1760)	138,866,430	4,851,961
Debt at beginning of American War	128,583,695	4,471,481
Debt at conclusion of American War, 1784	249,851,628	9,559,817
Debt at Accession of George IV., 1820	794,980,481	29,789,668
Debt at Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	761,422,570	28,533,192
Debt April 5, 1890	689,944,027	*25,000,000

* This is now a fixed charge; the actual payment in 1888-89 was but £24,836,063.—*Whitaker.*

Reigning Families

OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Francis Joseph I., the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, was born August 18, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., on December 2, 1848. He was crowned King of Hungary June 8, 1867. He married, in 1854, Elizabeth, a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. They have had issue :

1. Archduchess Gisela, born 1856 ; married to Leopold, son of the regent Luitpold of Bavaria. Issue, two daughters and two sons.

2. Archduke Rudolph, late heir apparent, born 1858 ; died by suicide 1889. He married, 1881, Stephanie, daughter of the present King of the Belgians, and had issue one daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, born 1883.

3. Archduchess Marie, born 1868.

On the death of the Crown Prince, in 1889, the right of succession to the throne passed to the Emperor's eldest brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, who was born 1833; married, 1862 (second marriage), the Princess Annunciata, daughter of King Ferdinand II. of Naples, and had issue the Archduke Francis, born 1863, and another son and a daughter. By a third marriage he has two sons and two daughters.

The Emperor has a second brother, the Archduke Louis Victor, born 1842, and is unmarried.

There are upward of twenty-five other archdukes and archduchesses of Austria, cousins of the Emperor and collateral relatives of the reigning house and members of the formerly reigning branch of Tuscany and Modena. The family is descended from Count Rudolph of Hapsburg, who was elected Emperor of Germany in 1276.

BAVARIA.

Otho, King of Bavaria, was born April 27, 1848, and succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., June 13, 1886, when that mad monarch committed suicide by drowning himself in the Starnberg Lake. Otho is also crazy, and the kingdom is governed by Prince Luitpold, his uncle, as regent. The latter is also the heir apparent to the throne ; was born in 1821 ; married, 1844, the Austrian Archduchess Augusta of Tuscany, who is dead, and has four children :

1. Prince Louis, born 1845 ; married the Austrian Archduchess Maria Theresa, and has six daughters and four sons, the eldest of the latter being Prince Rupert, born 1869.

2. Prince Leopold, born 1846 ; married to the Austrian Archduchess Gisela. There are two daughters and two sons. 3. Princess Theresa, born 1850, unmarried. 4. Prince Arnulf, married, and has a son.

King Otho has five cousins who bear princely titles, children of his dead brother Adalbert.

The royal house of Bavaria comes from the Counts of Wittelsbach of the twelfth century, one of whose descendants was elevated to the rank of Elector, and a later one made King by Napoleon I.

BELGIUM.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, was born April 9, 1835, and was a son of Leopold I., Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (uncle of Queen Victoria), who was elected King of the Belgians in 1831, and Princess Louise, daughter of King Louis Philippe of France. The present King, who ascended the throne in 1865, was married in 1853 to the Austrian Archduchess Marie-Henriette, and has the following children :

1. Princess Louise, born 1858 ; married to Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

2. Princess Stephanie, born 1864 ; married, 1881, to the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, and has one daughter.

3. Princess Clementine, born 1872.

The heir presumptive is Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, the King's brother, born in 1837 ; married to the Hohenzollern Princess Marie, and has two sons and two daughters.

The sister of the King is the hapless ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico, widow of Maximilian. She was born in 1840 ; widowed in 1867 ; has no children, and is now insane.

DENMARK.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born April 8, 1818, was Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and succeeded to the throne of Denmark by virtue of treaty and the law of the Danish succession on the death of his kinsman, Frederick VII., in 1863. He married the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, and has had the following offspring :

1. Prince Royal Frederick, born 1843 ; married to the Princess Louise of Sweden in 1869, and has two daughters and five sons, the eldest of the latter being Prince Christian, born in 1870.

2. The Princess of Wales (Alexandra), born 1844 ; married the Prince of Wales, 1863.

3. The King of the Greeks (George I.), born 1845 ; married to the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, and has two daughters and five sons, the eldest of the latter being Prince Constantine.

4. The Empress of Russia (Dagmar), born 1847 ; married the present Czar in 1866.

5. The Duchess of Cumberland (Thyra), born 1853 ; married the present Duke of Cumberland (English title), son of the ex-King of Hanover, in 1878, and has three sons and three daughters. She became insane in 1887.

6. Prince Waldemar, born 1858 ; married, 1885, the Princess Marie of Orleans, daughter of the Duke of Chartres, and has three sons. He was elected reigning Prince of Bulgaria in 1886, but declined.

NETHERLANDS.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King William III. and Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. She is Regent during the minority of the Queen, whose father died November 23, 1890.

The Queen's aunt is the Princess Sophia, married to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. She has a son, Prince Charles, born 1844, and two daughters. This family, known as the House of Orange, is descended from the Princes of Orange, the stadtholders of the Dutch Republic.

GERMANY.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, was born January 27, 1859; succeeded his father, the Emperor Frederick III., June 15, 1888. He married the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858), and has had issue:

1. Frederick William, Crown Prince, born 1882; 2. William, born 1883; 3. Adalbert, born 1884; 4. Augustus, born 1887; 5. Oscar, born 1888; 6. a son, born, 1890.

The Emperor's brother is Prince Henry, born 1862, and married, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse, daughter of the late Princess Alice of England, and he has four sisters, all the children of the late Emperor Frederick and the Princess Victoria of England (Dowager Empress), who survives. The eldest of these sisters, Charlotte, is married to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; the second, Victoria, to Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe; the third, Sophia, to the Crown Prince of Greece, and the fourth, Margaret, is unmarried. The Emperor has an aunt, the Princess Louise, born 1838; married to the present Grand Duke of Baden, and has issue a son and a daughter.

The Emperor has several second cousins, descendants of the brothers and sisters of Emperor William I. His grandmother, the Dowager Empress Augusta, widow of William I., died January 7, 1890. The reigning family is descended from Frederick of Hohenzollern, a German count, in 980, and Frederick William, the Elector of Brandenburg, 1640–88, whose son became King of Prussia.

ITALY.

Humbert I., King of Italy, was born March 14, 1844, and was the eldest son of Victor Emmanuel, the first King of United Italy. He succeeded his father in 1878. He married, in 1868, his cousin Margherita, daughter of Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, and they have had issue one child only:

1. Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, heir apparent, born 1869.

The following are the sisters of the King:

1. Princess Clotilde, born 1843; married, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte, the head of the Bonaparte family, and has issue two sons and a daughter, Letitia.

2. Princess Pia, born 1847, and married, 1862, to the late King Louis of Portugal, and has two sons.

The late Prince Amadeus, brother of the King, Duke of Aosta and ex-King of Spain, born 1845; married first in 1867, and had issue three sons; married, second, 1888, his niece, Princess Letitia, daughter of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and the Princess Clotilde. By this second marriage he had a son, born in 1889.

The King's aunt by marriage, the Princess Elizabeth, widow of the Duke of Genoa, has a son and a daughter, the latter being King Humbert's wife. The family is descended from the Counts of Savoy, who flourished in the eleventh century.

PORTUGAL.

Charles I., King of Portugal, born September 28, 1863, son of the late King Louis and his spouse, the Princess Pia, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. He succeeded to the throne October 19, 1889. He married, 1886, the Princess Amelie of Orleans, daughter of the Count of Paris, and has two sons, the eldest being Prince Louis Philippe, born 1887.

The King has a brother, Prince Alphonso, Duke of Oporto, born 1865, and unmarried; an aunt married to the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and an uncle, Prince Augustus, born 1847, and unmarried.

The reigning family belongs to the house of Braganza, whose founder was an illegitimate son of King John I. (1400) of the old line of Portuguese kings.

RUSSIA.

Alexander III., Emperor of Russia, was born March 10, 1845, and succeeded his father, Alexander II. (who died by assassination), March 13, 1881. He married, in 1866, the Princess Dagmar, daughter of the present King of Denmark and sister of the present Princess of Wales and the present King of Greece. They have issue three sons and two daughters, the eldest son and the heir apparent being the Grand Duke Nicholas, born in 1868. The brothers and sisters of the Emperor are:

1. Grand Duke Vladimir, born 1847; married, and has three sons and a daughter.

2. Grand Duke Alexis, born 1850.

3. Grand Duchess Marie, born 1853; married to the Duke of Edinburgh, and has one son and four daughters. 4. Grand Duke Sergius, born 1857; married, 1884, to the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, daughter of Princess Alice of England. 5. Grand Duke Paul, born 1860; married, 1889, to the Princess Alexandra of Greece.

The Emperor has three uncles—the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael—all of whom are married and have offspring, and an aunt, the Grand Duchess Olga, wife of the present King of Würtemberg. The Russian reigning family is descended from Michael Romanoff, elected Czar in 1613.

SPAIN.

Alphonso XIII., King of Spain, born May 17, 1886, nearly six months after the death of his father, Alphonso XII. His mother, Maria Christina, an Austrian Princess, is the Queen Regent during his minority. He has two sisters, the Infanta Maria-de-las-Mercedes, born 1880, and the Infanta Maria Theresa, born 1882.

The King's aunts are the Infantas Isabella, widow of the Count de Girgenti; Maria, wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria, and Eulalia, wife of Prince Antonio of Orleans.

The King's grandmother is ex-Queen Isabella, born in 1830, crowned 1843, abdicated 1870.

The King's grand-aunt, the Infanta Louisa, wife of the Duke of Montpensier (son of King Louis Philippe of France), is the mother of a son and daughter, both married.

A second cousin of the King is Don Carlos, born in 1848, and a pretender to the Spanish throne, who is married and has four daughters and a son, Prince Jaime, born in 1870.

The Spanish reigning family are Bourbons, descendants of King Louis XIV. of France.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, born January 21, 1829; son of Oscar I. and grandson of Marcia, Bernadotte. He married, 1857, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, and has had four sons, the eldest of whom is the Prince Royal Gustavus, born 1858; married, 1881, to the Princess Victoria of Baden, and has three sons. The King has a niece, Louise, married to the eldest son of the King of Denmark.

The royal family comes from Napoleon's marshal, Bernadotte, a Frenchman, who was elected heir apparent to the crown of Sweden and Norway in 1810.

GREECE.

George I., King of the Greeks, born December 24, 1845, elected King in 1863. He is the son of the present King of Denmark, Christian IX., and brother of the Princess of Wales and the Empress of Russia. He married, 1867, the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, cousin to the present Emperor. They have had seven children, five sons and two daughters. The eldest son is:

Prince Constantine, born 1868; married, 1889, the Princess Sophia, sister of the present German Emperor, and has one son, Prince George, born 1890.

The King's eldest daughter, Alexandra, married, in 1889, the Grand Duke Paul, brother of the present Emperor of Russia.

The French Pretenders.

BONAPARTIST.

Of the Emperor Napoleon I. and his brothers Joseph and Louis, male issue is now extinct. The Emperor's brothers Lucien and Jerome are represented by the following living descendants, and they constitute the present Imperialist house of France:

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome, the youngest brother of Napoleon I., is the head of the family. He was born September 9, 1822; married, in 1859, the Princess Clotilde, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. The issue of this marriage are:

1. Prince Napoleon Victor, born 1862.
2. Prince Napoleon Louis, born 1864. He is now an officer in the Russian Army.
3. Princess Letitia, born 1866; married, 1888, her uncle, Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, of Italy, who died 1890.

The living sister of Prince Napoleon is the Princess Mathilde, born 1820; married, 1840, Prince Demidoff of Russia; now a widow without children.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who is the Cardinal Bonaparte, is the representative of the eldest son of Napoleon's brother Lucien, and the head of that branch of the Imperial family. He was born 1828; created Cardinal, 1868. He has three living sisters, married respectively to the Marquis of Roccagiovine, Count Primoli, and Count Gabrini, and one brother, Prince Napoleon, born 1839, married, and has two daughters.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, born 1813, is the only living uncle of the Cardinal Bonaparte. He has no children.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is the only living male cousin of the Cardinal. He is a son of the late Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte; was born 1858; married, 1880, the daughter of Blanc, the proprietor of the Monte Carlo gambling-hell. His wife died in 1882, leaving him a daughter and a fortune. He has one sister, Jeanne, born 1861, and married to the Marquis de Villeneuve.

The Empress Eugenie, widow of the late Emperor Napoleon III., was a daughter of Count Cyprien de Montijo, a Spanish grandee, and was born May 5, 1826. She married 1853. Became a widow 1873. Her only child, Prince Louis Napoleon, was born April, 1856, and married in 1879.

The Bonapartist faction is divided between the "Jeromists," or adherents of Prince Napoleon, who affect to accept the republic for the present, while aiming at what they call a "Cæsarian republic," and the "Victorites," who favor the imperial pretensions of Prince Victor, the elder son of Prince Napoleon. Both Prince Victor and his father are in exile by decree of the republic.

BOURBON—ORLEANIST.

The Count of Paris, Louis Philippe, is the eldest son of the late Duke of Orleans, who was the eldest son of King Louis Philippe. He was born August 24, 1838; married, 1864, his cousin, Princess Marie of Montpensier. The issue of the marriage are four daughters and two sons, the eldest of the latter being Robert, Duke of Orleans, heir apparent, born 1869. The eldest daughter, Princess Amelie, born 1865, is married to the present King of Portugal.

The only brother of the Count of Paris is the Duke of Chartres, born 1840, and married to a daughter of the late Duke of Nemours. The issue are two daughters and two sons, the eldest son being Prince Henry, born 1867. The eldest daughter, Princess Marie, being married to Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

The living uncles of the Count of Paris are as follows:

1. Louis, Duke of Nemours, born 1814. He is the father of two daughters and two sons, the eldest son being the Count of Eu, born 1842, married to a daughter of Pedro II., of Brazil, and the second son being the Count of Auvergne, born 1844, and married to a Bavarian princess.
2. Francis, Prince of Joinville, born 1818, married to a daughter of Pedro I. of Brazil, and has one daughter and two sons, the Duke of Penthievre, born 1845.
3. Henry, Duke of Aumale, born 1822, childless.

The other uncle of the Count, Antoine, Duke of Montpensier, born 1824, died 1890; married, 1832, a sister of Isabella of Spain, and had a daughter, the wife of the Count of Paris, and a son, Prince Antoine, born 1866, who married, 1886, his cousin, the Infanta Eulalie of Spain.

By the death of the Count of Chambord, in 1883, the elder line of the Bourbons of France became extinct, and the right of succession merged in the Count of Paris, representative of the Younger, or Orleans line.

Queen Victoria's Family.

JANUARY 1, 1891.

QUEEN VICTORIA was born May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; married, February 10, 1840, Prince Albert of Coburg and Gotha, who died in 1861. Their children were:

1. The Dowager Empress of Germany (Victoria), born 1840; married, 1858, Frederick William, afterward Emperor Frederick III. of Germany. Issue, four sons (the eldest being the present Emperor) and four daughters, and nine grandchildren.

2. The Prince of Wales (Albert Edward), born 1841; married, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Issue, Prince Albert Victor, born 1864; Prince George, born 1865; Princess Louise, born 1867; married, 1889, the Duke of Fife; Princess Victoria, born 1868; Princess Maud, born 1869, and Prince Alexander, born 1871, died the same year.

3. The Grand Duchess of Hesse (Alice), born 1843, died 1878; married, 1862, Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse. Issue, two sons and five daughters. The eldest daughter, Victoria, married Prince Louis of Battenberg, 1884, and has two daughters; the second daughter, Elizabeth, is married to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; the third daughter, Irene, to Prince Henry of Prussia, and has a son.

4. The Duke of Edinburgh (Alfred), born 1844; married, 1874, the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. Issue, one son and four daughters.

5. Princess Christian (Helena), born 1846; married, 1866, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Issue, three sons and two daughters.

6. Princess Louise, born 1848; married, 1871, the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. No issue.

7. The Duke of Connaught (Arthur), born 1850; married, 1879, the Princess Louise of Prussia. Issue, one son and two daughters.

8. The Duke of Albany (Leopold), born 1853, died 1884; married, 1882, the Princess Helen of Waldeck. Issue, one son and one daughter.

9. Princess Beatrice, born 1857; married, 1885, Prince Henry of Battenberg. Issue, two sons and one daughter.

Queen Victoria has had, so far, fifty-nine children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, of whom fifty-one are living and eight are dead.

The British Ministry.

THE PRESENT CONSERVATIVE MINISTRY.	JANUARY 1, 1891.	THE LATE LIBERAL MINISTRY.
Marquis of Salisbury	*Prime Minister.*	William Ewart Gladstone.
William H. Smith*	*First Lord of the Treasury.*	William Ewart Gladstone.
Lord Halsbury	*Lord High Chancellor.*	Lord Herschell.
Viscount Cranbrooke	*President of the Council.*	Earl Spencer.
George J. Goschen	*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*	Sir William Harcourt.
Henry Matthews	*Home Secretary.*	Hugh C. E. Childers.
Marquis of Salisbury	*Foreign Secretary.*	Earl of Rosebery.
Lord Knutsford	*Colonial Secretary.*	Earl Granville.
Edward Stanhope	*Secretary for War.*	H. Campbell-Bannerman.
Viscount Cross*	*Secretary for India.*	Earl of Kimberley.
Marquis of Lothian*	*Secretary for Scotland.*	Earl of Dalhousie.
Earl Cadogan	*Lord Privy Seal.*	William Ewart Gladstone.
Lord George Francis Hamilton	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*	Marquis of Ripon.
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach	*President Board of Trade.*	A. J. Mundella.
Charles T. Ritchie	*Pres. Local Government Board.*	James Stanfield.
Duke of Rutland	*Chancellor Duchy Lancaster.*	E. Heneage.*
H. Cecil Raikes*	*Postmaster-General.*	Lord Wolverton.*
Arthur J. Balfour	*Chief Secretary for Ireland.*	John Morley.
Lord Ashbourne	*Lord Chancellor for Ireland.*	John Naish.*
Henry Chaplin	*President Board of Agriculture.*	.....
Earl of Zetland*	*Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.*	Earl of Aberdeen.

* Not in the Cabinet.

Parliament is composed of two houses—the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The former has at present 540 members.

The British House of Commons.

THE division of parties in the House of Commons, returned in the general elections of July, 1886, was as follows: Conservatives, 316; Liberal-Unionists, 78; Gladstone-Liberals, 191; Nationalists or Parnellites, 85. The distribution of seats among the parties is as follows:

	Total Seats.	Conservative-Unionist.		Liberal-Parnellite.			Total Seats.	Conservative-Unionist.		Liberal-Parnellite.	
		C.	L. U.	G. L.	P.			C.	L. U.	G. L.	P.
ENGLAND (465 seats).						SCOTLAND (72 seats).					
London	62	49	2	11	..	Boroughs	31	1	8	22	..
Boroughs	164	95	19	49	1	Counties	39	2	9	21	..
Counties	234	135	34	65	..	Universities	2	2	..	..	..
Universities	5	4	1	..	..	IRELAND (103 seats).					
						Boroughs	16	4	..	..	12
WALES (30 seats).						Counties	85	11	2	..	72
Boroughs	11	3	1	7	..	Universities	2	2	..	..	..
Counties	19	1	2	10	..	Total	670	316	78	191	85

This gave a majority of Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists of 118 over the Gladstone-Liberals and the Nationalists combined.

Since 1886 a number of political changes have taken place, in consequence of the death or resignation of members, and the return of others in the bye elections, so that the political composition of the House is now (January 1, 1891) as follows: Conservatives, 306; Gladstone-Liberals, 210; Nationalists, 86; Liberal-Unionists, 68; Conservative-Unionist majority, 78. The speaker is classed as a Liberal-Unionist.

The British Empire.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries.	Area in Sq. Miles.	How Acquired by England.	Date.	Population, 1881.
England	50,823		....	24,613,926
Wales	7,363	Conquest	1282	1,360,513
Scotland	29,820	Union	1603	3,735,517
Ireland	32,531	Conquest	1172	5,174,836
Islands	295		....	140,260
Army, Navy, etc	....		....	215,374
Total	120,832			35,241,482

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Countries.	Area in Sq. Miles.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Present Population.
Europe:				
Gibraltar	2	Conquest	1704	25,000
Malta, etc	122	Treaty cession	1814	163,000
Heligoland	¾	Treaty cession	1814	2,000
Asia:				
India (including Burmah)	1,649,000	Conquest Transfer from East India Co	Began 1757 1858	272,000,000
Ceylon	25,365	Treaty cession	1801	2,850,000
Cyprus	3,584	Convention with Turkey	1878	187,000
Aden and Socotra	3,070	(Aden) Conquest	1839	40,000
Straits Settlements	1,500	Treaty cession	1785–1824	500,000
Hong Kong	30½	Treaty cession	1841	220,000
British North Borneo	31,000	Cession to Company	1877	150,000
Africa:				
Cape Colony	217,895	Treaty cession	1588, 1814	1,400,000
Natal	19,000	Annexation	1843	450,000
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	5,000
Ascension	38	Annexation	1815	200
Sierra Leone	3,000	Settlement	1787	62,000
Gold Coast, etc	29,401	Treaty cession	1872	1,406,000
Mauritius, etc	1,063	Conquest and cession	1810, 1814	372,000
America:				
Canada Proper	370,488	Conquest	1759–60	
New-Brunswick	27,174	Treaty cession	1763	
Nova Scotia	20,907	Conquest	1627	
Manitoba	60,520	Settlement	1813	5,000,000
British Columbia, etc	341,305	Transfer to Crown	1858	
Northwest Territories	3,257,500	Charter to Company	1670	
Prince Edward Island	2,133	Conquest	1745	
Newfoundland	42,200	Settlement	1583	198,000
British Guiana	76,000	Conquest and cession	1803–1814	260,000
British Honduras	7,562	Conquest	1798	28,000
Jamaica	4,193	Conquest	1655	581,000
Trinidad	1,754	Conquest	1797	155,000
Barbadoes	166	Settlement	1605	171,860
Bahamas	5,794	Settlement	1629	48,000
Bermuda	41	Settlement	1612	15,000
Other Islands	8,755		....	274,000
Australasia:				
New-South Wales	310,700	Settlement	1788	
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1832	
South Australia	903,690	Settlement	1836	
Queensland	668,497	Settlement	1824	
Western Australia	1,060,000	Settlement	1828	4,000,000
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	
New-Zealand	104,032	Purchase	1845	
Fiji	7,423	Cession from the Natives	1874	
New-Guinea (British)	234,768	Annexation	1884	

Estimates of present population are by Whitaker.

Dominion of Canada.

Governor-General (Salary, $50,000).....LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, G.C.B.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Dominion cabinet holding a portfolio is $7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives $8,000.

Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.
Min. P. Works, Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G.
Min. Finance, Hon. George E. Foster.
Min. Railroads and Canals, Sir John A. Macdonald.
Min. Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.
Min. Militia, Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
Postmaster-General, Hon. John Haggart.
Min. Agriculture, Hon. John Carling.
Min. Inland Revenue, Hon. John Costigan.
Secretary of State, Hon. Joseph A. Chapleau.
Min. Interior, Hon. Edgar Dewdney.
Min. Justice, Sir John S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.
Min. Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Charles Tupper.
President of the Privy Council, Hon. Charles C. Colby.
Without Portfolio, Hon. Frank Smith.
" " Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 77 members, Hon. G. W. Allan, Speaker, whose salary is $4,000. Each Senator receives a sessional indemnity of $1,000 and mileage. The House of Commons is composed of 215 members, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Speaker, whose salary is $4,000. Each member of Parliament receives a sessional indemnity of $1,000 and mileage. The members of the House of Commons are elected under a Federal Act, which provides for practically almost universal suffrage. The senators are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Governor-in-Council.

AREA, POPULATION, AND SEATS OF GOVERNMENT, AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Area Square Miles.*	Population.	Seats of Government.	Lieutenant-Governors.	Appointed.
Alberta	106,000	†15,533	Regina	Hon. Joseph Royal	1888
Assiniboia	90,000	†22,083	Regina	" " "	1888
Athabaska	106,000	7,500	Regina	" " "	1888
British Columbia	385,000	49,459	Victoria	Hon. Hugh Nelson	1887
Manitoba	66,000	‡108,640	Winnipeg	Hon. John Schultz	1888
New-Brunswick	27,960	321,233	Fredericton	Sir Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G	1883
Nova Scotia	20,907	440,572	Halifax	Hon. M. B. Daly	1890
Ontario	223,000	1,923,228	Toronto	Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.M.G	1887
Prince Edward Island	2,133	108,891	Charlottetown	Hon. J. S. Carvell	1889
Quebec	193,000	1,359,027	Quebec	Hon. F. R. Angers	1887
Saskatchewan	106,000	†10,746	Regina	Hon. Joseph Royal	1888
Remaining Territory	2,053,000	20,500	Regina	" " "	1888
Total	3,381,970	4,387,412			

High Commissioner in London, England, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. Salary, $10,000.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,382,000 square miles, and comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia, the next in size, containing 2,944,628 square miles. The government of Canada is Federal, centred at Ottawa, which city is the capital of the Dominion, while the seven provinces and the Northwest Territories have their respective local legislatures. The head of the Federal Government is the Governor-General, appointed by the Queen of Great Britain, who holds office for five years, his salary being paid by the Dominion Government.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces are appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years. The Legislatures are elected by the people of each province. The highest Court in the Dominion is the Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and five Judges, each of whom receives a salary of $7,000 per annum, except the Chief Justice, who is paid an additional $1,000. From the decisions of this Court the only tribunal to which appeal can be made is to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council of Great Britain. The only other Federal Court is the Exchequer Court, presided over by a single Judge, for trying cases connected with the revenue. All others are of a provincial character, limited to jurisdiction in their respective provinces only.

FINANCES.

Revenue (financial year ending June 30, 1890), $39,879,925, of which $23,968,954 was from customs; $7,618,118 from excise; $2,357,388 from post-office; $2,357,388 from public works, including government railways; $1,082,271 from interest on investments, and $220,141 from Dominion lands.

The expenditure on account of consolidated fund was $35,994,031, of which $9,656,841 was for interest; $1,308,847 for civil government; $709,784 for administration of justice; $932,187 for legislation; $466,115 for lighthouse and coast service; $286,315 for mail subsidies and steamship subventions; $1,107,824 for Indians; $328,893 for fisheries; $120,548 for geological survey; $153,308 for arts, agriculture, and statistics; $1,287,013 for militia and defence; $1,972,501 for public works; $3,904,922 for subsidies to provinces; $3,074,470 for post-office; $4,362,200 for railways and canals; $873,400 for collecting custom's revenue; $164,047 for ocean and river service.

* The area of the great lakes and Hudson Bay is not included. † Census taken in 1886. ‡ Census taken in 1885. For the other provinces, the population by the census of 1881, the latest, is given.

DOMINION OF CANADA—*Continued.*

National Debt.

The gross public debt of Canada on June 30, 1890, amounted to $286,112,295, of which $187,616,502 is payable in London, England, and the remainder in Canada. Among the amounts payable in Canada are government savings banks' deposits, $41,012,465; Dominion notes, $15,357,893; trust funds, $8,184,704; province accounts, $16,907,532. Funded debt, payable in Canada, $13,674,428. The total assets counted against gross public debt amount to $48,579,683, and are composed of sinking funds, $24,617,535; province account, $9,412,337. Miscellaneous accounts, $8,369,949; other investments, $6,179,281.

Militia.

The total strength of the Canadian militia on January 1, 1889, was 37,474 men, including 1,987 cavalry, 1,440 field artillery, 2,362 garrison artillery, 179 engineers, 31,506 infantry. Attached to the military schools and college there are 1,079 men, which constitutes the permanent force of Canada.

Trade.

Exports (fiscal year, 1889–90): To Great Britain, $48,353,694; United States, $40,522,810; France, $278,552; Germany, $507,143; Spain, $69,788; Portugal, $207,777; Italy, $81,059; Holland, $1,042; Belgium, $41,814; Newfoundland, $1,185,739; West Indies, $2,719,141; South America, $1,551,887; China and Japan, $61,751; Australia, $471,028; other countries, $695,924. Total, $96,749,149.

Imports for consumption (1889–90): From United States, $52,291,973; Great Britain, $43,390,241; France, $2,615,602; Germany, $3,778,993; Spain, $322,506; Portugal, $84,034; Italy, $163,486; Holland, $422,267; Belgium, $721,332; Newfoundland, $469,711; West Indies, $3,089,048; South America, $1,003,962; China and Japan, $2,100,065; Australia, $205,384; Switzerland, $316,523; other countries, $1,790,457. Total imports for home consumption, $112,765,584, of which $77,106,286 were dutiable goods and $35,659,298 free goods.

Banks.

Chartered banks (October 31, 1890), capital paid up, $60,000,000; reserve fund, $21,573,534, making total banking capital, $81,573,534. Total assets, $264,825,212; total liabilities, $181,714,830; notes in circulation, $36,480,650; deposits, $141,475,966; loans and discounts, $199,236,998.

Railways.

Canada has a net-work of railways, the total mileage of which at the end of June, 1890, was 14,000 miles.

Fisheries.

The following is a statement of the money value of the fisheries within the Dominion of Canada, 1871–89 inclusive:

1871..... $7,573,199.85	1878..... $13,215,686.00	1885..... $17,722,973.18
1872..... 9,570,116.05	1879..... 13,529,153.00	1886..... 18,679,288.00
1873..... 10,547,402.44	1880..... 14,499,980.00	1887..... 18,386,103.00
1874..... 11,681,886.20	1881..... 15,817,163.00	1888..... 17,418,510.00
1875..... 10,350,385.29	1882..... 16,824,092.00	1889..... 17,655,256.00
1876..... 11,117,000.00	1883..... 16,958,192.00	
1877..... 12,005,934.00	1884..... 17,776,404.24	

General Statistics.

Post-offices (year ended June 30, 1889), 7,838; number of letters mailed, 112,024,000. Tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 9,296,601 tons register; vessels built and registered, 280; tonnage, 34,346; light-houses, 675.

Estimated Population of Cities and Towns, 1890.

Montreal, 233,000; Toronto, 178,000; Quebec, 67,000; Hamilton, 45,000; St. John, N.B., 45,000; Ottawa, 44,000; Halifax, 42,000; London, 30,705; Winnipeg, 25,600; Victoria, B.C., 22,500; Kingston, 18,284; Brantford, 14,280; Hull, 14,000; Charlottetown, 13,600; St. Thomas, 10,579; Guelph, 10,548; Belleville, 10,500; Windsor, Ont., 10,058; Sherbrooke, 9,915; Three Rivers, 9,500; Peterborough, 9,302; Woodstock, Ont., 9,222; Brockville, 8,887; Chatham, Ont., 8,730; Sorel, 8,181; St. Hyacinthe, 8,000; Galt, 7,304; Fredericton, 7,300; St. Johns, P.Q., 5,500. These estimates of population are made by the health authorities. The next decennial census of the Dominion by the Government will be taken this year (1891).

Total Population by Religion and Origin.

Religion (census of 1881): Baptists, 296,525; Roman Catholics, 1,791,982; Church of England, 574,818; Congregational, 26,900; Disciples, 20,193; Lutherans, 46,350; Methodists, 742,981; Presbyterians, 676,165; no religion, 2,634; other denominations, 146,262, including 2,393 Jews. No census since 1881.

Origin of people: African, 21,394; Chinese, 4,383 (it is estimated that this number has been increased to 25,000); English and Welsh, 892,841; French, 1,299,161; German and Dutch, 282,906; Scandinavian, 5,223; Indian, 108,547; Irish, 957,403; Swiss, 4,588; Scotch, 699,863; of other origins, 48,501. Natives of the United States are put down at 77,753.

Mexico.

President (Salary, $30,000)..... ...PORFIRIO DIAZ.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the cabinet is $8,000.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal.
Secretary of the Interior, Señor Don Manuel Romero Rubio.
Secretary of Justice, Señor Don Joaquin Baranda.
Secretary of Public Works, Señor Grāl. Cárlos Pacheco.
Secretary of Finances, Señor Don Manuel Dublán.
Secretary of War and Navy, Señor Grāl. Pedro Hinojosa.

AREA, POPULATION, CONSTITUTION, AND GOVERNMENT.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
AguasCalientes	2,897	121,926	Aguas Calientes.	Puebla.....	2,019	839,468	Puebla.
Campeche.....	25,834	91,180	Campeche.	Querétaro.	3,205	213,525	Querétaro.
Chiapas.....	16,048	269,710	San Cristobal.	San Luis Potosi	27,503	546,447	San Luis Potosi.
Chihuahua	83,715	298,073	Chihuahua.	Sinaloa.....	36,200	223,684	Culiacan.
Coahuila	50,904	130,026	Coahuila.	Sonora.....	79,020	115,424	Hermosillo.
Colima.....	3,746	69,547	Colima.	Tabasco.....	11,849	114,028	S.Juan Bautista.
Durango.....	42,511	265,931	Durango.	Tamaulipas....	27,916	167,777	Cuidad Victoria.
Guanajuato....	11,413	1,007,166	Guanajuato.	Tepic (Terr.)..	12,000	29,211	Tepic.
Guerrero.....	24,552	332,887	Chilpancingo.	Tlaxcala.....	1,622	147,988	Tlaxcala.
Hidalgo.....	8,661	494,212	Pachuca.	Vera Cruz.....	26,232	633,369	Vera Cruz.
Jalisco.....	39,174	1,161,709	Guadalajara.	Yucatáu.....	29,569	275,516	Merida.
Mexico.....	7,840	778,966	Toluca.	Zacatecas.....	22,999	526,966	Zacatecas.
Michoacán.....	23,714	801,913	Morelia.	Lr. California..	61,563	30,208	La Paz.
Morelos.....	1,776	151,540	Cuernavaca.	FederalDistrict	463	454,866	City of Mexico.
Nuevo Leon...	26,637	244,052	Monterey.				
Oaxaca.....	33,582	793,409	Oaxaca.	Total.....	751,700	11,520,041	

The present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent amendments down to October, 1887. By its terms Mexico is considered a Federative Republic, divided into States, nineteen at the outset, but at present twenty-seven in number, with two Territories and one Federal District, each having a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the Federal Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, the executive in a President, and the judicial in Federal Courts. Representatives, elected by the suffrage of all male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are to be twenty-five years of age and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of two members from each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of $3,000 each a year.

The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, holds office for four years, and, according to the last Amendment of the Constitution, which is now being approved, there will be no prohibition to his re-election. The Senator who presides over the Senate by monthly election acts temporarily in default of the President of the Republic. Congress has to meet annually from September 16 to December 15, and from April 1 to May 31, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

FINANCES.

The Federal revenue collected during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1890, amounted to nearly $37,000,000, the import duties having reached the sum of $24,500,000. The expenditure (estimated) were: Legislative power, $1,009,036; executive power, $49,849; judicial power, $465,095; foreign relations, $432,695; Department of the Interior, $3,546,273; Department of Justice and Education, $1,347,521; Department of Public Works, $6,116,453; Department of Finances, $11,269,781; Department of War and Navy, $12,492,895; total, $36,729,542.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The only foreign debt of Mexico, according to official statement, up to 1889, was £10,500,000. A loan of £6,000,000 has since been issued to pay the railroad subsidies. The conversion of all the internal debts of the Republic, which is being carried into effect in Mexico, reached $24,148,860 on October 1, 1888, and very little more remained to be converted. The interest of the internal debt is, from the present year, 3 per cent. All coupons have been punctually paid since 1886.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The army consists of infantry, 17,307; engineers, 655; artillery, 1,604; cavalry, 5,484; rural guards of police, 1,950; gendarmerie, 244; total, 27,244. There are over 3,000 officers. There is a fleet of two unarmored gun-vessels, each of 450 tons and 600 horse-power, and armed with 22 pounders, and three small gunboats.

MEXICO—*Continued.*

COMMERCE.

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.	YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1884-85.....	$35,819,000	$46,553,380	1887-88.....	$43,380,000	$48,885,908
1885-86.....	38,715 000	43,647,716	1888-89.....	44,500,000	60,158,423
1886-87.....	41,300,000	49,191,929			

BANKS.

The most important banks are: The National Bank of Mexico and the Bank of London and Mexico. The National Bank of Mexico received its charter in 1881 as the National Mexican Bank, and took its present name and position through an amending charter in 1884. Its capital is $29,000,000; paid-up, $8,000,000. Its note circulation on December 31, 1888, amounted to $14,436,692. The Bank of London and Mexico has a capital of $1,500,000. On December 31, 1888, its accounts balanced at $9,730,430. Concessions have been granted to a number of new banks in several of the States for the purpose of advancing loans for agricultural and mining purposes.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Railway communication has been greatly developed of late, there being 5,021 miles of railway in operation. If their freight tariffs are, however, compared with those of other countries, and the commercial movement, which is yet in its cradle, is taken into consideration, it will be seen that railroads afford security to the inhabitants and a daily increasing trade. There were about 17,570 miles of telegraph, including government, private and railway lines. Lately, the total length of telegraph lines in 1889 was 27,861 English miles, of which 14,841 miles belonged to the Federal Government, the remainder belonging, in about equal parts, to the States, companies, and the railways. There were in all 767 offices. The telephone had a network of 4,174 miles. In 1888-89 there were 1,448 post-offices. The inland post carried 31,665,123 letters, newspapers, etc., and the international 5,843,699.

RELIGION AND INSTRUCTION.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but the Church is independent of the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. In 1889 there were 119 Protestant churches in the Republic. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property.

In almost all the States education is free and compulsory. Primary instruction is mostly at the expense of the municipalities, but the Federal Government makes frequent grants, and many schools are under the care of beneficent societies. In 1888 there were 10,726 primary schools, with 543,977 pupils. Higher education is carried on in secondary schools and seminaries and in colleges for professional instruction, including schools of law, medicine, engineering, mining, fine arts, agriculture, commerce, arts and trades, music. There are also one military and two naval colleges. The number attending these higher schools is stated at 21,000. The entire sum spent on education is given at $3,512,000 of which $802,000 was contributed by the Federal Government, $1,012,000 was spent by the Municipality of Mexico, and $2,500,000 by the State Governments and Municipalities.

The above was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1891 by a member of the Mexican Legation at Washington by the direction of the Mexican Minister, Señor Don Matias Romero.

The exports from Mexico to the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, were valued at $22,690,915, and the imports into Mexico from the United States during the same period were $13,285,287. This trade does not include considerable which crosses the border from Texas, of which no account is taken. The report of Special Agent Curtis, of the Department of State, on Trade and Transportation with Spanish America, says: "The exports of Mexico are limited because of the scarcity of labor and capital to develop her natural resources. The productive capacity of that republic is unmeasured. If the same energy, industry and skill that has developed Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and other parts of our great West were directed to the sugar and coffee lands of Mexico, they would produce enough to supply the whole world. But now Mexico imports refined sugar, and ships only about $2,500,000 worth of coffee a year. The Government is making efforts to secure immigration, in order that its lands may be tilled. A bounty of $25 per capita is paid to steamship lines that bring immigrants, and recently a contract has been concluded with an English company to run steamships between the Pacific ports and the Chinese Empire, for the purpose of transporting coolies to be employed on the plantations. A treaty has been concluded with the Chinese Government under which the immigrants are guaranteed protection. The articles shipped from the United States to Mexico are of an almost infinite variety and embrace examples of nearly every product of our mechanical industries, with a considerable amount of breadstuffs, provisions and raw cotton."

Largest Cities of the Earth.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE LATEST OFFICIAL CENSUSES.

Cities.	Census Year	Population.	Cities.	Census Year	Population.	Cities.	Census Year	Population.
London*(est.,4,351,738)	1881	3,816,483	Leeds (est., 357,449)	1881	309,119	Damascus	est.	200,000
Paris	1886	2,344,550	Hamburg	1885	305,690	Benares	1881	199,700
New-York (municp.)†	1890	1,710,715	Prague	1889	304,000	Havana	1887	198,200
Canton	est.	1,600,000	Breslau	1885	298,893	Rotterdam	1889	197,722
Vienna	1889	1,350,000	San Francisco	1890	297,990	Penang	1881	190,560
Berlin	1885	1,315,287	Cincinnati	1890	296,309	Lille	1886	188,274
Tokio, Japan	1887	1,161,048	Milan	1881	295,543	Nottingh'm(es.237,512)	1881	186,575
Chicago	1890	1,098,576	Copenhagen	1887	286,900	Montreal (est., 233,000)	1887	186,200
Philadelphia	1890	1,044,894	Lucknow	1881	284,779	Bradford (est., 235,040)	1881	183,053
St. Petersburg	1888	978,309	Sheffield (est., 327,227)	1881	284,508	Newark, U. S.	1890	181,579
Constantinople	1885	873,565	Rome	1881	273,268	Salford (est., 208,017)	1881	176,233
Calcutta	1881	871,504	Barcelona	1887	272,481	Riga, Russia	1885	175,330
Brooklyn (municp.)†	1890	853,945	Odessa	1887	270,043	Delhi	1881	173,393
Bombay	1881	773,196	Kioto, Japan	1887	264,659	Kharkoff, Russia	1885	171,411
Moscow	1884	753,469	Munich	1885	261,981	Valencia	1876	170,766
Glasgow	1881	674,095	Cleveland	1890	261,546	Leipzig	1886	170,345
Liverpool (est.,604,562)	1881	552,508	Buffalo	1890	254,457	Kieff, Russia	1887	170,215
Buenos Ayres	1889	538,385	Seoul, Corea	est.	250,000	Toronto (est., 178,000)	1888	166,800
Peking, China	est.	500,000	Dublin	1881	249,602	Bremen	1886	165,620
Madrid	1887	472,228	Lisbon	1878	246,343	Minneapolis	1890	164,738
Brussels	1889	469,317	Dresden	1885	246,388	Jersey City	1890	163,987
Naples	1881	463,172	New-Orleans	1890	241,995	Cologne	1885	161,269
St. Louis	1890	460,357	Bordeaux	1886	240,582	Louisville	1890	161,000
Warsaw	1882	455,208	Pittsburgh	1890	238,473	Hong Kong	1881	160,402
Boston	1890	446,507	Santiago, Chili	1885	230,402	Manila	est.	160,000
Baltimore	1890	435,151	Edinburgh	1881	236,002	Patna	est.	160,000
Osaka, Japan	1887	432,005	Stockholm	1888	234,990	Trieste	1889	160,000
Buda-Pesth	1886	422,557	Turin	1881	230,183	Frankfort	1885	154,513
Melbourne(est.,437,785)	1888	410,000	Washington	1890	229,796	Hull (est., 234,283)	1881	154,243
Madras	1881	405,848	Bucharest	1876	221,805	The Hague	1889	153,343
Lyons	1886	401,930	Sydney (est., 357,856)	1881	220,427	Cawnpore	1881	151,444
Birmingham(es.454,835)	1881	400,774	Antwerp	1889	215,779	Konigsburg	1885	151,151
Amsterdam	1889	390,424	Teheran, Persia	est.	210,000	Ghent	1889	150,687
Marseilles	1884	376,143	Alexandria	1882	208,755	Toulouse	1886	147,617
Cairo	1882	368,108	Belfast	1881	208,122	Newcastle(est.,160,983)	1881	145,359
Rio de Janeiro	1885	357,332	Bristol (est., 229,361)	1881	206,874	Seville	1887	143,184
Shanghai	est.	355,000	Palermo	1881	205,712	Liege	1889	142,657
Hyderabad, India	1881	354,692	Detroit	1890	205,669	Omaha	1890	139,526
Manchester(es. 378,800)	1881	341,414	Milwaukee	1890	204,108	Rochester, U. S.	1890	138,327
Mexico	1890	324,333	Smyrna	est.	200,000	Genoa	1881	138,681

* The population of cities other than those of the United States, which are given in the Statesman's Year Book for 1890, has been selected for this table. That authority gives estimated present population of English cities by health authorities, which is here printed in brackets. The decennial census of Great Britain and its colonies will be taken in April of the present year. † Enumeration by the municipal census.

NOTE.—The population of Chinese cities other than Canton, Peking and Shanghai is omitted, because reports respecting it are utterly untrustworthy. There are forty or more Chinese cities whose inhabitants are numbered by rumor at from 200,000 to 1,000,000 each, but no official censuses have ever been taken; and setting aside consideration of the Oriental tendency to exaggeration, there is reason to believe that the estimates of population in many instances covered districts of country bearing the same name as those of the cities, instead of definite municipalities.

The Extradition Treaty with Great Britain.

THE Convention supplementary to the tenth article of the Treaty of 1842 between Great Britain and the United States was concluded at Washington, July 12, 1889, and ratifications were exchanged at London, March 11, 1890. The treaty went into effect April 4, following. By the terms of the supplementary convention the provisions of the tenth article of the original treaty are made applicable to the following additional crimes:

1. Manslaughter, when voluntary.
2. Counterfeiting or altering money; uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.
3. Embezzlement; larceny; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or fraudulently obtained.
4. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or officer of any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries.
5. Perjury or subornation of perjury.
6. Rape, abduction, child stealing, kidnapping.
7. Burglary, housebreaking, or shopbreaking.
8. Piracy by the law of nations.
9. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting to do so; assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
10. Crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes mentioned in this convention or in the aforesaid tenth article, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both countries.

The convention further provides that a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character. No person surrendered under the convention shall be triable or tried, or be punished for any political crime or offence, or for any act connected therewith, committed previous to his extradition; nor shall he be triable or be tried for any crime or offence, committed prior to his extradition, other than the offence for which he was surrendered, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

Population of the United States in 1890.

WITH COMPARISON OF POPULATION IN 1880 AND 1870, AND PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.
(FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.			INCREASE FROM 1880 TO 1890.		INCREASE FROM 1870 TO 1880.		INCREASE FROM 1860 TO 1870.	
	1890.	1880.	1870.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
The United States...	62,622,250	50,155,783	38,558,371	12,466,467	24.86	11,597,412	30.08	7,115,050	22.63
North Atlantic division	17,401,545	14,507,407	12,298,730	2,894,138	10.95	2,208,677	17.96	1 704,462	16.09
Maine	661,086	648,936	626,915	12,150	1.87	22,021	3.51	(*a*) 1,364	(*a*) 0.22
New-Hampshire	376,530	346,991	318,300	29,539	8.51	28,691	9.01	(*a*) 7,773	(*a*) 2.38
Vermont	332,422	332,286	330,551	136	0.04	1,735	0.52	15,453	4.90
Massachusetts	2,238,943	1,783,085	1,457,351	455,858	25.57	325,734	22.35	226,285	18.38
Rhode-Island	345,506	276,531	217,353	68,975	24.94	59,178	27.23	42,733	24.47
Connecticut	746,258	622,700	537,454	123,558	19.84	85,246	15.86	77,307	16.80
New-York	5,997,853	5,082,871	4,382,759	914,982	18.00	700,112	15.97	502,024	12.94
New-Jersey	1,444,933	1,131,116	906,096	313,817	27.74	225,020	24 83	234,061	34.83
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	4,282,891	3,521,951	975,123	22.77	760,940	21.61	615,736	21.19
South Atlantic division	8,857,920	7,597,197	5,853,610	1,260,723	16.59	1,743,587	29.79	488,907	9.11
Delaware	168,493	146,608	125,015	21,885	14.93	21,593	17.27	12,799	11.41
Maryland	1,042 390	934,943	780,894	107,447	11.49	154,049	19.73	93,845	13.66
District of Columbia	230,392	177,624	131,700	52,768	29.71	45,924	34.87	56,620	75.41
Virginia	1,655,980	1,512,565	1,225,163	143,415	9.48	287,402	23.46	(*b*) 70,859	(*b*) 4.44
West Virginia	762,794	618,457	442,014	144,337	23.34	176,443	39.92	.....	.....
North-Carolina	1,617,947	1,399,750	1,071,361	218,197	15.59	328,389	30.65	78,739	7 93
South-Carolina	1,151,149	995,577	705,606	155,572	15.63	289,971	41.10	1,598	0.27
Georgia	1,837,353	1,542,180	1,184,109	295,173	19.14	358,071	30.24	126,823	12.00
Florida	391,422	269,493	187,748	121,929	45.24	81,745	43.54	47,324	33.70
Northern Central division	22,362,279	17,364,111	12,981,111	4,998,168	28.78	4,383,000	33.76	3,884,395	42.70
Ohio	3,672,316	3,198,062	2,665,260	474,254	14.83	532,802	19.99	325,749	13.92
Indiana	2,192,404	1,978,301	1,680,637	214,103	10.82	297,664	17.71	330,209	24.45
Illinois	3,826,351	3,077,871	2,539,891	748,480	24.32	537,980	21.18	827,940	48.36
Michigan	2,093,889	1,636,937	1,184,059	456,952	27.92	452,878	38.25	434,946	58.06
Wisconsin	1,686,880	1,315,497	1,054,670	371,383	28.23	260,827	24.73	278,789	35.93
Minnesota	1,301,826	780,773	439,706	521,053	66.74	341,067	77.57	267,683	155.61
Iowa	1,911,896	1,624,615	1,194,020	287,281	17.68	430,595	36.06	519,107	76.91
Missouri	2,679,184	2,168,380	1,721,295	510 804	23.56	447,085	25.97	539,283	45.62
North-Dakota	182,719	36,909	} 14,181	145,810	395.05	} 120,996	853.23	9.344	193.18
South-Dakota	328,808	98,268		230,540	234.60				
Nebraska	1,058,910	452,402	122,993	606.508	134.06	329,409	267.83	94,152	326.45
Kansas	1,427,096	996,096	364,399	431,000	43.27	631,697	173.35	257,193	239.91
Southern Central division	10,972,893	8,919,371	6,434,410	2,053,522	23.02	2,484,961	38.62	665,752	11.54
Kentucky	1,858,635	1,648,690	1,321,011	209,945	12.73	327,679	24.81	165,327	14.31
Tennessee	1,767,518	1,542,359	1,258,520	225,159	14.60	283,839	22.55	148,719	13.40
Alabama	1,513,017	1,262,505	996,992	250,512	19.84	265,513	26.63	32,791	3.40
Mississippi	1,289,600	1,131,597	827,922	158,003	13.96	303,675	36.68	36,617	4.63
Louisiana	1,118,587	939,946	726,915	178,641	19.01	213,031	29.31	18,913	2.67
Texas	2,235,523	1,591,749	818,579	643.774	40.44	773.170	94.45	214 364	35.48
Indian Territory (*d*)	(*c*) 61,834	.....	.....	61,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1,128,179	8 2,525	484,471	325,654	40 58	318,054	65.65	49,021	11.26
Arkansas	3,027,613	1,767,697	990,810	1,259,916	71.27	777,187	78.46	371,534	60.02
Western division	132.159	39,159	20,595	93,000	237.49	18,564	90.14	20,595	.....
Montana	60,705	20,789	9,118	39,916	192.01	11,671	128.00	9,118	.....
Wyoming	412,198	194,327	39,864	217,871	112.12	154,463	387.47	5,587	16.30
Colorado	153,593	119,565	91,874	34,028	28.46	27,691	30.14	(*c*) 1,612	(*a*) 1.79
New-Mexico	59,620	40,440	9 658	19,180	47.43	30,782	318.72	9,658	.....
Arizona	207,905	143,963	86,786	63,942	44.42	57,177	65.88	46 513	115.49
Nevada	45,761	62,266	42,491	(*a*) 16505	(*a*) 26.51	19,775	46.54	35,634	519.67
Idaho	84,385	32,610	14,999	51,775	158.77	17,611	117.41	14,999	.....
Alaska (*f*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	349,390	75,116	23,955	274.274	365.13	51.161	213.57	12,361	106.62
Oregon	313,767	174,768	90,923	138,999	79.53	83,845	92.22	38,458	73.30
California	1,208,130	864,694	560,247	343.436	39.72	304.447	54.34	180,263	47.44

(*a*) Decrease. (*b*) Of Virginia and West Virginia together. (*c*) Decrease. (*d*) The number of white persons in the Indian Territory is not included in this table, as the census of Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed. (*e*) Including 5,338 persons in Greer County (in Indian Territory), claimed by Texas. (*f*) The number of white persons in Alaska is not included in this table, as the census of Alaska, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

Population of Cities of the United States.

CENSUS OF 1890.*

New-York City	†1,710,715	Kansas City, Kan.	38,170	Kingston, N. Y.	21,181	Chicopee, Mass	14,007
	‡1,513,501	Dallas, Tex.	38,140	Zanesville, O.	21,117	Logansport, Ind.	13,99
Chicago, Ill.	1,098,576	Sioux City, Ia.	37,862	Racine, Wis.	21,022	Sedalia, Mo.	13,994
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,044,894	Elizabeth, N. J.	37,670	New-Albany, Ind.	21,000	Beatrice, Neb.	13,921
Brooklyn, N. Y.	§853,945	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	37,651	York, Pa.	20,849	Newburyport, Mass.	13,914
	‡806,343	Covington, Ky.	37,375	Jackson, Mich.	20,779	Helena, Mont.	13,834
St. Louis, Mo.	460,357	Portland, Me.	36,608	Woonsocket, R. I.	20,759	Gloversville, N. Y.	13,79
Boston, Mass.	446,507	Tacoma, Wash.	35,858	Fort Worth, Tex.	20,725	Hastings, Neb.	13,79
Baltimore, Md.	434,151	Holyoke, Mass.	35,528	McKeesport, Pa.	20,711	Marlborough, Mass.	13,78
San Francisco, Cal.	297,990	Fort Wayne, Ind.	35,349	Lincoln, R. I.	20,329	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	13,78
Cincinnati, O.	296,308	Norfolk, Va.	35,154	Chester, Pa.	20,167	New-London, Ct.	13,75
Cleveland, O.	261,546	Binghamton, N. Y.	35,093	Wilmington, N. C.	20,008	Jamaica, N. Y.	13,646
Buffalo, N. Y.	254,457	Wheeling, W. Va.	35,052	SpokaneFalls, Wash.	19,917	Clinton, Ia.	13,62
New-Orleans, La.	241,995	Youngstown, O.	33,199	Schenectady, N. Y.	19,857	Rock Island, Ill.	13,59
Pittsburgh, Pa.	238,473	Augusta, Ga.	33,150	Lynchburg, Va.	19,779	Mansfield, O.	13,54
Washington, D. C.	229,796	Duluth, Minn.	32,725	Norristown, Pa.	19,750	Port Huron, Mich.	13,51
Detroit, Mich.	205,669	Springfield, Ill.	32,135	Aurora, Ill.	19,634	Woburn, Mass.	13,49
Milwaukee, Wis.	204,150	Lancaster, Pa.	32,090	Newport, R. I.	19,449	Shenandoah, Pa.	13,44
Newark, N. J.	181,518	Yonkers, N. Y	31,945	Danbury, Ct.	19,385	Madison, Wis.	13,39
Minneapolis, Minn.	164,738	Mobile, Ala.	31,822	Nashua, N. H.	19,266	Steubenville, O.	13,36
Jersey City, N. J.	163,987	Topeka, Kan.	31,809	Sandusky, O.	19,234	Vicksburg, Miss.	13,29
Louisville, Ky.	161,005	Quincy, Ill.	31,478	Bangor, Me.	19,090	Pottstown, Pa.	13,201
Omaha, Neb.	139,526	Salem, Mass.	30,735	New-Britain, Ct.	19,010	Saratoga Spgs., N.Y.	13,12
Rochester, N. Y.	138,327	LongIslandCy., N.Y.	30,396	Bayonne, N. J.	18,996	Battle Creek, Mich.	13,09
St. Paul, Minn.	133,156	Terre Haute, Ind.	30,287	Orange, N. J.	18,774	Atlantic City, N. J.	13,03
Kansas City, Mo.	132,416	Altoona, Pa.	30,269	Findlay, O.	18,674	Passaic, N. J.	13,027
Providence, R. I.	132,043	Dubuque, Ia.	30,147	Columbus, Ga.	18,650	Paducah, Ky.	13,02
Indianapolis, Ind.	107,445	Galveston, Tex.	29,118	Waltham, Mass.	18,522	West-Troy, N. Y.	12,94
Allegheny, Pa.	106,967	Chattanooga, Tenn.	29,109	New-Brunswick, N.J	18,459	West-Bay Cy., Mich.	12,91
Denver, Col.	106,760	Waterbury, Ct.	28,591	Winona, Minn.	18,208	Hannibal, Mo.	12,81
Albany, N. Y.	94,640	Davenport, Ia.	28,500	Key West, Fla.	18,058	Manistee, Mich.	12,79
Columbus, O.	90,398	Pueblo City, Col.	28,500	San José, Cal.	18,027	Raleigh, N. C.	12,79
Syracuse, N. Y.	87,877	Elmira, N. Y.	28,070	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	17,997	Dover, N. H.	12,77
Worcester, Mass.	84,536	Chelsea, Mass.	27,850	Norwalk, Ct.	17,739	Lansing, Mich.	12,63
Scranton, Pa.	83,450	Bay City, Mich.	27,826	Warwick, R. I.	17,707	Brookhaven, Miss.	12,57
New-Haven, Ct.	81,451	Akron, O.	27,702	Newtown, N. Y.	17,537	Portsmouth, O.	12,387
Richmond, Va.	80,838	Pawtucket, R. I.	27,502	Hamilton, O.	17,519	Jacksonville, Ill.	12,357
Paterson, N. J.	78,358	Houston, Tex.	27,411	Eau Claire, Wis.	17,438	Portsmouth, Va.	12,34
Toledo, O	78,358	Joliet, Ill.	27,407	Elgin, Ill.	17,429	Brookline, Mass.	12,070
Lowell, Mass.	77,605	Haverhill, Mass.	27,322	Amsterdam, N. Y.	17,264	Moline, Ill.	11,99
Nashville, Tenn.	76,309	Brockton, Mass.	27,287	Pittsfield, Mass.	17,252	Superior, Wis	11,95
Fall River, Mass.	74,351	Williamsport, Pa.	27,107	Jacksonville, Fla.	17,160	Fond du Lac, Wis.	11,94
Cambridge, Mass.	69,837	Canton, O.	26,327	Concord, N. H.	16,948	Middletown, N. Y.	11,918
Atlanta, Ga.	65,514	Sacramento, Cal.	26,272	Richmond, Ind.	16,849	Fort Scott, Kan.	11,837
Memphis, Tenn.	64,586	Birmingham, Ala.	26,272	Decatur, Ill.	16,841	Appleton, Wis.	11,82
Grand Rapids, Mich	64,147	Auburn, N. Y.	25,887	Quincy, Mass.	16,711	Hazleton, Pa.	11,818
Wilmington, Del.	61,437	Taunton, Mass.	25,389	La Fayette, Ind	16,407	Rutland, Vt.	11,757
Troy, N. Y.	60,605	Allentown, Pa.	25,183	New-Brighton, N.Y.	16,400	Pensacola, Fla.	11,751
Reading, Pa.	58,926	Little Rock, Ark.	25,133	Sheboygan, Wis.	16,341	Hagerstown, Md.	11,698
Dayton, O.	58,868	La Crosse, Wis.	25,053	Norwich, Ct.	16,192	Cheyenne, Wyo.	11,69
Trenton, N. J.	58,488	Newport, Ky.	24,938	San Diego, Cal.	16,153	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	11,667
Camden, N. J.	58,274	Springfield, Ill.	24,852	Roanoke, Va.	16,120	New-Castle, Pa.	11,58
Lynn, Mass.	55,684	Newton, Mass.	24,357	North-Adams, Mass.	16,067	Ithaca, N. Y.	11,557
Lincoln, Neb.	55,491	Wichita, Kan.	23,735	Lockport, N. Y.	16,003	Danville, Ill.	11,55
Charleston, S. C.	54,592	Rockford, Ill.	23,589	Jamestown, N. Y.	15,991	Charlotte, N. C.	11,55
Hartford, Conn.	53,182	Hempstead, N.Y.	23,517	Lima, O.	15,970	Marinette, Wis.	11,51
St. Joseph, Mo.	52,511	Petersburg, Va.	23,317	Stamford, Ct.	15,685	Shreveport, La.	11,48
Evansville, Ind.	50,674	Newburg, N. Y.	23,263	Belleville, Ill.	15,360	Nebraska City, Neb.	11,47
Los Angeles, Cal.	50,394	Malden, Mass.	22,984	Austin, Tex.	15,324	Bridgeton, N. J.	11,47
Des Moines, Ia.	50,067	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	22,836	Galesburg, Ill.	15,212	Muscatine, Ia.	11,43
Bridgeport, Ct.	48,856	Oshkosh, Wis	22,752	East-St. Louis, Ill.	15,156	Elkhart, Ind.	11,37
Oakland, Cal.	48,500	Macon, Ga.	22,698	Ogden, Utah	14,919	Muncie, Ind.	11,33
Portland, Ore.	48,294	Muskegon, Mich.	22,668	Rome, N. Y.	14,980	Laredo, Tex.	11,31
Saginaw, Mich.	46,169	Burlington, Ia.	22,528	Northampton, Mass.	14,961	Fort Smith, Ark.	11,29
Salt Lake, Utah	45,025	Knoxville, Tenn.	22,447	Lebanon, Pa	14,734	Mahanoy, Pa.	11,29
Lawrence, Mass.	44,164	Cohoes, N. Y.	22,432	Watertown, N. Y.	14,733	Jeffersonville, Ind.	11,27
Springfield, Mass.	44,164	Lexington, Ky	22,355	Burlington, Vt.	14,566	Chillicothe, O.	11,25
Utica, N. Y.	44,001	Bloomington, N. Y.	22,242	Columbia, S. C.	14,508	Plainfield, N. J.	11,25
Manchester, N. H.	43,983	Fitchburg, Mass.	22,007	Waco, Tex	14,425	Stillwater, Minn.	11,23
Seattle, Wash.	43,914	Springfield, Mo.	21,842	Biddeford, Me.	14,418	Alpena, Mich	11,22
Hoboken, N. J.	43,561	Oswego, N. Y.	21,826	Stockton, Cal.	14,376	Auburn, Me.	11,22
Savannah, Ga.	41,762	Montgomery, Ala.	21,790	Newark, O.	14,369	Ishpeming, Mich.	11,18
Peoria, Ill.	40,758	South Bend, Ind	21,786	Shamokin, Pa.	14,339	Leadville, Col.	11,15
New-Bedford, Mass	40,705	Lewiston, Me.	21,668	Alexandria, Va.	14,318	Medford, Mass.	11,05
Harrisburg, Pa.	40,164	Leavenworth, Kan.	21,613	Atchison, Kan.	14,222	Everett, Mass.	11,04
Somerville, Mass.	40,117	Council Bluffs, Ia.	21,388	Pottsville, Pa.	14,194	Weymouth, Mass.	10,84
Erie, Pa.	39,099	Gloucester, Mass.	21,262	Easton, Pa.	14,185	Cumberland, Md.	10,03
San Antonio, Tex.	38,681	Meriden, Ct.	21,230	Keokuk, Ia.	14,075		

* These returns are furnished from the United States Census Office, with the notice that they are the first count, and are subject to revision. They include all civil divisions having 11,000 population and upward.

† Municipal census of October, 1890. ‡ Federal census of June, 1890.

§ Municipal census of November, 1890.

Statistics of Cities in the United States.

THE statistics in the following table were furnished to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the mayors of the respective cities.

CITIES.	Area in sq. m.	Net Public Debt.	ACTUAL PROPERTY VALUATION.		Tax Rate.‡	Mayors.	Terms Expire.
			Real.	Personal.			
Albany, N. Y.	11	$4,342,200	$63,380,046	$6,282,525	$1.90	*James H. Manning*	May, 1, 1893.
Allegheny, Pa.	7½	1,769,500	80,000,000	1,300,000	1.50	James G. Wyman	April 1, 1893.
Atlanta, Ga.	9 6-10	2,216,500	78,000,000	20,000,000	1.50	*John T. Glenn*	Jan. 1, 1891.
Augusta, Ga.	5	1,749,800	†15,717,000	†5,241,000	1.25	*Robert H. May*	Dec. 3, 1891.
Austin, Tex.	4	525,000	12,534,018	4,946,886	1.65	John McDonald	Dec. 1, 1891.
Baltimore, Md.	32	5,925,387	209,000,000	65,000,000	1.85	*Robert C. Davidson*	Nov. 20, 1891.
Bay City, Mich.	12	435,000	10,550,000	4,400,000	1.64	*O. A. Watrous*	April 13, 1891.
Binghamton, N. Y.	10	321,000	†16,105,448	†2,046,798	1.95	*F. H. Stephens*	Feb. 17, 1891.
Birmingham, Ala.	3 1-5	827,500	16,000,000	1,000,000	0.50	*A. O. Lane*	Dec., 1892.
Bloomington, Ill.	4	162,500	10,111,272	3,392,864	2.90	G. F. Koch	May 1, 1891.
Boston, Mass.	37	31,227,320	619,985,400	202,040,700	1.33	*Nathan Matthews, Jr.*	Jan. 4, 1892.
Bridgeport, Ct.	10	1,495,113	*50,000,000	.....	2.45	*Robert E. De Forest.*	April 13, 1891.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	34	41,150,204	430,911,794	21,846,827	2.50	*Alfred C. Chapin*	Dec. 31, 1891.
Buffalo, N. Y.	39 3-5	9,747,900	151,356,265	11,003,125	1.46	*Charles F. Bishop*	Dec. 30, 1891.
Burlington, Ia.	10	395,000	13,000,000	2,000,000	5.48	*George A. Duncan*	April 1, 1892.
Cambridge, Mass.	5½	2,500,000	52,235,000	15,339,925	1.56	Alpheus B. Alger	Jan. 4, 1892.
Camden, N. J.	5¼	1,300,000	18,342,050	1,091,795	2.48	Jesse Pratt	March, 1892.
Charleston, S. C.	5½	3,941,033	25,000,000	3,200,000	2.30	*George D. Bryan*	Dec. 14, 1891.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4¼	560,000	36,000,000	4,000,000	1.80	John A. Hart	Oct. 19, 1891.
Chelsea, Mass.	2½	824,483	18,187,500	2,607,629	1.76	*Albert D. Bosson*	Jan. 4, 1892.
Chicago, Ill	185½	13,554,900	170,553,854	48,800,514	4.35	*De Witt C. Cregier*	April 16, 1891.
Cincinnati, O.	24¼	24,913,689	†134,872,270	†39,964,970	2.68	John B. Mosby	April 15, 1891.
Cleveland, O.	20½	8,544,643	*135,000,000	.....	2.90	George W. Gardner	April 16, 1891.
Cohoes, N. Y.	5½	275,000	9,989,195	658,212	1.05	*John Garside*	April 20, 1892.
Columbus, O.	11	4,375,000	†31,000,000	†12,000,000	2.40	*Philip H. Bruck*	April 6, 1891.
Council Bluffs, Ia.	18½	145,000	25,000,000	7,000,000	2.00	*Donald Macrae*	March 15, 1892.
Covington, Ky.	3¾	1,919,800	16,650,000	.....	1.92	James T. Thomas	Dec., 1894.
Dallas, Tex.	16	1,083,600	30,000,000	10,000,000	1.50	*W. C. Connor*	April 14, 1891.
Davenport, Ia.	9½	275,000	18,000,000	6,000,000	1.80	*C. A. Ficke*	April 1, 1891.
Dayton, O.	10	1,750,000	†20,000,000	†10,000,000	2.21	*James E. D. Ward*	April 14, 1892.
Denver, Colo.	17	650,000	†55,700,000	33,750,000	1.00	Wolfe Londoner	April 15, 1891.
Des Moines, Ia.	54	399,000	*†11,922,180	.....	2.51	John H. Campbell	April, 1892.
Detroit, Mich.	63	1,634,500	123,391,610	38,436,960	1.57	Hazen S. Pingree	Jan. 12, 1892.
Dubuque, Ia.	13	738,279	25,000,000	15,000,000	1.25	*Robert W. Stewart*	April 9, 1891.
Duluth, Minn.	10	836,650	100,000,000	15,000,000	2.48	M. J. Davis	March 4, 1892.
Eau Claire, Wis.	15	245,000	7,000,000	5,000,000	2.68	*John Hunner*	April 14, 1891.
Elizabeth, N. J.	9	3,737,760	12,580,925	1,495,345	2.98	John C. Rankin, Jr.	Dec. 31, 1891.
Elmira, N. Y.	7 2-5	304,430	13,163,139	1,701,348	1.41	*Charles S. Davies*	March 9, 1892.
Erie, Pa.	7	1,000,000	*†15,214,000	.....	1.65	*Charles S. Clarke*	April 7, 1893.
Evansville, Ind.	5	2,145,000	†15,288,746	6,942,995	1.50	*N. M. Goodlett*	April 4, 1892.
Fall River, Mass.	36½	2,450,597	32,459,650	21,013,533	1.64	*John W. Coughlin*	Jan. 4, 1892.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4	730,000	22,000,000	8,000,000	1.10	Daniel L. Harding	May 5, 1891.
Galveston, Tex.	81-10	1,621,566	23,956,400	20,251,596	1.70	*R. L. Fulton*	June 1, 1891.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	8¾	1,000,000	75,000,000	25,000,000	3.00	*Edwin F. Uhl*	May 4, 1891.
Harrisburg, Pa.	3¼	1,021,000	20,800,000	.....	0.50	*John A. Fritchey*	April 4, 1893.
Hartford, Ct.	20	1,893,118	30,299,539	16,139,966	1.00	Henry C. Dwight	April 5, 1892.
Haverhill, Mass.	24	368,347	17,000,000	5,000,000	1.70	Thomas E. Burnham	Jan. 4, 1892.
Hoboken, N. J.	1¾	1,274,870	17,275,600	1,622,862	2.47	*August Grassmann*	May 4, 1891.
Holyoke, Mass.	12½	872,500	16,914,870	5,158,955	1.60	*Michael J. Griffin*	Jan. 4, 1891.
Indianapolis, Ind.	18½	1,405,500	37,378,315	15,885,430	1.90	*Thomas L. Sullivan*	Dec. 31, 1891.
Jackson, Mich.	9	240,000	5,533,345	1,503,695	2.55	*Edwy Knight*	May 1, 1891.
Jacksonville, Fla.	8	210,000	15,000,000	4,000,000	1.25	*Patrick McQuaid*	June 1, 1891.
Jersey City, N. J.	12½	12,571,891	73,059,265	5,898,150	2.61	*Orestes Cleveland*	May 1, 1892.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	6¼	26,000	.....	.....	1.48	William E. Hill	April 13, 1891.
Kansas City, Mo.	32½	1,113,121	61,010,327	21,475,230	1.25	*Benjamin Holmes*	April 21, 1892.
Knoxville, Tenn.	8¾	569,700	.....	.....	1.25	*Peter Kern*	April 23, 1892.
La Crosse, Wis.	8½	382,000	11,889,758	1,881,563	2.00	John Dengle	April 2, 1891.
Lawrence, Mass.	7	1,150,000	†22,297,625	†8,178,598	1.48	Lewis P. Collins	Jan. 4, 1892.
Leavenworth, Kan.	7½	822,854	16,000,000	4,000,000	4.63	*M. L. Hacker*	April 1, 1891.
Lexington, Ky.	6	490,000	*13,500,000	.....	1.20	*C. W. Foushee*	April 19, 1892.
Lincoln, Neb.	24	1,249,502	25,000,000	15,000,000	4.00	R. B. Graham	April 1, 1891.
Little Rock, Ark.	8	200,000	8,000,000	3,500,000	2.40	William G. Whipple	April 6, 1891.
Long Island City, N. Y.	10	1,083,500	†10,026,587	†200,490	3.90	*Patrick J. Gleason*	Dec. 31, 1892.
Los Angeles, Cal.	29 2-5	597,300	28,864,000	3,778,000	1.20	Henry T. Hazard	Dec. 31, 1892.
Louisville, Ky.	13 9-10	9,382,000	125,000,000	50,000,000	1.98	*Charles D. Jacob*	Jan. 4, 1891.
Lowell, Mass.	13¾	2,160,769	45,316,150	17,037,462	1.70	*George W. Fifield*	Jan. 4, 1892.
Lynn, Mass.	10	2,502,216	29,390,332	11,340,046	1.50	E. Knowlton Fogg	Jan. 4, 1892.

Democrats in *Italics*, Republicans in Roman, Citizens, Independent, or non-Political in SMALL CAPS.

* Combined total valuation of real and personal property. † Assessed valuation. ‡ Tax on each $100 of assessed valuation.

STATISTICS OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Cities.	Area in sq. m.	Net Public Debt.	Actual Property Valuation.		Tax Rate.‡	Mayors.	Terms Expire.
			Real.	Personal.			
Manchester, N. H	39 9-10	$935,000	$19,884,280	$4,206,320	$1.91	David B. Varney	Jan. 1, 1891.
Memphis, Tenn	4	3,219,143	55,000,000	25,000,000	1.85	*W. D. Bethell*	Jan. 15, 1894.
Milwaukee, Wis	17	3,887,000	*105,455,000	.....	1.75	*Peter J. Somers*	April 19, 1892.
Minneapolis, Minn	53	7,080,500	118,820,690	19,119,040	1.70	Edward C. Babb	Jan. 5, 1891.
Mobile, Ala	7	2,223,000	25,000,000	15,000,000	.60	*Joseph C. Rich*	March 15, 1891.
Montgomery, Ala	.....	722,000	8,899,748	4,676,985	1.12½	*Edward A. Graham*	May 20, 1891.
Nashville, Tenn	9½	2,542,500	21,079,400	9,486,325	1.50	*William Litterer*	Feb. 10, 1891.
Newark, N. J	18	7,685,219	88,729,950	25,265,425	1.82	*Joseph E. Haynes*	Jan. 5, 1892.
New-Bedford, Mass	19	1,335,793	*31,037,600	.....	1.68	CHARLES S. ASHLEY	Jan. 4, 1892.
New-Brunswick, N.J	5	1,390,318	†7,900,000	†2,150,000	2.46	*James H. Van Cleef*	May 5, 1891.
New-Haven, Ct	8½	816,000	39,486,092	11,253,444	1.95	*J. B. Sargent*	Jan. 1, 1892.
New-Orleans, La	60	16,066,192	87,652,430	44,262,629	2.02	*Joseph A. Shakspeare*	April 22, 1892.
Newport, R. I	6	217,000	25,326,907	6,063,750	1.00	Thomas Coggeshall	Jan. 4, 1892.
Newton, Mass	22	1,483,450	26,840,500	9,518,525	1.46	HERMAN E. HUBBARD	Jan. 4, 1892.
New-York City	41	98,663,418	1,398,290,007	†295,681,885	1.97	*Hugh J. Grant*	Jan. 1, 1893.
Norfolk, Va	3	2,676,798	12,865,245	1,968,480	1.80	*Frank Morris*	July 1, 1892.
Omaha, Neb	25	1,895,100	*200,000,000	.....	4.15	*Richard C. Cushing*	Jan. 5, 1892.
Oshkosh, Wis	7	114,000	10,000,000	5,500,000	2.25	*George W. Pratt*	April 14, 1891.
Paterson, N. J	8½	1,605,094	23,905,471	4,918,809	2.50	*Nathan Barnert*	April 16, 1891.
Peoria, Ill	5½	276,500	†6,634,600	†1,732,560	5.60	Charles C. Clarke	Jan. 1, 1892.
Petersburg, Va	2½	1,061,200	5,926,810	3,854,190	1.60	*Charles F. Collier*	June 30, 1892.
Philadelphia, Pa	129⅔	56,777,370	†685,507,618	†43,205,900	1.85	Edwin H. Fitler	April 6, 1891.
Pittsburgh, Pa	26⅔	10,026,803	*201,000,000	.....	1.50	Henry I. Gourley	April 3, 1893.
Portland, Me	3½	1,956,498	23,184,000	12,427,590	1.67	Holman S. Melcher	March 10, 1891.
Portland, Ore	8	100,000	*15,220,000	.....	1.00	Van B. De Lashmutt	July 6, 1891.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	2½	1,766,500	9,718,890	3,813,850	2.40	*Edward Elsworth*	Dec. 31, 1892.
Providence, R. I	19	8,035,827	†104,684,440	†35,932,620	1.50	Charles Sidney Smith	Jan. 4, 1892.
Quincy, Ill	7	1,630,700	16,550,000	3,000,000	1.00	*George H. Walker*	May 4, 1891.
Reading, Pa	7	298,000	*45,000,000	.....	.95	*Thomas P. Merritt*	April 3, 1893.
Richmond, Va	5 2-25	5,928,016	35,763,639	17,707,704	1.40	*J. Taylor Ellyson*	July 1, 1892.
Rochester, N. Y	17½	5,704,000	†88,049,075	†4,935,700	1.52	*William Carroll*	April 4, 1892.
Rockford, Ill	6¼	234,500	12,500,000	7,500,000	3.89	John H. Sherratt	May 4, 1891.
Sacramento, Cal	9	1,535,000	30,000,000	11,500,000	2.20	*W. H. Comstock*	March 15, 1893.
Saginaw, Mich	14½	909,700	16,900,000	5,100,000	2.52	*George W. Weadock*	April 15, 1891.
Salem, Mass	.....	837,169	13,998,600	12,056,951	1.70	*Robert S. Rantoul*	Jan. 5, 1891.
Salt Lake City, Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	GEORGE M. SCOTT	Feb. 10, 1892
San Antonio, Tex	36	1,088,500	16,245,275	5,135,210	1.15	*Bryan Callaghan*	Feb. 28, 1891
San Diego, Cal	71	467,400	*55,000,000	.....	1.00	DOUGLAS GUNN	May 6, 1891.
San Francisco, Cal	41¾	609,626	234,672,498	66,243,938	1.61	George H. Sanderson	Jan 3, 1893.
San José, Cal	5	400,000	16,881,721	2,282,430	1.25	*Samuel N. Rucker*	April 14, 1892.
Savannah, Ga	6	3,618,850	18,500,000	11,000,000	1.50	*John Schwarz*	Jan. 20, 1891.
Schenectady, N. Y	6	378,000	†7,636,700	†567,970	1.65	*Henry S. De Forest*	April 14, 1891.
Scranton, Pa.	25	500,000	†19,000,000	†3,000,000	3.20	John H. Fellows	April, 1893.
Seattle, Wash	9	975,000	22,745,975	3,598,070	1.00	Harry White	March 25, 1892.
Sioux City, Ia	33	700,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	2.85	*E. C. Palmer*	March 17, 1892.
Somerville, Mass	4	863,500	29,981,700	2,575,800	1.40	Charles G. Pope	Jan. 4, 1892.
Springfield, Ill	4	913,850	13,000,000	5,000,000	5.00	*Charles E. Hay*	April 20, 1891.
Springfield, Mass	31½	1,449,000	33,795,800	10,697,773	1.24	Edward S. Bradford	Jan. 5, 1891.
Springfield O	6	910,986	*16,880,104	.....	2.10	*W. R. Harper*	April 10, 1891.
St. Joseph, Mo	7	1,667,000	40,000,000	30,000,000	1.60	Wm. M. Shepherd	April 20, 1892.
St. Louis, Mo	62½	21,873,100	318,190,000	49,570,000	1.50	*Edward A. Noonan*	April 11, 1893.
St. Paul, Minn	53¾	7,500,000	†106,007,000	†19,003,000	1.00	*Robert A. Smith*	June 4, 1894.
Syracuse, N. Y	20	1,937,500	40,088,769	3,099,680	1.67	William Cowie	Feb. 22, 1892.
Taunton, Mass	50	539,459	14,000,000	9,000,000	1.78	Francis S. Babbitt	Jan. 4, 1892.
Terre Haute, Ind	5	327,000	14,700,600	6,500,000	1.20	F. C. Donaldson	May, 1891.
Toledo, O	24	3,322,000	23,718,673	9,423,310	2.90	J. K. Hamilton	April 17, 1891.
Topeka, Kan	6	341,000	†7,682,460	†2,040,945	§	*R. L. Sfiran*	April 21, 1891.
Trenton, N. J	.....	603,000	16,199,162	6,938,643	1.75	A. A. Skirm	April 20, 1891.
Troy, N. Y	5¼	771,974	141,850,296	5,200,000	1.17	*Dennis J. Whelan*	Nov. 14, 1892.
Utica, N. Y	6	811,400	16,461,052	2,330,606	1.69	*Alexander T. Goodwin*	March 14, 1892.
Washington, D. C.(*a*)	72.09	19,781,050	41,494,154	11,699,250	1.50	J. W. Douglass(*b*)	Dec. 21, 1892.
Wheeling, W. Va	3	571,000	*19,080,000	.....	.60	*C. W. Seabright*	Jan. 31, 1891.
Wilkesbarre, Pa	3	145,000	4,688,831	50,000	5.10	C. B. Sutton	April 4, 1892.
Williamsport, Pa	6	698,300	7,955,723	.....	1.80	Frederick H. Keller	April 3 1893.
Wilmington, Del	9	1,400,000	*33,617,961	.....	1.40	Austin Harrington	July 1, 1891.
Wilmington, N. C	3½	800,800	5,000,000	2,000,000	2.00	*John J. Miller*	March 31, 1891.
Worcester, Mass	36	2,420,515	57,810,104	15,607,809	1.56	Francis A. Harrington	Jan. 4, 1892.
Yonkers, N. Y	12½	1,292,500	21,462,111	398,260	1.91	James Millward	April 15, 1892.

* Combined total valuation of real and personal property. † Assessed valuation. ‡ Tax on each $100 of assessed valuation. § Under the laws of Kansas, all property is assessed for taxation on a basis of 25 to 30 per cent.

(*a*) Statistics of the District of Columbia are given. (*b*) President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, of which there are three, appointed by the President of the United States.

Exemption Laws.

TABULAR SYNOPSIS OF LAWS REGULATING EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION AND THE JURISDICTION OF MINOR COURTS; ALSO THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

States.	Exemption Laws.		Jurisdiction of Magistrates.	Statute of Frauds.
	Homestead.	Personal Property.		All Contracts over the following Amounts should be in Writing.
Alabama	320 acres; country, $2,000; half, a city	$1,000	$100	Does not apply.
Arizona	$4,000	1,000	300	$100.
Arkansas	$2,500, or 160 acres in country	500	300	30.
California	$5,000	Specified articles	300	200.
Colorado	$2,000 claim must be recorded	" "	300	200.
Connecticut	$1,000	" "	100	50.
Delaware	Each county a special act	" "	100	Does not apply.
District of Columbia		Specified articles, not exceeding $1,000	100	$50.
Florida	Town, half acre; country, 160 acres	$1,000	100	All contracts.
Georgia	$1,600, real or personal	Specified articles	100	$50.
Idaho	5,000	$1,000	300	200.
Illinois	1,000	400	200	Does not apply.
Indiana	600, real or personal	Specified articles	200	$50.
Iowa	Half acre in town, $500	" " $200	100	All contracts.
Kansas	Town, 1 acre; country, 160 acres	" "	300	Does not apply.
Kentucky	$1,000	" "	100	" " "
Louisiana	2,000 claim must be regist'r'd	" "	100	$500
Maine	500 must be recorded	" "	20	30
Maryland	No homestead	$100	100	50
Massachusetts	$800 claim must be recorded	Specified articles	300	50
Michigan	1,500	"	300	50
Minnesota	1 lot city, 80 acres country	Specified articles, about $1,500, etc	100	$50.
Mississippi	$2,000	Specified articles, $10,000 life insurance	$200 and $300	50.
Missouri	1,500 to $3,000	Specified articles, or $300	250 and 300	30.
Montana	2,500	" "	$300	200.
Nebraska	2,000	$500 personally	200	50.
Nevada	5,000	Specified articles	300	50.
New-Hampshire	500	"	13.33	33⅓.
New-Jersey	1,000	$200, wearing apparel	200	30.
New-Mexico	1,000	Specified articles	100	50.
New-York	1,000	$250	$200 and $250	50.
North-Carolina	1,000	500	$200	Does not apply.
North-Dakota	Town, 1 acre; country, 160	Specified articles & $1,500	100	$50.
Ohio	$1,000; $500 cash in lieu of homestead	" "	300	Does not apply.
Oregon		Specified articles, not exceeding $400	250	$50.
Pennsylvania	$300	$300	300	Does not apply.
Rhode-Island	Not exceeding $300	Specified articles, not exceeding $300	100	" " "
South-Dakota	Town, 1 acre; country, 160	Specified articles & $1,500	100	$50.
South-Carolina	$1,000	$500	100	50.
Tennessee	1,000	Specified articles, not exceeding $300	$500; notes $1000	Does not apply.
Texas	5,000, 200 acres, etc	Specified articles	$200	" " "
Utah	1,000; $500 wife, $250 each child	Specified articles, not exceeding $1,000	300	$300.
Vermont	$500	Specified articles	200	40.
Virginia	2,000	" "	100	Does not apply.
Washington	1,000	" "	300	$50.
West-Virginia	1,000	$200, including wages	300	Does not apply.
Wisconsin	Town, ¼ acre; 40 acres in country	Specified articles	200	$50.
Wyoming	$1,500	$500	300	50.

The most conspicuous States in the matter of exemptions from execution for debt are the following:

In Texas the law exempts a lot in a town or city worth $1,000, exclusive of improvements; in the country, 200 acres and all improvements, also a large number of specified articles cannot be levied on to satisfy a judgment.

Utah exempts $1,500 for the head of a family; wife, $500; each child, $250.

Idaho evidently wishes to encourage matrimony, as married men are allowed $5,000 exempt, and single ones only $1,000.

California offers inducements to insolvent debtors in the shape of a $5,000 exemption, besides certain personal property and all wages earned within thirty days.

Nevada, the same as California; and Arizona, $4,000 exemption.

The States least favorable to exemptions are: Rhode-Island, which allows practically nothing; Pennsylvania, which allows $300 and a small amount of wages; Maryland, $100 only.

New-York strikes about the average, allowing a homestead worth $1,000, and personal property worth $250.

The above tables were prepared by T. C. Campbell, Attorney for Snow, Church & Co., New-York.

State and Territorial Statistics.

States and Territories.	Area in Square Miles.	Extreme Breadth, Miles.	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.
Alabama	52,250	200	330	Montgomery.
Alaska Terr.	577,390	800	1,100	Sitka.
Arizona Terr.	113,020	335	390	Phœnix.
Arkansas	53,850	275	240	Little Rock.
California	158,360	375	770	Sacramento.
Colorado	103,925	390	270	Denver.
Connecticut	4,990	90	75	Hartford.
Delaware	2,050	35	110	Dover.
Dist. of Col.	*70	9	10	Washington.
Florida	58,680	400	460	Tallahassee.
Georgia	59,475	250	315	Atlanta.
Idaho	84,800	305	490	Boisé City.
Illinois	56,650	255	380	Springfield.
Indiana	36,350	160	265	Indianapolis.
Indian Terr.	61,690	310	230	‡
Iowa	56,025	300	210	Des Moines.
Kansas	82,080	400	200	Topeka.
Kentucky	40,400	350	175	Frankfort.
Louisiana	48,720	280	275	Baton Rouge.
Maine	33,040	205	235	Augusta.
Maryland	12,210	200	120	Annapolis.
Massach's'tts	8,315	190	110	Boston.
Michigan	58,915	310	400	Lansing.
Minnesota	83,365	350	400	St. Paul.
Mississippi	46,810	180	340	Jackson.
Missouri	69,415	300	280	Jefferson City
Montana	146,080	580	315	Helena.
Nebraska	76,855	415	205	Lincoln.
Nevada	110,700	315	485	Carson City
N. Hampshire	9,305	90	185	Concord.
New Jersey	7,815	70	160	Trenton.
N. Mexico T.	122,580	350	390	Santa Fé.
New York	49,170	320	310	Albany.
N. Carolina	52,250	520	200	Raleigh.
N. Dakota	†	...	...	Bismarck.
Ohio	41,060	230	205	Columbus.
Oklahoma T.	‡	...	...	Guthrie.
Oregon	96,030	375	290	Salem.
Pennsylvania	45,215	300	180	Harrisburg
Rhode-Island	1,250	35	50	New & Pr
S. Carolina	30,570	235	215	Columbia.
S. Dakota	†	...	...	Pierre.
Tennessee	42,050	430	120	Nashville.
Texas	265,780	760	620	Austin.
Utah Terr.	84,970	275	345	Salt Lake
Vermont	9,565	90	155	Montpeller
Virginia	42,450	425	205	Richmond.
Washington	69,180	340	230	Olympia.
W. Virginia	24,780	200	225	Charleston.
Wisconsin	56,040	290	300	Madison.
Wyoming	97,890	365	275	Cheyenne.
Total U. S.	3,602,990	.....	.....	

* The District of Columbia was originally 100 square miles, but 30 miles were receded to Virginia in 1846.
† The area of North and South-Dakota as embraced within the late Territory of Dakota is 149,100 squa miles. ‡ Included in Indian Territory.

The States and the Union.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

	States.	Ratified the Constitution.
1	Delaware	1787, December 7.
2	Pennsylvania	1787, December 12.
3	New-Jersey	1787, December 18.
4	Georgia	1788, January 2.
5	Connecticut	1788, January 9.
6	Massachusetts	1788, February 6.
7	Maryland	1788, April 28.
8	South-Carolina	1788, May 23.
9	New-Hampshire	1788, June 21.
10	Virginia	1788, June 25.
11	New-York	1788, July 26.
12	North-Carolina	1789, November 21.
13	Rhode-Island	1790, May 29.

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

	States.	Admitted.
1	Vermont	1791, March 4.
2	Kentucky	1792, June 1.
3	Tennessee	1796, June 1.
4	Ohio	1802, November 29.
5	Louisiana	1812, April 30.
6	Indiana	1816, December 11.
7	Mississippi	1817, December 10.
8	Illinois	1818, December 3.
9	Alabama	1819, December 14.
10	Maine	1820, March 15.
11	Missouri	1821, August 10.
12	Arkansas	1836, June 15.
13	Michigan	1837, January 26.
14	Florida	1845, March 3.
15	Texas	1845, December 29.
16	Iowa	1846, December 28.
17	Wisconsin	1848, May 29.
18	California	1850, September 9.
19	Minnesota	1858, May 11.
20	Oregon	1859, February 14.
21	Kansas	1861, January 29.
22	West-Virginia	1863, June 19.
23	Nevada	1864, October 31.
24	Nebraska	1867, March 1.
25	Colorado	1876, August 1.
26	North-Dakota	1889, November 3.
27	South-Dakota	1889, November 3.
28	Montana	1889, November 8.
29	Washington	1889, November 11.
30	Idaho	1890, July 3.
31	Wyoming	1890, July 11.

The Territories.

Territories.	Organised.]
New-Mexico	September 9, 1850.
Utah	September 9, 1850.
Arizona	February 24, 1863.
Indian*	June 30, 1834.
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790.
	March 3, 1791.
Alaska	July 27, 1868.
Oklahoma	May 2, 1890.

* The Indian Territory has as yet no organized Territorial government.

The most eastern point of the United States is Quoddy Head, Me.; the most northern point, Barrow, Alaska; the most western, Attoo Island, Alaska; the most southern, Key West, Fla. The geographical centre of the United States is, therefore, about 420 miles north of the northern boundary of Montana. The sun never sets on the soil of the United States. When it is 6 o'clock at Attoo Island, Alaska, it is 9.36 o'clock A.M. the next day on the eastern coast of Maine.—*Malcolm Townsend.*

State and Territorial Governments.

States and Territories.	Governors.				Legislatures.			Time of Next State or Territorial Election.
	Names.	Salaries.	Length of Term, Years	Terms Expire.	Next Session Begins.	Ann. or Bien.	Limit of Session.	
labama	*Thomas G. Jones*	$3,000	2	Dec. 1, 1892	Nov. 15, 1892	Bien.	50 days	Aug. 1, 1892
laska Territory	Lyman E. Knapp	3,000	4	Jan. 9, 1893				
rizona Terr	J. N. Irwin	2,600	4	Sept. 1, 1894	Jan. 19, 1891	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 8, 1898
rkansas	*James P. Eagle*	3,000	2	Jan. 15, 1893	Jan. 12, 1893	Bien.	60 days	Sept. 5, 1892
alifornia	H. H. Markham	6,000	4	Jan. 4, 1895	Jan. 3, 1893	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 6, 1894
olorado	John L. Routt	5,000	2	Jan. 11, 1893	Jan. 5, 1893	Bien.	90 days	Nov. 8, 1892
onnecticut	*Luzon B Morris**	4,000	2	Jan. 5, 1893	Jan. 5, 1893	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8, 1892
elaware	*Robert J. Reynolds*	2,000	4	Jan. 18, 1895	Jan. 1, 1893	Bien.	None.	Nov. 6, 1894
lorida	*Frank P. Fleming*	3,500	4	Jan. 4, 1893	April 7, 1891	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 8, 1892
eorgia	*W. J. Northen*	3,000	2	Nov. 2, 1892	Nov. 2, 1892	Bien.	40 days	Oct. 5, 1892
daho	Norman B. Willey	3,000	2	Jan. 1, 1893	Jan. 11, 1892	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 8, 1892
llinois	Joseph W. Fifer	6,000	4	Jan. 10, 1893	Jan. 5, 1893	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8, 1892
ndiana	Alvin P. Hovey	5,000	4	Jan. 9, 1893	Jan. 6, 1893	Bien.	100 days	Nov. 8, 1892
owa	*Horace Boies*	3,000	2	Jan. 1, 1892	Jan. 11, 1892	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3, 1891
ansas	Lyman U. Humphrey	3,000	2	Jan. 11, 1893	Jan. 11, 1893	Bien.	50 days	Nov. 8, 1892
entucky	*Simon B. Buckner*	5,000	4	Sept. 2, 1891	Dec. 30, 1891	Bien.	60 days	Aug. 3, 1891
ouisiana	*Francis T. Nicholls*	4,000	4	May 16, 1892	May 9, 1892	Bien.	60 days	April 19, 1892
aine	Edwin C. Burleigh	2 000	2	Jan. 4, 1893	Jan. 5, 1893	Bien.	None.	Sept. 10, 1892
aryland	*Elihu E. Jackson*	4,500	4	Jan. 11, 1892	Jan. 6, 1892	Bien.	90 days	Nov. 5, 1891
assachusetts	*William E. Russell*	5,000	1	Jan. 6, 1892	Jan. 6, 1892	Ann.	None.	Nov. 3, 1891
ichigan	*Edwin B. Winans*	4,000	2	Jan. 1, 1893	Jan. 5, 1893	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8, 1892
innesota	William R. Merriam	5,000	2	Jan. 3, 1893	Jan. 3, 1893	Bien.	90 days	Nov. 8, 1892
ississippi	*John M. Stone*	4,000	4	Jan. 4, 1896	Jan. 6, 1892	Bien.	None.	Nov. 6, 1895
issouri	*David R. Francis*	5,000	4	Jan. 10, 1893	Jan. 5, 1893	Bien.	70 days	Nov. 8, 1892
ontana	*Joseph K. Toole*	2,600	4	Jan. 3, 1893	Jan. 3, 1893	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 8, 1892
ebraska	*James E. Boyd*	2,500	2	Jan. 6, 1893	Jan. 1, 1893	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 8, 1892
evada	R. K. Colcord	5,000	4	Jan. 3, 1895	Jan. 17, 1893	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 8, 1892
ew-Hampshire	Hiram A. Tuttle	2,000	2	Jan. 1, 1893	Jan. 5, 1893	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8, 1892
ew-Jersey	*Leon Abbett*	5,000	3	Jan. 16, 1895	Jan. 12, 1892	Ann.	None.	Nov. 8, 1892
ew-Mexico Ter	L. Bradford Prince	2,600	4	April 17, 1893	Dec. 27, 1892	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 8, 1892
ew-York	*David B. Hill*	10,000	3	Jan. 1, 1892	Jan. 5, 1892	Ann.	None.	Nov. 3, 1891
orth-Carolina	*D. G. Fowle*	3,000	4	Jan. 1, 1893	Jan. 5, 1893	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 8, 1892
orth-Dakota	A. H. Burke	3,000	2	Jan. 3, 1893	Jan. 4, 1893	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 8, 1892
hio	*James E. Campbell*	8,000	2	Jan. 4, 1892	Jan. 4, 1892	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3, 1891
klahoma Terr	George W. Steele	2,000	4	May 15, 1894		Bien.	120 days	
regon	*Sylvester Pennoyer*	1,500	4	Jan. 14, 1895	Jan. 10, 1893	Bien.	40 days	June 4, 1894
ennsylvania	*Robert E. Pattison*	10,000	4	Jan. 15, 1895	June 4, 1893	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8, 1892
hode-Island	*John W. Davis*	1,000	1	May 26, 1893	Jan. 10, 1892	Ann.	None.	April 1, 1891
outh-Carolina	*Ben R. Tillman*	3,500	2	Dec. 8, 1892	Nov. 24, 1891	Ann.	None.	Nov. 8, 1892
outh-Dakota	A. C. Mellette	2,500	2	Jan. 3, 1893	Jan. 3, 1893	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 8, 1892
ennessee	*John P. Buchanan*	4,000	2	Jan. 15, 1893	Jan. 3, 1893	Bien.	75 days	Nov. 8, 1892
exas	*James S. Hogg*	4,000	2	Jan. 18, 1893	Jan. 11, 1893	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 8, 1892
tah Territory	Arthur L. Thomas	3,500	4	Dec. 30, 1893	Jan. 11, 1892	Bien.	60 days	Aug. 1, 1892
ermont	Carroll S. Page	1,500	2	Oct. 1, 1892	Oct. 1, 1892	Bien.	None.	Sept. 6, 1892
irginia	*Philip W. McKinney*	5,000	4	Dec. 31, 1893	Dec. 2, 1891	Bien.	90 days	Nov. 7, 1893
ashington	Elisha P. Ferry	4,000	4	Jan. 5, 1893	Jan. 4, 1893	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 8, 1892
est-Virginia	*A. B. Fleming*	2,700	4	Mar. 4, 1893	Jan. 12, 1893	Bien.	45 days	Nov. 7, 1893
isconsin	*George W. Peck*	5,000	2	Jan. 3, 1893	Jan. 11, 1893	Bien.	None.	Nov. 8, 1892
yoming	Amos W. Barber	2,000	4	Jan. 1, 1893	Jan. 4, 1893	Bien.	40 days	Nov. 8, 1892

Democratic Governors in *italics*, Republicans in Roman.

The next Presidential election will occur Tuesday, November 8, 1892.

* The governorship was in dispute when the ALMANAC went to press. Mr. Morris was elected on the face the returns

The American Indian.

Population as reported by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1889-90.

opulation (exclusive of the five civilized tribes	
aud Indians in Alaska*)	250,483
ndians who wear citizen's dress wholly	67,586
" " " " in part	44,522
ndians who can read	21,576
welling houses occupied by Indians	16,544
ndians who can use English enough for ordi-	
nary intercourse	24,976
ndian apprentices	570
issionaries, male	283
hurch-members, Indian	19,785
Church buildings	167
Births during the year	5,181
Deaths " " "	4,719
Indians killed during the year by Indians	36
" " " " citizens	13
Whites killed during the year by Indians	7
Indian criminals punished during the year by	
civil and military	666
Indian criminals punished during the year by	
Indians, tribal organization	529
Crimes against Indians committed by whites	234

* The number of Indians in Alaska is estimated at 37,000.

State and Territorial Finances.

States and Territories.	Date of State-ment Year Ending	State or Territorial Debt. Funded.	State or Territorial Debt. Unfunded.	State or Territorial Receipts.	State or Territorial Expenditures.	Amount Raised by Taxation.	Rate of Tax on $100.
Alabama	Sept. 30, 1890	$9,249,900	$239,000	$1,590,448	$701,190	$1,011,069	45 ct.
Arizona Territory	Nov. 22, 1890	619,000	150,000	(a) 280,000	(a) 268,000	(a) 280,000	80 "
Arkansas	Oct. 1, 1890	4,466,000	100,000	1,294,449	691,548	712,528	50 "
California	Nov. 14, 1889	2,612,500	.....	7,524,709	7,224,493	5,610,136	50.4 "
Colorado	Nov. 18, 1890	150,000	1,187,254	1,568,601	1,563,076	745,744	40 "
Connecticut	June 30, 1889	3,740,200	.....	1,923,894	2,145,221	.....	12.5 "
Delaware	Dec. 31, 1890	899,750	.....	(b) 121,191	(b) 120,028	.....	..
Florida	Dec. 31, 1889	373,000	.....	(c) 432,544	(c) 399,490	432,544	30 "
Georgia	Oct. 1, 1890	8,261,340	None	3,979,694	2,131,793	1,348,969	40 "
Idaho	Nov. 1, 1887	200,855	None	87,200	42,150	59,850	35 "
Illinois	Sept. 30, 1890	None	None	3,629,775	3,396,239	2,842,865	38 "
Indiana	Oct. 31, 1890	8,540,825	.....	3,737,195	4,471,948	2,691,619	28.5 "
Iowa	June 30, 1890	None	None	1,715,387	1,631,836	1,575,154	25 "
Kansas	July 1, 1890	801,000	317,668	5,825,545	5,435,545	1,515,423	42 "
Kentucky	June 30, 1890	674,000	None	3,595,761	3,578,240	2,178,700	42.5 "
Louisiana	May 1, 1890	11,759,500	2,799,903	(d) 2,120,027	(d) 2,105,742	(d) 1,164,569	(d) 60 "
Maine	Jan. 1, 1890	2,748,800	722,108	1,180,620	1,486,699	1,129,203	27.5 "
Maryland	Sept. 30, 1890	10,691,124	.....	5,860,605	5,684,486	973,830	17.75 "
Massachusetts	Dec. 31, 1888	28,851,620	.....	(e) 8,748,653	(e) 5,528,247	(e) 1,500,000	(e) 8.5 "
Michigan	June 30, 1890	(f) 229,000	.....	3,377,239	3,342,108	.....	15.4 "
Minnesota	Aug. 1, 1890	(g) 4,365,000	.....	3,940,064	3,407,983	2,156,157	17 "
Mississippi	Dec. 31, 1889	3,837,490	.....	1,151,955	900,630	533,098	40 "
Missouri	Dec. 31, 1890	7,000,000	1,533,000	3,757,852	3,200,096	3,346,746	30 "
Montana	Jan. 1, 1889	None	None	221,464	143,715	134,861	20 "
Nebraska	Dec. 1, 1889	449,267	None	2,283,165	2,518,159	1,500,000	65 "
Nevada	Dec. 31, 1888	175,815	.....	974,902	323,742	.....	55 "
New-Hampshire	May 31, 1890	2,520 600	170,419	639,492	488,629	500,000	20 "
New-Jersey	Oct. 31, 1890	1,096,360	400,000	5,051,153	4,527,268	3,380,634	..
New-Mexico Ter.	Nov. 20, 1888	550,000	232,366	173,509	249,100	236,686	50 "
New-York	Sept. 30, 1890	4,811,670	.....	18,212,239	17,440,855	12,557,352	35.2 "
North-Carolina	Nov. 30, 1888	10,705,945	1,921,100	(h) 938,405	(h) 1,015,203	444,056	25 "
North-Dakota	Oct. 31, 1890	689,507	None	609,612	604,720	130,361	30 "
Ohio	Nov. 15, 1890	2,541,695	.....	6,235,338	5,832,751	6,235,338	27 "
Oregon	Jan. 1, 1890	None	Nominal	1,014,551	1,267,930	574,751	60 "
Pennsylvania	Nov. 30, 1890	12,349,920	None	8,625,019	8,168,861	(i) 5,000,000	30 "
Rhode-Island	Nov. 18, 1890	1,283,000	None	(j) 1,053,549	(j) 937,095	(j) 591,355	(j) 18 "
South-Carolina	Nov. 1, 1890	(k) 6,603,490	(l) 389,420	1,190,036	1,112,092	723,151	52.5 "
South-Dakota	Nov. 30, 1890	860,200	125,000	600,000	610,000	450,000	..
Tennessee	Dec. 19, 1890	14,110,900	2,239,000	2,093,870	2,029,191	1,295,985	30 "
Texas	Aug. 31, 1890	4,237,730	.....	4,450,000	4,200,000	2,800,000	(m) 32.5 "
Utah Territory	Nov. 30, 1888	.....	150,000	.....	.....	515,500	35 "
Vermont	June 30, 1890	135,500	.....	(n) 1,056,671	(n) 1,027,025	(n) 866,874	20 "
Virginia	Sept. 30, 1888	7,923,585	23,550,696	2,704,725	2,891,729	1,783,702	40 "
Washington	Oct. 31, 1890	300,000	203,768	348,189	327,929	298,265	27 "
West-Virginia	Sept. 30, 1890	None	None	1,206,414	1,040,543	936,065	35 "
Wisconsin	Sept. 30, 1890	None	None	3,742,936	3,603,079	873,888	16.4 "
Wyoming	Sept. 30, 1890	320,000	None	213,155	164,623	196,582	41.25 "

(*a*) Year ending December 31, 1890. (*b*) Year ending December 22, 1886. (*c*) Year ending December 31, 1888. (*d*) Year ending December 31, 1889. (*e*) Year ending January 1, 1887. (*f*) Year ending June 30, 1889. (*g*) Total debt. (*h*) Year ending November 30, 1889. (*i*) Approximate. (*j*) Year ending December 31, 1889. (*k*) From this must be deducted the invalidity or old green Consols, $450,104. (*l*) To this add $186,926 for Interest due and fundable, and deduct say $8,004 for the Invalidity in old Bonds, lost Bonds, etc. With these additions and deductions the total public debt after the Consolidation has been completed would be $6,433,560. (*m*) Includes School Tax of 12.5 cents. (*n*) Report for the Biennial Term.

The "carpet-bag" debts of the Southern States, under which some of them are still suffering, were created during the reconstruction period, when the South was at the mercy of adventurers from the North and the ranks of the negro population supported and protected by the Federal Government. These burdens on the helpless people aggregated in 1871 some $291,626,015, distributed among the reconstructed States as follows: Alabama, $32,761,917; Arkansas, $19,398,000; Florida, $15,797,587; Georgia, $42,560,500; Louisiana, $20,021,734; North-Carolina, $34,887,464; South-Carolina, $22,480,516; Texas, 14,930,000; Virginia, $47,090,866. It must be borne in mind that the debts of the Southern States contracted from 1861 to 1865 were repudiated by order of the Federal Government, so that the indebtedness above shown was due almost wholly to "carpet-bag" financiering.

INDEBTEDNESS OF 1880 AND 1890.

United States Census Bulletin No. 7 reported the indebtedness of the several States in 1890 compared with 1880, as follows:

Kind of Debt.	1880.	1890.	Decrease.
Bonded debt	$259,037,456.56	$194,954,206.93	$64,083,249.69
Floating debt	24,101,746.04	33,726,610.76	*9 624,764.72
Totals	$283,139,202.60	$228,679,817.69	$54,459,484.91

* Increase.

The Federal Government.

President.....BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana, salary, $50,000
Vice-President.....LEVI P. MORTON, of New-York, " 8,000

THE CABINET.

Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Chapter 4, Acts of 49th Congress, 1st Session.*

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.
Secretary Treasury—William Windom, of Minn.
Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vt.
Attorney-General—W. H. H. Miller, of Ind.
Postmaster-General—John Wanamaker, of Pa.
Secretary Navy—Benj. F. Tracy, of N. Y.
Secretary Interior—John W. Noble, of Mo.
Secretary Agriculture—Jere. M. Rusk, of Wis.

The salaries of the Cabinet officers are $8,000 each.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—W.F.Wharton, Mass.	$4,500	*Ch. Consular Bureau*—F. O. St. Clair, Md.	$2,100
Second Ass't Secretary—A. A. Adee, D. C.	3,500	*Ch. Indexes & Archives*—J.H.Haswell,N.Y.	2,100
Third Ass't Secretary—J. B. Moore, Del..	3,500	*Ch. Bureau Accounts*—F. J. Kieckhoefer.	2,100
Chief Clerk—Sevellon A. Brown	2,750	*Ch. Bureau Rolls & Lib.*—Fred. Bancroft.	2,100
Ch. Diplomatic Bureau—T. W. Cridler...	2,100	*Ch. Bureau Statistics*—M. Scanlan, N. Y..	2,100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—A. B. Nettleton.....	$4,500	*Com. of Navigation*—William Bates.....	$3,600
Assistant Sec.—Oliver L. Spaulding.....	4,500	*First Comptroller*—A. C. Matthews, Ill...	5,000
Chief Clerk—Frederick Brackett, D. C....	3,000	*Second Comptroller*—B. F. Gilkeson, Pa..	5,000
Ch. Appointment Div.—J. K. Moore.	2,750	*Comp. of Customs*—Sam'l V. Holliday, Pa.	4,000
Ch. Warrant Div.—W.F.McLennan, N.Y.	3,000	*Dep. Comp. Customs*—R. M. Nixon.....	2,250
Ch. Pub. Moneys Div.—E. B. Duskam, Ct..	2,500	*First Auditor*—Geo. P. Fisher, Del... ...	3,600
Ch. Customs Div.—J. G. Macgregor, Minn.	2,750	*Second Auditor*—J. N. Patterson, N. H...	3,600
Ch. Loans & Cur. Div.—A. T. Huntington..	2,500	*Third Auditor*—W. H. Hart, Ind.....	3,600
Ch. Stationery & Printing—A.L. Sturtevant	2,500	*Fourth Auditor*—John R. Lynch, Miss...	3,600
Ch. Mails & Files—John Nichols.	2,500	*Fifth Auditor*—L. W. Habercomb, D. C..	3,600
Ch. Miscellaneous Div—J. A. Thompson...	2,500	*Sixth Auditor*—Thos. B. Coulter, O.....	3,600
Sup. Insp.-Gen. of Steamboats—J.A.Dumont	3,500	*Treasurer of U. S.*—J. N. Huston, Ind....	6,000
Director of Mint—Edward O. Leech, D. C.	4,500	*Ass't Treasurer*—J. W. Whelpley, N. Y..	3,600
Government Actuary—W. Fewsmith.	2,250	*Register Treasury*—W. S. Rosecrans, Cal.	4,000
Ch. Bureau of Statistics—S. G. Brock, Mo.	3,000	*Assistant Register*—L. W. Reid, Va.....	2,250
Supt. Life-Saving Service—S. I. Kimball.	4,000	*Comp. of Currency*—Ed. S. Lacey, Mich..	5,000
Ch'm. Lt. House Bd.—R. Ad. D.B.Harmony	5,000	*Com. of Internal Rev.*—John W. Mason..	6,000
Supervis. Surg.-Gen.—J. B. Hamilton, Ill.	4,000	*Dep. Com. Internal Rev.*—G. W. Wilson..	3,200
Ch. Bur. Engraving—W. M. Meredith, Ill.	4,500	*Solicitor Internal Rev.*—Alphonso Hart...	4,500
Supervising Architect—J. H.Windrim, Pa.	4,500	*Solicitor of Treasury*—W. P. Hepburn, Ia	4,500
Sup. U.S. Coast Survey—T. C.Mendenhall.	6,000	*Chief Secret Service*—James J. Brooks....	3,500

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—Lewis A. Grant... ..	$4,500	*Insp.-Gen.*—B.-Gen.J.C. Breckinridge, Ky.	$5,500
Chief Clerk—John Tweedale, Pa.....	2,750	*Chief Clerk*—Warren H. Orcutt....	2,000
Disbursing Clerk—W. S. Yeatman, D. C..	2,000	*Q'rmaster-Gen.*—B.-Gen. R.W. Bachelder.	5,500
Inspector Records—R. Duryee.....	2,000	*Chief Clerk.*—J. Z. Dare, D. C..... ..	2,000
Adjutant-Gen.—B.-Gen. J. C. Kelton, Pa.	5,500	*Paymaster-Gen.*—B.-Gen. William Smith.	5,500
Chief Clerk.—R. P. Thian, N. Y..... .	2,000	*Chief Clerk.*—G. D. Hanson, D. C	2,000

* The Department of Agriculture was made an executive department and the Secretary of Agriculture made a Cabinet officer, after the passage of the Succession act of the 49th Congress.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

WAR DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

Commis'y-Gen.—B.-Gen. B. DuBarry $5,500
Chief Clerk—W. A. De Caindry, Md..... 2,000
Surgeon-Gen.—B.-Gen. C. Sutherland, Pa. 5,500
Ass't Surg. Gen.—Maj. Jno. S. Billings, O.. 3,250
Ass't Surg. Gen.—Maj. C. R. Greenleaf, O.. 3,250
Ass't Surg. Gen.—Maj. C. Smart, N. Y.... 3,250
Chief Clerk—Samuel Ramsey, Va..... 2,000
Judge Adv.-Gen.—Col. G. N. Lieber, N. Y. 5,500
Chief Clerk—J. N. Morrison, Mo..... 1,800
Ch.of Engineers—B.-Gen. T. L.Casey, R. I. $5,500
Chief Clerk—William J. Warren, N. Y.... 2,000
Officer Charge Pub. Bldg.—Col. O. H. Ernst. 4,500
Chief Clerk—E. F. Concklin, N. Y. 2,100
Public Gardener—George H. Brown, D. C. 1,800
Chief Sig. Officer—B.-Gen. A. W. Greeley. 5,500
Chief Clerk—Otto O. Nesmith, Cal..... 1,800
Chief of Ordnance—B.-Gen. S. V. Benét.. 5,500
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook, D. C..... 2,000

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—James R. Soley..... .... $4,500
Chief Clerk—John W. Hogg, Tenn... 2,500
Judge Adv.-Gen.—Col. W. B. Remey, Ia.. 4,500
Registrar—W. P. Moran, Va..... 2,000
Chief Docks & Yds.—Com. N. H. Farquhar 5,000
Chief Ordnance—Com. W. M. Folger..... 5,000
Chief Prov. & Clothing—Edwin Stewart... 5,000
Chief Medicine.—Surg. J. M. Brown..... 5,000
Chief Equipment—Capt. Geo. Dewey 5,000
Chief Construction—T. D. Wilson, N. Y.. $5,000
Chief Navigation—Com. F. M. Ramsay.. 5,000
Engineer in Chief—G. W. Melville, Pa.... 5,000
Pay Director—Gilbert E. Thornton, Mass. 4,000
Sup. Naval Obs.—Capt. R. L. Phythian, Ky. 5,000
Supt. Nautical Alm.—Prof. S. Newcomb.. 3,500
Hydrographer—Lieut. R. Clover..... 3,000
Pres. Naval Retiring Bd.—Com. J. A. Greer 5,000

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—W. B. Cooley, Pa..... ... $2,500
First Ass't P. M. G.—S. A. Whitfield, O... 4,000
Second Ass't P. M. G.—J. Lowrie Bell.... 4,000
Third Ass't P. M. G.—A. D. Hazen, Pa.. $4,000
Sup't Foreign M.—N. M. Brooks, Pa..... 3,000
Sup't Money-Order.—C. F. McDonald, Mass 3,500

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Sec.—George Chandler, Kan... $4,500
Assistant Secretary—Cyrus Bussey, N. Y.. 4,000
Chief Clerk—Edward M. Dawson, Md.... 2,750
Commis. Land Office—Lewis A. Groff, O. 4,000
Ass t Commis.—William M. Stone, Ia.... 3,000
Commis. Pensions—Green B. Raum, Ill... 5,000
Com. Ind. Affairs—T. J. Morgan, R. I.... 4,000
Ass't Commis.—Robert V. Belt, Md..... .. 3,000
Com. Patents—Charles E. Mitchell, Ct.... $5,000
Ass't. Commis.—R. J. Fisher, Pa..... 3,000
Commis. Education—W. T. Harris, Mass.. 3,000
Commis. Railroads—H. A. Taylor, Wis.. 4,500
Commis. Labor—C. D. Wright, Mass..... 5,000
Supt of Census, Robt. P. Porter, N. Y..... 6,000
Direc. Geol. Surv.—John W. Powell, Ill.. 6,000
Chief Clerk—James C. Pilling, D. C..... 2,400

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant Secretary—Edwin Willets, Mich. $4,500
Chief Clerk—S. S. Rookwood, Wis..... 2,500
Statistician—J. R. Dodge, O..... 2,500
Chief Forestry—B. E. Fernow, N. Y..... 2,000
Entomologist—C. V. Riley, Mo..... 2,500
Chemist—Harvey W. Wiley, Ind..... $2,500
Ornithologist—C. H. Merriam, N. Y..... 2,500
Botanist—George Vasey, Ill..... 2,500
Pomologist—H. E. Van Deman, Kan..... 2,500
Microscopist—Thomas Taylor, Mass..... 2,500

Civil Service Commis.—Chas. Lyman, Ct.. $3,500
Civil Service Commis.—T. Roosevelt, N.Y. 3,500
Civil Service Commis.—H. S. Thompson, S.C 3,500
Examiner—W. H. Webster, Ct. 3,000
Secretary Civ. S.—John T. Doyle, N. Y... 2,000
Commis. of Labor—C. D. Wright, Mass... $5,000
Chief Clerk—O. W. Weaver, Mass... ... 2,500
Gov. Printer—Frank W. Palmer, Ill..... 4,500
Fish Commis.—Marshall McDonald..... non
Librarian of Congress—A. R. Spofford, D.C 4,000

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Commis.—Chairman, T. M. Cooley, Mich. $7,500
Commis.—William R. Morrison, Ill..... 7,000
Commis.—Augustus Schoonmaker, N. Y.. 7,000
Commis.—Walter L. Bragg, Ala $7,000
Commis.—Wheelock G. Veazey, Vt..... 7,000
Secretary, Edward A. Moseley, Mass..... 3,500

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

Presiding Officer, ex-officio.—Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States.
Chancellor.—Melville W. Fuller, Chief-Justice of the United States.
Secretary.—S. P. Langley, Pa. None.
Assistant Secretary.—G. B. Goode, Conn.. $4,000
Chief Clerk.—William J. Rhees, D. C.... $2,100

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General—William H. H. Miller, of Indiana; salary, $8,000.

Solicitor-Gen.—Wm. H. Taft, Ohio	$7,000	*Solicitor Treasury*—W. B. Hepburn, Ia.	$4,500
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—W. A. Maury, D. C.	5,000	*Solicitor Internal Rev.*—Alphonso Hart, O.	4,500
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—John B. Cotton, Mc.	5,000	*Law Clerk*—A. J. Bentley, O.	2,700
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—A. X. Parker, N. Y.	5,000	*General Agent*—Elijah C. Foster	3,650
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—George H. Shields, Mo.	5,000	*Appointment Clerk*—Frank A. Brannagan, O.	2,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—James N. Tyner, Ind.	4,000	*Pardons Clerk*—Charles F. Scott	2,000
Chief Clerk—Cecil Clay, W. Va.	2,450		

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, born 1833, appointed 1888.

	Born.	App.		Born.	App.
Asso. Justice—Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1816	1863	*Asso. Justice*—Sam. Blatchford, N.Y.	1820	1882
" " Joseph P. Bradley, N.J.	1813	1870	" " L. Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1825	1887
" " John M. Harlan, Ky.	1833	1877	" " David J. Brewer, Kan.	1837	1889
" " Horace Gray, Mass.	1828	1881	" " Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1836	1890

Reporter—J. C. Bancroft Davis, N. Y. *Clerk*—J. H. McKenney, D. C.
Marshal—John M. Wright, Ky.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $10,500; of the Associate Justices, $10,000 each; of the Reporter, $5,700; of the Marshal, $3,000; and of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, $6,000.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Circuit.	*Salary.*	*Circuit.*	*Salary.*
1. Le Barron B. Colt, R. I.	$6,000	5. Don A. Pardee, La.	$6,000
2. William J. Wallace, N. Y.	6,000	6. Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	6,000
2. E. Henry Lacombe, N. Y.	6,000	7. Walter Q. Gresham, Ind.	6,000
3. William McKennan, Pa.	6,000	8. Henry C. Caldwell, Ark.	6,000
4. Hugh L. Bond, Md.	6,000	9. Lorenzo Sawyer, Cal.	6,000

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice—William A. Richardson, of Massachusetts, $4,500.

Associate Judge—Charles C. Nott, N. Y.	$4,500	*Associate Judge*—G. W. Scofield, Pa.	$4,500
" " Lawrence Weldon, Ill.	4,500	" " John Davis, D. C.	4,500

Chief Clerk—Archibald Hopkins, Mass., $3,000.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Districts.	*Judges.*	*Residence.*	*Salaries.*
Ala.: N. D.	John Bruce	Montgomery.	$3,500
" S. D.	H. T. Toulmin	Mobile	3,500
Ark.: E. D.	Jno. A. Williams	Pine Bluff	3,500
" W. D.	Isaac C. Parker	Fort Smith	3,500
Cal.: N. D.	O. Hoffman	San Francisco	5,000
" S. D.	E. M. Ross	Los Angeles	3,500
Colorado	Moses Hallett	Denver	3,500
Conn.	N. Shipman	Hartford	3,500
Delaware	L. E. Wales	Wilmington	3,500
Fla.: N. D.	Charles Swayne	Jacksonville	3,500
" S. D.	Jas. W. Locke	Key West	3,500
Ga.: N. D.	Wm. T. Newman	Atlanta	3,500
" S. D.	Emory Speer	Savannah	3,500
Idaho	Vacant		3,500
Ill.: N. D.	H. W. Blodgett	Chicago	4,000
" S. D.	Wm. J. Allen	Springfield	3,500
Indiana	Wm. A. Woods	Indianapolis	3,500
Iowa: N. D.	Oliver P. Shiras	Dubuque	3,500
" S. D.	James M. Love	Keokuk	3,500
Kansas	C. G. Foster	Topeka	3,500
Kentucky	John W. Barr	Louisville	3,500
La.: E. D.	E. C. Billings	New-Orleans	4,500
" W. D.	Aleck Boarman	Shreveport	3,500
Maine	Nathan Webb	Portland	3,500
Maryland	Thos. J. Morris	Baltimore	4,000
Mass	Thos. L. Nelson	Worcester	4,000
Mich.: E. D.	Vacant		3,500
" W. D.	H. F. Severens	Grand Rapids	3,500
Minnesota	R. R. Nelson	St. Paul	3,500
Mississippi	Robert A. Hill	Oxford	3,500
Montana	Hiram Knowles	Helena	3,500
Mo.: E. D.	Amos M. Thayer	St. Louis	3,500
Mo.: W. D.	John F. Philips	Kansas City	3,500
Nebraska	E. S. Dundy	Falls City	$3,500
Nevada	Thos. P. Hawley	Carson City	3,500
N. H.	Daniel Clark	Manchester	3,500
New-Jersey	John T. Nixon	Trenton	4,000
N. Y.: N. D.	Alfred C. Coxe	Utica	4,000
" S. D.	Addison Brown	N. Y. City	4,000
" E. D.	C. L. Benedict	Brooklyn	4,000
N. C.: E. D.	A. S. Seymour	New-Berne	3,500
" W. D.	Robert P. Dick	Greensboro	3,500
N. Dakota	Alfred D. Thomas	Fargo	3,500
Ohio: N. D.	A. J. Ricks	Cleveland	3,500
" S. D.	George R. Sage	Cincinnati	4,000
Oregon	M. P. Deady	Portland	3,500
Pa.: E. D.	William Butler	Philadelphia	4,000
" W. D.	M. W. Acheson	Pittsburgh	3,500
Rhode-I.	G. M. Carpenter	Providence	3,500
S. Car.	C. H. Simonton	Charleston	3,500
S. Dakota	A. J. Edgerton	Sioux Falls	3,500
Tennessee:			
E. & M. D.	David M. Key	Chattanooga	3,500
W. D.	E. S. Hammond	Memphis	3,500
Tex.: E. D.	David E. Bryant	Sherman	3,500
" W. D.	Thos. S. Maxey	Austin	3,500
" N. D.	A. P. McCormick	Graham	3,500
Vermont	H. H. Wheeler	Jamaica	3,500
Va.: E. D.	R. W. Hughes	Norfolk	3,500
" W. D.	John Paul	Harrisonburg	3,500
Washingt'n C.	H. Hanford	Seattle, Wash.	3,500
West-Va.	J. J. Jackson	Parkersburg	3,500
Wis.: E. D.	Jas. G. Jenkins	Milwaukee	3,500
" W. D.	Romanzo Bunn	Madison	3,500
Wyoming	John A. Rinar	Cheyenne	3,500

THE ARMY.

GENERALS.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Commands.*	*Headquarters.*
Major-General,	John M. Schofield,	Maj.-Gen. Commanding,	Washington, D. C.
"	Oliver O. Howard,	Division of the Atlantic,	Governor's Island, N. Y.
"	Nelson A. Miles,	Division of the Missouri,	Chicago, Ill.
Brigadier-General,	Thomas H. Ruger,	Department of Dakota,	St. Paul, Minn.
"	John Gibbon,	Division of the Pacific,	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Wesley Merritt,	Department of the Missouri,	St. Louis, Mo.
"	David S. Stanley,	Department of Texas,	San Antonio, Tex.
"	John Gibbon,	Department of the Columbia,	Vancouver Bar'ks, Wash.
"	John R. Brooke,	Department of the Platte,	Omaha, Neb.
"	A. McD. McCook,	Department of Arizona,	Los Angeles, Cal.
Brigadier-General,	John C. Kelton,	Adjutant-General,	Washington, D. C.
"	Richard N. Bachelder,	Quartermaster-General,	Washington, D. C.
"	William Smith,	Paymaster-General,	Washington, D. C.
"	Beekman Du Barry,	Commissary-General,	Washington, D. C.
"	C. Sutherland.	Surgeon-General,	Washington, D. C.
"	Adolphus W. Greely,	Chief Signal Officer,	Washington, D. C.
"	Thomas L. Casey,	Chief of Engineers,	Washington, D. C.
"	Jos. C. Breckinridge,	Inspector-General,	Washington, D. C.
Colonel,	Guido N. Lieber,	Acting Judge Advocate-Gen.,	Washington, D. C.

GENERALS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Residence.*	*Name.*	*Rank.*	*Residence.*
Augur, C. C.	Brig.-Gen.	Washington, D. C.	Macfeely, R.	Brig.-Gen.	Washington, D. C.
Baird, Absalom.	"	Washington, D. C.	Meigs, M. C.	"	Washington, D. C.
Belét, S. V.	"	Washington, D. C.	Moore, John	"	Washington, D. C.
Brice, B. W.	"	Washington, D. C.	Murray, Robert.	"	New-York City.
Brown, N. W.	"	Washington, D. C.	Newton, John	"	New-York City.
Carroll, S. S.	Maj.-Gen.	Washington, D. C.	Pope, John	Maj.-Gen.	St. Louis. Mo.
Cooke, P. St. G.	Brig.-Gen.	Detroit, Mich,	Potter, J. H.	Brig.-Gen.	Columbus, O.
Crawford, S. W.	"	New-York City.	Robinson, J. C.	Maj.-Gen.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Drum, R. C.	"	Bethesda, Md.	Rochester, W. B.	Brig.-Gen.	Washington, D. C.
Duane, James C.	"	New-York City.	Rosecrans, W. S.	"	Washington, D. C.
Fessenden, F.	"	Portland, Me.	Rucker, D. H.	"	Washington, D. C.
Grierson, B. H.	"	Jacksonville, Ill.	Sherman, W. T.	General	New-York City.
Hammond, W. A.	"	Washington, D. C.	Sickles, Daniel E.	Maj.-Gen.	New-York City.
Hardin, M. D.	"	Chicago, Ill.	Sweeny, T. W.	Brig. Gen.	Astoria, N. Y.
Holabird, S. B.	"	Philadelphia, Pa.	Townsend, E. D.	"	Washington, D. C.
Holt, Joseph	"	Washington, D. C.	Willcox, O. B.	"	Washington, D. C.
Ingalls, Rufus	"	Portland, Ore.	Wood, T. J.	"	Dayton, O.
Johnson, R. W.	"	St. Paul, Minn.	Wright, H. G.	"	Washington, D. C.
Long, Eli	"	Keuka Coll., N. Y.			

The following are the dates of future retirements of generals now on the active list, to the close of 1895: Chief of Ordnance Benét, January 22, 1891; Brigadier-General Gibbon, April 20, 1891; Brigadier-General Stanley, June 1, 1894; Major-General Crook, September 8, 1893; Major-General Howard, November 8, 1894; Chief of Engineers Casey, May 10, 1895; Major-General Schofield, September 29, 1895.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The army of the United States, in 1890, consisted of the following forces, in officers and men:

	Officers.	*Enlisted Men.*	*Aggregate.*
Ten cavalry regiments	432	6,050	6,482
Five artillery regiments	282	3,675	3,957
Twenty-five infantry regiments	877	12,125	13,002
Engineer Battalion, recruiting parties, ordnance department, hospital service, Indian scouts, West Point, Signal detachment, and general service	579	3,370	3,949
Total	2,170	25,220	27,390

The United States are divided into three military divisions and six military departments.

The military "Division of the Atlantic," also the "Department of the East," includes the New-England States, and all States east of the Mississippi River, except Illinois. It also includes Louisiana.

The "Division of the Missouri" comprises the "Department of the Platte," States of Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming and Eastern Idaho, and Territory of Utah; the "Department of Dakota," States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana, and the post of Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The "Division of the Pacific" comprises the "Department of California," States of Northern California and of Nevada; and the "Department of the Columbia," States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and Territory of Alaska.

Independent Departments.—The "Department of Texas" includes the State of Texas, excepting the post of Fort Elliott; the "Department of the Missouri" includes the States of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Colorado, Indian and Oklahoma Territories and the post of Fort Elliott, Tex.; the "Department of Arizona" includes the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico, and that portion of California south of the 35th parallel.

THE ARMY—*Continued.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

First Cavalry, *Col. James S. Brisbin* (Headquarters, Fort Custer, Mont.), Montana, Kansas, Wyoming.

Second Cavalry, *Col. D. R. Clendenin* (Headquarters, Fort Lowell, Ari.), Arizona, Kansas.

Third Cavalry, *Col. A. G. Brackett* (Headquarters, Fort McIntosh, Tex.), Texas.

Fourth Cavalry, *Col. C. E. Compton* (Headquarters, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.), Washington, Idaho, California, Virginia.

Fifth Cavalry, *Col. J. F. Wade* (Headquarters, Fort Reno, Indian Terr.), Indian Terr., Kansas.

Sixth Cavalry, *Col. E. A. Carr* (Headquarters, Fort Meade, S. Dak., Dept. Platte), Virginia.

Seventh Cavalry, *Col. J. W. Forsyth* (Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kan.), Indian Terr., Kansas.

Eighth Cavalry, *Col. Elmer Otis* (Headquarters, Fort Meade, S. Dak.), Montana, North and South Dakota.

Ninth Cavalry, *Col. Jos. G. Tilford* (Headquarters, Fort Robinson, Neb.), Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas.

Tenth Cavalry, *Col. J. K. Mizner* (Headquarters, Fort Grant, Ari.), Arizona, New-Mexico.

First Artillery, *Col. L. L. Langdon* (Headquarters, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.), Virginia, New-York, Kansas.

Second Artillery, *Col. John Mendenhall* (Headquarters, Fort Adams, R. I.), Kansas, Massachusetts, Maine, Virginia, New-York, Connecticut.

Third Artillery, *Col. H. G. Gibson* (Headquarters, Washington, D. C.), District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Texas.

Fourth Artillery, *Col. H. W. Closson* (Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga.), Rhode-Island, Kansas, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida.

Fifth Artillery, *Col. Alexander Piper* (Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.), Virginia, California, Washington.

First Infantry, *Col. W. R. Shafter* (Headquarters, Fort Niobrara, Neb.), Nebraska.

Second Infantry, *Col. Frank Wheaton* (Headquarters, Fort Omaha, Neb.), Nebraska.

Third Infantry, *Col. E. C. Mason* (Headquarters, Fort Snelling, Minn.), Dakota, Minnesota.

Fourth Infantry, *Col. William P. Carlin* (Headquarters, Fort Sherman, Ida.), Washington, Idaho.

Fifth Infantry, *Col. N. W. Osborne* (Headquarters, Fort Bliss, Tex.), Texas.

Sixth Infantry, *Col. M. A. Cochran* (Headquarters, Fort Thomas, Ky.), Kentucky, New-York.

Seventh Infantry, *Col. H. C. Merriam* (Headquarters, Fort Logan, Col.), Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas.

Eighth Infantry, *Col. A. V. Kautz* (Headquarters, Fort Robinson, Neb.), Nebraska.

Ninth Infantry, *Col. Charles G. Bartlett* (Headquarters, Whipple Barracks, Ari.), Arizona, California, New-Mexico.

Tenth Infantry, *Col. H. Douglas* (Headquarters, Fort Marcy, N. M.), New-Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma Terr.

Eleventh Infantry, *Col. R. I. Dodge* (Headquarters, Madison Barracks, N. Y.), New-York.

Twelfth Infantry, *Col. E. F. Townsend* (Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.), Dakota, Kansas.

Thirteenth Infantry, *Col. M. Bryant* (Headquarters, Fort Supply, Indian Terr.), Indian Terr., Oklahoma Terr.

Fourteenth Infantry, *Col. T. M. Anderson* (Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.), Washington, Kansas.

Fifteenth Infantry, *Col. R. E. A. Crofton* (Headquarters, Fort Buford, Dak.), Dakota, Illinois, Alabama.

Sixteenth Infantry, *Col. M. M. Blunt* (Headquarters, Fort Douglass, Utah), Utah.

Seventeenth Infantry, *Col. H. R. Misner* (Headquarters, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy.), Wyoming.

Eighteenth Infantry, *Col. H. M. Lazelle* (Headquarters, Fort Clarke, Tex.), Texas.

Nineteenth Infantry, *Col. C. H. Smith* (Headquarters, Fort Wayne, Mich.), Michigan.

Twentieth Infantry, *Col. E. S. Otis* (Headquarters, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.), Montana.

Twenty-first Infantry, *Col. H. A. Morrow* (Headquarters, Fort Sidney, Neb.), Utah, Nebraska.

Twenty-second Infantry, *Col. P. T. Swaine* (Headquarters, Fort Keogh, Mont.), Dakota, Montana.

Twenty-third Infantry, *Col. J. J. Coppinger* (Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.), Texas.

Twenty-fourth Infantry, *Col. Z. R. Bliss* (Headquarters, Fort Bayard, N. M.), Arizona, New-Mexico.

Twenty-fifth Infantry, *Col. George L. Andrews* (Headquarters, Fort Missoula, Mont.), Montana.

Battalion of Engineers, *Lieut.-Col. W. R. King*, Headquarters, Willet's Point, N. Y.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALS.

ACTIVE LIST.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Present Duty.*	*Residence.*
Admiral	David D. Porter	Special Duty	Washington, D. C.
Rear-Admiral	John G. Walker	Commanding Squadron of Evolution	Flag Ship Chicago.
"	George E. Belknap	Commanding Asiatic Station	Flag Ship Omaha.
"	Bancroft Gherardi	Commanding North Atlantic Station	F. Ship Philadelphia.
"	W. P. McCann	Commanding South Atlantic Station	Flag Ship Pensacola.
"	Lewis A. Kimberly	President Board Inspection and Survey	Washington, D. C.
"	Daniel L. Braine	Commandant Navy Yard	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	D. B. Harmony	Chairman Light House Board	Washington, D. C.
"	George Brown	Commanding Pacific Station	Flag Ship Charleston.
"	A. E. K. Benham	Commandant Navy Yard	Mare Island, Cal.

RETIRED LIST.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Residence.*	*Rank.*	*Name.*	*Residence.*
Rear-Ad.	John J. Almy	Washington, D.C.	Rear-Ad.	Samuel P. Lee	Washington, D.C.
"	Daniel Ammen	Ammendale, Md.	"	Stephen B. Luce	Newport, R. I.
"	G. B. Balch	Dawsonville, Md.	"	E. Y. McCauley	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Daniel L. Braine	Brooklyn, N. Y.	"	T. Pattison	New-York City.
"	Andrew Bryson	Washington, D.C.	"	T. S. Phelps	Concord, Mass.
"	S. P. Carter	Washington, D.C.	"	Walter W. Queen	Washington, D.C.
"	Aug. L. Case	Washington, D.C.	"	A. C. Rhind	New-York City.
"	J. M. B. Clitz	Brooklyn, N. Y.	"	C. R. P. Rodgers	Washington, D.C.
"	E. R. Colhoun	Washington, D.C.	"	F. A. Roe	Washington, D.C.
"	G. H. Cooper	Brooklyn, N. Y.	"	John H. Russell	Washington, D.C.
"	Pierce Crosby	Washington, D.C.	"	T. O. Selfridge	Washington, D.C.
"	Earl English	Culpeper, Va.	"	R. W. Shufeldt	Washington, D.C.
"	D. McN. Fairfax	Hagerstown, Md	"	Melancthon Smith	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
"	J. C. Febiger	Washington, D.C.	"	R M. Stembel	London, Eng.
"	S. R. Franklin	Washington, D.C.	"	T. H. Stevens	Washington, D.C.
"	J. F. Green	Brookline, Mass.	"	Alfred Taylor	New-York City.
"	J. C. Howell	Washington, D.C.	"	W. G. Temple	Washington, D.C.
"	A. K. Hughes	Washington, D.C.	"	J. H. Upshur	Washington, D.C.
"	T. A. Jenkins	Washington, D C.	"	H. Walke	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	James E. Jouett	Washington, D.C.	"	John L. Worden	Washington, D.C.

Officers of the navy are to be retired from active service after sixty-two years of age, or may be retired after forty years' service, irrespective of age (except in certain grades). The pay of retired naval officers is 75 per cent of the sea-pay of the rank held at the time of retirement.

NAVY PAY TABLE.

Rank.	At Sea.	On Shore Duty.	On Leave or Waiting Orders.
Admiral	$13,000	$13,000	$13,000
Vice-Admiral	9,000	8,000	6,000
Rear-Admirals	6,000	5,000	4,000
Commodores	5,000	4,000	3,000
Captains	4,500	3,500	2,800
Commanders	3,500	3,000	2,300
Lieutenant-Commanders :			
First four years after date of commission	2,800	2,400	2,000
After four years from date of commission	3,000	2,600	2,200
Lieutenants :			
First five years after date of commission	2,400	2,000	1,600
After five years from date of commission	2,600	2,200	1,800
Lieutenants (Junior Grade) :			
First five years after date of commission	1,800	1,500	1,200
After five years from date of commission	2,000	1,700	1,400
Ensigns :			
First five years after date of commission	1,200	1,000	800
After five years from date of commission	1,400	1,200	1,000
Naval Cadets	500	500	500
Mates	900	700	500
Medical and Pay Directors and Medical and Pay Inspectors and Chief Engineers having the same rank at sea	4,400	.....	.....
Fleet-Surgeons, Fleet-Paymasters and Fleet-Engineers	4,400	.....	.....
Surgeons, Paymasters and Chief Engineers	2,800 to 4,200	2,400 to 4,000	2,000 to 3,000
Chaplains	2,500 to 2,800	2,000 to 2,300	1,600 to 1,900

Warrant officers are paid from $700 to $1,800, and seamen $228 to $288 per annum.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

THE NEW UNITED STATES NAVY.

Vessels.	Condition.	Material.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-power.	Armament.
ARMORED VESSELS.						
Puritan	Built	Iron	6,060	13	3,500	4 8 in. R F, 4 12 in. B L R, 14 R F, 6 pdr.
Miantonomah	"	"	3 815	10.5	1,426	4 10 in. B L R, 8 6 pdr. R F.
Amphitrite	"	"	3,815	12	1,600	2 4 in., 4 10 in. B L R.
Monadnock	"	"	3,815	12	1,600	Same.
Terror	"	"	3,815	12	1,600	Same.
Texas	Building	Steel	6,300	17	8,600	6 6 in., 2 12 in. B L R, 12 6 pdr. 8 3 pdr. R. F.
Maine	"	"	6,648	17	9,000	
Monterey	"	"	4,003	16	5,400	6 4 in., 1 16 in., 1 12 in., 1 15 in. B L R.
Armored Cruiser No. 2	"	"	8,100	19	....	2 12 in., 2 10 in., 4 8 in., 8 6 in. B L R.
Armored Cruising Monitor	Design completed.	"	3,130	17	7,500	2 10 in., 1 6 in. B L R.
Harbor Defence Ram	Building	"	2,530	18	4,800	None.
Battle Ship No. 1	"	Steel and Nickel.	9,000	15	9,000	4 13 in., 4 8 in., 4 6 in. B L R, 12 6 pdr., 6 1 pdr. R F, 2 Gatling.
" " " 2						
" " " 3						
UNARMORED VESSELS.						
Chicago	Built	Steel	4,500	14	5,084	8 6 in., 4 8 in., 2 5 in. B L R.
Boston	"	"	3,189	14	3,780	6 6 in., 2 8 in. B L R.
Atlanta	"	"	3,189	16.3	3,356	6 6 in., 2 8 in. B L R.
Dolphin	"	"	1,485	15.5	2,240	1 6 in. B L R.
Yorktown	"	"	1,700	16.5	3,705	6 6 in. B L R.
Petrel	"	"	890	13	1,350	4 6 in. B L R.
Charleston	"	"	3,730	18	7,500	6 6 in., 2 8 in. B L R.
San Francisco	"	"	4,083	19.6	10,500	12 6 in. B L R.
Baltimore	"	"	4,392	19.8	10,750	8 6 in., 4 8 in. B L R.
Philadelphia	"	"	4,324	19	10,500	6 6 in., 4 8 in. B L R.
Newark	"	"	4,083	18	8,500	5 tons B L R.
Concord	"	"	1,700	16	3,400	6 6 in. B L R.
Bennington	"	"	1,700	16	3,400	6 6 in. B L R.
Vesuvius	"	"	725	20	3,200	3 10¼ in. Dynamite.
Cruiser No. 6	Building	"	5,300	20	13,500	2 8 in., 10 4 in. B L R, 8 6 pdr., 6 3 pdr. R F.
Cruisers Nos. 7 and 8	"	"	3,183	19	10,000	10 4 in. R F, 1 6 in. B L R.
Cruisers Nos. 9, 10 and 11	"	"	2,000	17	5,400	8 4 in. R F, 2 6 in. B L R.
Cruiser No. 12	"	"	7,300	21	....	4 6 in. B L R, 8 4 in. R F.
Cruiser No. 13	"	"	1,050	16	1,600	8 4 in. R F.
Practice Cruiser	"	"	800	13	1,300	7 6 pdr. R F.
Dynamite Cruiser	Not yet contracted for.	"	....	..	....	
Torpedo Boat Cushing	Built	"	108	23	900	2 6 pdrs., 5 torpedoes.
Torpedo Boat Stiletto	"	"	356	22	560	

R. F.—Rapid Fire Gun. B. L. R.—Breech-loading Rifle.

THE OLD NAVY.

The old vessels of the United States Navy still in commission consist of seven steel and iron vessels and one torpedo boat—all steam vessels; twenty-three wooden steam vessels, three wooden steam receiving ships, twelve iron and wooden steam tugs, one wooden sailing practice vessel, two wooden sailing school ships, one wooden sailing store ship, six wooden sailing receiving ships. On all these vessels the heavy ordnance consists entirely of old muzzle-loading guns.

MARINE CORPS.

The United States Marine Corps consists of a force of 2,077 men, of which 81 are commissioned officers. Colonel Charles G. McCawley is commandant.

NAVY YARDS.

1. Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
3. Gosport Navy Yard, near Norfolk, Va.
4. Kittery Navy Yard, opposite Portsmouth, N. H.
5. League Island Navy Yard, 7 miles below Philadelphia, Pa.
6. Mare Island Navy Yard, near San Francisco, Cal.
7. New-London Naval Station, New-London, Ct.
8. Pensacola Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.
9. Washington City Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
10. Norfolk Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

There are naval stations at New-London, Ct., Port Royal, S. C., and Key West, Fla., and a torpedo station and naval war college at Newport, R. I.

United States Military Academy at West Point.

Each Congressional District and Territory—also the District of Columbia—is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy, the cadet to be named by the Representative in Congress. There are also ten appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The number of students is thus limited to three hundred and forty-six. At present there are two extra cadets at the Academy, who were authorized by Congress to enter it at their own expense. One is from Switzerland and the other from Central America.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, and may be made either after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nominate a legally qualified second candidate, to be designated the alternate. The alternate will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and if duly qualified will be admitted to the Academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass a careful examination in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history of the United States.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, tactics of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, and electricity, history, international, constitutional, and military law, Spanish, and civil and military engineering, and science of war. About one fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examination, and but little over one half the remainder finally graduate. The discipline is very strict—even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each January and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is five hundred and forty dollars per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the Academy is usually about three hundred.

Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1870 has been three thousand three hundred and eighty-four (3384). It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Member of Congress. The appointments by the President are usually restricted to sons of officers of the army.

The Academy was established by act of Congress in 1802. An annual Board of Visitors is appointed, seven being appointed by the President of the United States, two by the President of the Senate, and three by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. They visit the Academy in June, and are present at the concluding exercises of the graduating class of that year. The Superintendent is Colonel John M. Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers, and the military and academic staff consists of sixty persons. Second Lieutenant John M. Carson, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, is adjutant.

The three oldest living graduates of the Military Academy are William C. Young, of New-York, who graduated in 1822; General George S. Greene, of New-Jersey, who graduated in 1823, and General Hannibal Day, U.S.A., who graduated in 1823.

United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

There are allowed at the Academy one naval cadet for each member or delegate of the United States House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. The appointment of cadets at large and for the District of Columbia is made by the President. The Secretary of the Navy, as soon after March 5 in each year as possible, must notify in writing each member and delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy that may exist in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy is made on the recommendation of the member or delegate, by the Secretary. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

The course of naval cadets is six years, the last two of which are spent at sea. Candidates at the time of their examination for admission must be not under fifteen nor over twenty years of age and physically sound, well formed, and of robust condition. They enter the Academy immediately after passing the prescribed examinations, and are required to sign articles binding themselves to serve in the United States Navy eight years (including the time of probation at the Naval Academy), unless sooner discharged. The pay of a naval cadet is five hundred dollars a year, beginning at the date of admission.

Appointments to fill all vacancies that occur during a year in the lower grades of the Line and Engineer Corps of the Navy and of the Marine Corps are made from the naval cadets, graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. At least ten appointments from such graduates are made each year. Surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments are given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge, and one year's sea pay.

The Academy was founded in 1845 by the Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy in the administration of President Polk. It was formally opened October 10 of that year, with Commander Franklin Buchanan as Superintendent. During the Civil War it was removed from Annapolis, Md., to Newport, R. I., but was returned to the former place in 1865. It is under the direct supervision of the Navy Department. Captain Robert L. Phythian, U.S.N., is the present Superintendent.

Generals Commanding the United States Army.

	From	To		From	To		From	To
George Washington*.....	1775	1783	James Wilkinson‡.....	1800	1812	Henry W. Halleck*.....	1862	1864
Henry Knox*.....	1783	1784	Henry Dearborn*.....	1812	1815	Ulysses S. Grant†.....	1864	1869
Josiah Harmer.....	1788	1791	Jacob Brown*.....	1815	1828	William T. Sherman†.....	1869	1883
Arthur St. Clair*.....	1791	1796	Alexander Macomb*..	1828	1841	Philip H. Sheridan†.....	1883	1888
James Wilkinson*.....	1796	1798	Winfield Scott*.....	1841	1861	John M. Schofield*.....	1888	....
George Washington†.....	1798	1799	George B. McClellan*.	1861	1862			

* Rank of Major-General. † General. ‡ Brigadier-General. Josiah Harmer was a Lieutenant-Colonel and General-in-Chief by brevet.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	*Name and State.*	*Salary.*
Argentine Rep.	John R. G. Pitkin, La.	$7,500
Austria-Hungary.	Frederick D. Grant, N. Y.	12,000
Belgium	Edwin H. Terrell, Tex.	7,500
Bolivia	Thomas H. Anderson, O.	5,000
Brazil	Edwin H. Conger, Ia.	12,000
Central America	Romualdo Pacheco, Cal.	10,000
Chili	Patrick Egan, Neb.	10,000
China	Charles Denby, Ind.	12,000
Colombia	John T. Abbott, N. H.	10,000
Denmark	Clark E. Carr, Ill.	7,500
France	Whitelaw Reid, N. Y.	17,500
Germany	Wm. Walter Phelps, N. J.	17,500
Great Britain	Robert T. Lincoln, Ill.	17,500
Hawaii	John L. Stevens, Me.	7,500
Italy	Albert G. Porter, Ind.	$12,000
Japan	John F. Swift, Cal.	12,000
Mexico	Thomas Ryan, Kan.	12,000
Netherlands	Samuel R. Thayer, Minn.	7,500
Paraguay and Uruguay.	George Maney, Tenn.	7,500
Peru	John Hicks, Wis.	10,000
Russia	Charles Emory Smith, Pa.	17,500
Spain	E. Burd Grubb, N. J.	12,000
Sweden and Norway.	Nor-W. W. Thomas, Jr., Me.	7,500
Switzerland	John D. Washburn, Mass.	5,000
Turkey	Solomon Hirsch, Ore.	10,000
Venezuela	William L. Scruggs, Ga.	7,500

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS-GENERAL.

Corea	Augustine Heard, Mass.	$7,500	
Hayti	Frederick Douglass, D. C.*.	5,000	
Liberia	Alexander Clark, Ia.	5,000	
Persia	E. Spencer Pratt, Ala.	5,000	
Portugal	George S. Batcheller, N. Y.	$5,000	
Roumania, etc	A. London Snowden, Pa.†.	6,500	
Siam	Sempronius H. Boyd, Mo.	5,000	

CONSULS-GENERALS.

Cities.			*Cities.*		
Aplin	Harold M. Sewall, Me.	$3,000	Mexico City	Robert Guenther, Wis.	$2,500
Berlin	William H. Edwards, O.	4,000	Montreal	Charles L. Knapp, N. Y.	4,000
Calcutta	Samuel Merrill, Ind.	5,000	Ottawa	Richard G. Lay, D. C.	3,000
Cairo	Vacant	5,000	Panama	Thomas Adamson, Pa.	4,000
Constantinople	Zachary T. Sweeney, Ind.	3,000	Paris	Adam E. King, Md.	6,000
Frankfort	Frank H. Mason, O.	3,000	Rio de Janeiro	Oliver H. Dockery, N. C.	6,000
Halifax	Wakefield G. Frye, Me.	3,500	Rome	Augustus O. Bourn, R. I.	3,000
Havana	Ramon O. Williams, N. Y.	6,000	Shanghai	Joseph A. Leonard, Minn.	5,000
Honolulu	Henry W. Severance, Cal.	4,000	St. Petersburg	John M. Crawford, O.	3,000
Kanagawa	John F. Godfrey, Wash.	4,000	Tangier	Felix A. Matthews, Cal.	2,000
London	John C. New, Ind.	6,000	Vienna	Julius Goldschmidt, Wis.	3,500
Melbourne	Geo. H. Wallace, Mo.	4,500			

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Countries.			*Countries.*		
Argentine Rep.	Geo. W. Fishback, Mo.	$1,500	Great Britain	Robert S. McCormick (2d scc.), Ill.	$2,000
Austria	John J. Chew, D. C.	1,800	Italy	H. R. Whitehouse, N. Y.	1,800
Brazil	J. Fenner Lee, Md.	1,800	Japan	Edwin Dun	2,625
China	Howard Martin, N. Y.	2,625	Mexico	C. A. Dougherty, Pa.	1,800
Colombia	E. W. P. Smith, D. C.	2,000	Russia	George W. Wurtz, Pa.	2,625
France	Henri Vignaud, La.	2,625	Spain	H. R. Newberry, Mich.	2,000
France	Aug. Jay (2d sec.), N. Y.	2,000	Turkey	Francis McNutt, D. C.	1,800
Germany	Chapman Coleman, Ky.	2,625			
Great Britain	Henry White, Md.	2,625			

CONSULS AT PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities.			*Cities.*		
Algiers	Charles T. Grellet, Cal.	$1,000	Leipsic	Henry W. Diederich, Ind.	$2,000
Amsterdam	Theodore M. Schleier, Tenn.	1,500	Liverpool	Thomas H. Sherman, D. C.	6,000
Antwerp	John H. Steuart, Pa.	3,000	Lyons	Ed. B. Fairfield, Mich.	2,500
Athens	Irving J. Manatt, Neb.	2,500	Malaga	Thomas M. Newton, Minn.	1,500
Aukland	John D. Connolly, Cal.	1,500	Malta	John Worthington, N. Y.	1,500
Bahia	David N. Burke, N. Y.	1,500	Manchester	William F. Grinnell, N. Y.	3,000
Barbadoes	Edward A. Dimmick, Mass.	1,500	Manila	Alex. R. Webb, Mo.	2,000
Barcelona	Herbert W. Bowen, N. Y.	1,500	Marseilles	Charles B. Trail, Md.	2,500
Bermuda	Henry W. Beckwith, Ill.	1,500	Matanzas	Frank H. Pierce, N. H.	3,000
Birmingham	John Jarrett, Pa.	2,500	Messina	Wallace S. Jones, Fla.	1,500
Bordeaux	Horace G. Knowles, Del.	2,500	Milan	George W. Pepper, O.	1,500
Bremen	Hugo M. Starkloff, Mo.	2,500	Montevideo	Frank D. Hill, Minn.	3,000
Breslau	Joseph E. Hayden, D. C.	1,500	Munich	Frederick W. Catlin, N. Y.	1,500
Brussels	George W. Roosevelt, Pa.	2,500	Nangaski	W. H. Abercrombie, N. J.	3,000
Buenos Ayres	Edward L. Baker, Ill.	2,500	Naples	John S. Twells, Pa.	1,500
Cadiz	Robert W. Turner, Kan.	1,000	Nice	William H. Bradley, Ill.	1,500
Callao	A. J. Daugherty, Ill.	3,500	Odessa	Thomas E. Heenan, Minn.	2,000
Canton	Charles Seymour, Wis.	3,500	Pernambuco	Edwin Stevens, Pa.	2,000
Cape Town	George F. Hollis, Mass.	1,500	Prague	William A. Rublee, Wis.	3,000
Colon	William E. Simms, Va.	3,000	Quebec	Francis M. Ryder, Conn.	1,500
Copenhagen	Henry B. Ryder, N. Y.	1,500	Rotterdam	Walter E. Gardner, Wis.	2,000
Cork	John J. Piatt, O.	2,000	Sheffield	Benjamin Folsom, N. Y.	2,500
Dresden	Aulick Palmer, D. C.	2,500	Singapore	R. Wildman, Idaho	3,000
Dublin	Alexander J. Reid, Wis.	2,000	Southampton	Jasper P. Bradley, W. Va.	1,500
Fayal	Samuel W. Dabney, Mass.	1,500	St. John, N. B.	Mason D. Sampson, Kan.	2,000
Florence	Isaac R. Diller, Ill.	1,500	St. Thomas	Samuel B. Horne, Conn.	2,500
Geneva	R. J. Hemmick, Pa.	1,500	Stockholm	Nere A. Elfwing	1,500
Genoa	James Fletcher, Iowa.	1,500	Stuttgart	Louis Gottschalk, Cal.	2,000
Glasgow	Levi W. Brown, O.	3,000	Sydney	G. W. Griffin, Ky.	2,000
Hamburg	Charles F. Johnson, O.	2,500	Toronto	Charles R. Pope, Mo.	2,000
Havre	Oscar F. Williams, N. Y.	3,000	Trieste	James F. Hartigan, D. C.	2,000
Hong Kong	Oliver H. Simons, Col.	5,000	Valparaiso	William B. McCreery, Mich.	3,000
Jerusalem	Henry Gillman, Mich.	2,000	Venice	Henry A. Johnson, D. C.	1,000
Kingston, Jam.	William R. Estes, Minn.	2,000	Vera Cruz	Joseph D. Hoff, N. J.	3,000
Leeds	Francis H. Wigfall, Md.	2,000	Winnipeg	John W. Taylor, Minn.	1,500
Leghorn	William T. Rice, Mass.	1,500	Zurich	George L. Catlin, N. J.	2,000

* Also chargé d'affaires to Santo Domingo. † Also accredited to Greece and Servia.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Country.	*Representatives.*	*Rank.*
Argentine Republic	Señor Don Vicente G. Quesada	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
Austria-Hungary	Chevalier Schmit von Tavera	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Chevalier von Krapf-Liverhoff	Chancellor.
Belgium	Mr. Alfred Le Ghait	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Count Gaston d'Arschot	Counsellor of Legation.
"	Baron Raoul de Vrière	Second Secretary of Legation.
Brazil	Senhor J. G. do Amaral Valente	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Senhor José Augusto Ferreira da Costa	Secretary of Legation.
Chili	Señor Don Prudencio Lazcano	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Señor Don Manuel J. Vega	Secretary of Legation.
China	Mr. Tsui Kwo Yin	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Mr. Pung Kwang Yu	First Secretary of Legation.
Colombia	Señor Don José Marcelino Hurtado	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Señor Don Julio Rengifo	Secretary of Legation.
Corea	Mr. Pak Chung Yang	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Mr. Ye Cha Yan	Secretary of Legation.
Costa Rica	Señor Don Pedro Pérez Zelédon	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
Denmark	Count de Sponneck	Minister Resident and Con.-Gen.
Ecuador	Señor Don José M. P. Caamaño	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Señor Don Antonio Echeverria	Secretary of Legation.
France	M. Théodore Roustan	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	M. le Comte Maurice Sala	First Secretary.
"	M. des Portes de la Fosse	Third Secretary.
"	M. Jules Boeufvé	Chancellor.
"	M. le Commandant Lottin	Military Attaché.
German Empire	Count Ludwig von Arco Valley	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Mr. A. von Mumm	Secretary of Legation.
"	Mr. P. W. Büddecke	Chancellor of Legation.
"	Baron Speck von Sternburg	Military Attaché.
Great Britain	Sir Julian Pauncefort, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	The Hon. Henry G. Edwardes	Secretary of Legation.
"	The Hon. Michael H. Herbert	Second Secretary of Legation.
"	The Hon. Alan Johnstone	Second Secretary of Legation.
"	Mr. George Barclay	Third Secretary of Legation.
"	Captain Sir W. Domville, Bart	Naval Attaché.
Greece	M. Jean Gennadius	Minister Resident.
Guatemala	Señor Don Fernando Cruz	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
Hawaii	Mr. H. A. P. Carter	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
Hayti	Mr. Hannibal Price	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
Honduras	Señor Don Jeronimo Zelaya	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
Italy	Baron de Fava	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla	Secretary of Legation
Japan	Mr. Munemitsu Mutsu	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Mr. Durham White Stevens	Counsellor of Legation.
"	Mr. Aimaro Sato	Secretary of Legation.
Mexico	Señor Don Matias Romero	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Señor Don Cayetano Romero	First Secretary of Legation.
"	Señor Don Vicente Morales	Second Secretary.
Netherlands	Mr. G. de Weckherlin	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
Nicaragua	Señor Don Horacio Guzman	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Señor Don Roman Mayorga	Secretary of Legation.
Persia	Hadji Hossein Ghooly Khan	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Mirza Mahmoud Khan	Secretary of Legation.
Peru	Señor Don Felix C. C. Zegarra	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Dr. Don José Maria Yrigoyen	Secretary of Legation.
Portugal	Senhor Thomas de Souza Roza	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
Russia	Mr. Charles de Struve	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Mr. Alexandre Greger	First Secretary of Legation.
Siam	Phya Montri Surig a Wongse	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
Spain	Señor Don Miguel Suarez Guanes	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Marquez de Guirior	First Secretary.
Sweden and Norway	Mr. J. A. W. Grip	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Baron H. J. Beck-Friis	Secretary of Legation.
"	Count C. Lewenhaupt	Attaché.
Switzerland	M. Alfred de Chapuréde	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Major Karl Kloss	Secretary of Legation.
Turkey	Mavroyeni Bey	Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.
"	Mgrditch Effendi Norighian	First Secretary of Legation.
Venezuela	Señor Don Nicanor Bolet-Peraza	Chargé d'Affaires.
"	Señor Don Leopoldo Terrero	Secretary of Legation.

The legations have their offices in Washington, D. C.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

BEGAN MARCH 4, 1889, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1891.

SENATE.

President, Levi P. Morton, of New-York.
President pro tem., John J. Ingalls, of Kansas.
Secretary, Anson G. McCook, of New-York.

Term Expires.	*Senator.*	*Post-office Address.*
	ALABAMA.	
1891	James L. Pugh, D.	Eufaula.
1895	John T. Morgan, D.	Selma.
	ARKANSAS.	
1891	James K. Jones, D.	Washington.
1895	James H. Berry, D.	Bentonville.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1891	Leland Stanford, R.	San Francisco.
1893	George Hearst, D.	San Francisco.
	COLORADO.	
1891	Henry M. Teller, R.	Central City.
1895	Edward O. Wolcott, R.	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1891	Orville H. Platt, R.	Meriden.
1893	Joseph R. Hawley, R.	Hartford.
	DELAWARE.	
1893	George Gray, D.	Wilmington.
1895	Anthony Higgins, R.	Wilmington.
	FLORIDA.	
1891	Wilkinson Call, D.	Jacksonville.
1893	Samuel Pasco, D.	Monticello.
	GEORGIA.	
1891	Joseph E. Brown, D.	Atlanta.
1895	Alfred H. Colquitt, D.	Atlanta.
	IDAHO.	
1895	George L. Shoup.	Salmon City.
1891	W. J. McConnell.	Moscow.
	ILLINOIS.	
1891	Charles B. Farwell, R.	Chicago.
1895	Shelby M. Cullom, R.	Springfield.
	INDIANA.	
1891	Daniel W. Voorhees, D.	Terre Haute.
1893	David Turpie, D.	Indianapolis.
	IOWA.	
1891	William B. Allison, R.	Dubuque.
1895	James F. Wilson, R.	Fairfield.
	KANSAS.	
1891	John J. Ingalls, R.	Atchison.
1895	Preston B. Plumb, R.	Emporia.
	KENTUCKY.	
1891	Jos. C. S. Blackburn, D.	Versailles.
1895	John G. Carlisle, D.	Covington.
	LOUISIANA.	
1891	James B. Enstis, D.	New-Orleans.
1895	Randall L. Gibson, D.	New-Orleans.
	MAINE.	
1893	Eugene Hale, R.	Ellsworth.
1895	William P. Frye, R.	Lewiston.
	MARYLAND.	
1891	Ephraim K. Wilson, D.	Snow Hill.
1893	Arthur P. Gorman, D.	Laurel.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1893	Henry L. Dawes, R.	Pittsfield.
1895	George F. Hoar, R.	Worcester.
	MICHIGAN.	
1893	Fran'a B. Stockbridge, R.	Kalamazoo.
1895	James McMillan, R.	Detroit.
	MINNESOTA.	
1893	Cushman K. Davis, R.	St. Paul.
1895	William D. Washburn, R.	Minneapolis.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1893	James Z. George, D.	Carrollton.
1895	Edward C. Walthall, D.	Grenada.
	MISSOURI.	
1891	George G. Vest, D.	Kansas City.
1893	Francis M. Cockrell, D.	Warrensburg.
	MONTANA.	
1893	Wilbur F. Sanders, R.	Helena.
1895	Thomas C. Power, R.	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1893	Algernon S. Paddock, R.	Beatrice.
1895	Charles F. Manderson, R.	Omaha.
	NEVADA.	
1891	John P. Jones, R.	Gold Hill.
1893	William M. Stewart, R.	Virginia City.
	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
1891	Henry W. Blair, R.	Manchester.
1895	William E. Chandler, R.	Concord.
	NEW-JERSEY.	
1893	Rufus Blodgett, D.	Long Branch.
1895	John R. McPherson, D.	Belle Meade.
	NEW-YORK.	
1891	William M. Evarts, R.	New-York.
1893	Frank Hiscock, R.	Syracuse.
	NORTH-CAROLINA.	
1891	Zebulon B. Vance, D.	Charlotte.
1895	Matt W. Ransom, D.	Weldon.
	NORTH-DAKOTA.	
1891	Gilbert A. Pierce, R.	Bismarck.
1893	Lyman R. Casey, R.	Jamestown.
	OHIO.	
1891	Henry B. Payne, D.	Cleveland.
1893	John Sherman, R.	Mansfield.
	OREGON.	
1891	John H. Mitchell, R.	Portland.
1895	Joseph N. Dolph, R.	Portland.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1891	J. Donald Cameron, R.	Harrisburg.
1893	Matthew S. Quay, R.	Beaver.
	RHODE-ISLAND.	
1893	Nelson W. Aldrich, R.	Providence.
1895	Nathan F. Dixon, R.	Westerly.
	SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
1891	Wade Hampton, D.	Columbia.
1895	Matthew C. Butler, D.	Edgefield.
	SOUTH-DAKOTA.	
1891	Gideon C. Moody, R.	Deadwood.
1895	Richard F. Pettigrew R.	Sioux Falls.
	TENNESSEE.	
1893	William B. Bate, D.	Nashville.
1895	Isham G. Harris, D.	Memphis.
	TEXAS.	
1893	John H. Reagan, D.	Palestine.
1895	Richard Coke, D.	Waco.
	VERMONT.	
1891	Justin S. Morrill, R.	Strafford.
1893	George F. Edmunds, R.	Burlington.
	VIRGINIA.	
1893	John W. Daniel, D.	Lynchburg.
1895	John S. Barbour, D.	Alexandria.
	WASHINGTON.	
1891	Watson C. Squire, R.	Seattle.
1893	John B. Allen, R.	Walla Walla.
	WEST-VIRGINIA.	
1893	Charles J. Faulkner, D.	Martinsburg.
1895	John E. Kenna, D.	Kanawha.
	WISCONSIN.	
1891	John C. Spooner, R.	Hudson.
1893	Philetus Sawyer, R.	Oshkosh.
	WYOMING.	
1893	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne.
1895	Joseph M. Carey, R.	Cheyenne.

The whole number of Senators is 88, of whom 51 are Republicans, 37 are Democrats.

Chaplain, Rev. John G. Butler; Chief Clerk, Charles W. Johnson; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. K. Valentine; Postmaster, Stanley Plummer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.
Clerk, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	*Representative.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Richard H. Clarke	Dem.	Mobile.
2	Hilary A. Herbert*	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	William C. Oates*	Dem.	Abbeville.
4	John V. McDuffie†	Rep.	Hayneville.
5	James E. Cobb*	Dem.	Tuskegee.
6	John H. Bankhead*	Dem.	Fayette C. H.
7	William H. Forney*	Dem.	Jacksonville.
8	Joseph Wheeler*	Dem.	Wheeler.

ARKANSAS.

1	Lewis P. Featherstone†	Ind.	Forest City.
2	C. R. Breckinridge*	Dem.	Pine Bluff.
3	Thomas C. McRae*	Dem.	Prescott.
4	John H. Rogers*	Dem.	Fort Smith.
5	Samuel W. Peel*	Dem.	Bentonville.

CALIFORNIA.

1	John J. DeHaven	Rep.	Eureka.
2	Marion Biggs*	Dem.	Gridley.
3	Joseph McKenna*	Rep.	Suisun.
4	William W. Morrow*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	Thomas J. Clunie	Dem.	San Francisco.
6	William Vandever*	Rep.	S. Buenaventura

COLORADO.

1	Hosea Townsend	Rep.	Silver Cliff.

CONNECTICUT.

1	William E. Simonds	Rep.	Canton.
2	Washington F. Willcox	Dem.	Deep River.
3	Charles A. Russell*	Rep.	Killingly.
4	Frederick Miles	Rep.	Chapinville.

DELAWARE.

1	John B. Penington*	Dem.	Dover.

FLORIDA.

1	Robt. H. M. Davidson*	Dem.	Quincy.
2	Robert Bullock	Dem.	Ocala.

GEORGIA.

1	Rufus E. Lester	Dem.	Savannah.
2	Henry G. Turner*	Dem.	Quitman.
3	Charles F. Crisp*	Dem.	Americus.
4	Thomas W. Grimes*	Dem.	Columbus.
5	John D. Stewart*	Dem.	Griffin.
6	James H. Blount*	Dem.	Macon.
7	Judson C. Clements*	Dem.	Rome.
8	Henry H. Carlton*	Dem.	Athens.
9	Allen D. Candler*	Dem.	Gainesville.
10	George T. Barnes*	Dem.	Augusta.

IDAHO.

1	Willis Sweet	Rep.	Moscow.

ILLINOIS.

1	Abner Taylor	Rep.	Chicago.
2	Frank Lawler*	Dem.	Chicago.
3	William E. Mason*	Rep.	Chicago.
4	George E. Adams*	Rep.	Chicago.
5	Albert J. Hopkins*	Rep.	Aurora.
6	Robert R. Hitt*	Rep.	Mount Morris.
7	Thomas J Henderson*	Rep.	Princeton.
8	Charles Augustus Hill.	Rep.	Joliet.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representative.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
9	Lewis E. Payson*	Rep.	Pontiac.
10	Philip Sidney Post*	Rep.	Galesburg.
11	William H. Gest*	Rep.	Rock Island.
12	Scott Wike	Dem.	Pittsfield.
13	Wm. M. Springer*	Dem.	Springfield.
14	Jonathan H. Rowell*	Rep.	Bloomington.
15	Joseph G. Cannon*	Rep.	Danville.
16	George W. Fithian	Dem.	Newton.
17	Edward Lane*	Dem.	Hillsborough.
18	William S. Forman*	Dem.	Nashville.
19	James R. Williams	Dem.	Carmi.
20	George W. Smith	Rep.	Murphysboro'.

INDIANA.

1	William F. Parrett	Dem.	Evansville.
2	John H. O'Neall*	Dem.	Washington.
3	Jason B. Brown	Dem.	Seymour.
4	William S. Holman*	Dem.	Aurora.
5	George W. Cooper	Dem.	Columbus.
6	Thomas M. Browne*	Rep.	Winchester.
7	William D. Bynum*	Dem.	Indianapolis.
8	Elijah V. Brookshire	Dem.	Crawfordsville.
9	Joseph B. Cheadle*	Rep.	Frankfort.
10	William D. Owen*	Rep.	Logansport.
11	Augustus N. Martin	Dem.	Bluffton.
12	Chas. A. O. McClellan	Dem.	Auburn.
13	Benjamin F. Shively*	Dem.	South Bend.

IOWA.

1	John H. Gear*	Rep.	Burlington.
2	Walter I. Hayes*	Dem.	Clinton.
3	David B. Henderson*	Rep.	Dubuque.
4	Joseph H. Sweeney	Rep.	Osage.
5	Daniel Kerr*	Rep.	Grundy Centre.
6	John F. Lacey	Rep.	Oskaloosa.
7	Edwin H. Conger*	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	James P. Flick	Rep.	Bedford.
9	Joseph R. Reed	Rep.	Council Bluffs.
10	Jonathan P. Dolliver	Rep.	Fort Dodge.
11	Isaac S. Struble*	Rep.	Le Mars.

KANSAS.

1	Edmund N. Morrill*	Rep.	Hiawatha.
2	Edward H. Funston*	Rep.	Iola.
3	Bishop W. Perkins*	Rep.	Oswego.
4	Harrison Kelley	Rep.	Burlington.,
5	John A. Anderson*	Rep.	Manhattan.
6	Erastus J. Turner*	Rep.	Hoxie.
7	Samuel R. Peters*	Rep.	Newton.

KENTUCKY.

1	William J. Stone*	Dem.	Kuttawa.
2	William T. Ellis	Dem.	Owensborough.
3	Isaac H. Goodnight	Dem.	Franklin.
4	Alex. B. Montgomery*	Dem.	Elizabethtown.
5	Asher G. Caruth*	Dem.	Louisville.
6	Worth W. Dickerson	Dem.	Williamstown.
7	W. C. P. Breckinridge*	Dem.	Lexington.
8	James B. McCreary*	Dem.	Richmond.
9	Thomas H. Paynter	Dem.	Greenup.
10	John H. Wilson	Rep.	Barboursville.
11	H. Frank Finley*	Rep.	Williamsburg.

LOUISIANA.

1	Theo. S. Wilkinson*	Dem.	Plaquemines.
2	H. Dudley Coleman	Rep.	New-Orleans.
3	Andrew Price	Dem.	Thibodeaux.
4	Newton C. Blanchard*	Dem.	Shreveport.
5	Charles J. Boatner	Dem.	Monroe.
6	Samuel M. Robertson*	Dem.	Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Thomas B. Reed*	Rep.	Portland.
2	Nelson Dingley, Jr.*	Rep.	Lewiston.
3	Seth L. Milliken*	Rep.	Belfast.
4	Charles A. Boutelle*	Rep.	Bangor.

MARYLAND.

1	Charles H. Gibson*	Dem.	Easton.
2	Herman Stump	Dem.	Belair.
3	Harry W. Rusk*	Dem.	Baltimore.
4	Henry Stockbridge, Jr.	Rep.	Baltimore.
5	Sydney E. Mudd†	Rep.	Bryantown.
6	Louis E. McComas*	Rep.	Hagerstown.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1	Charles S. Randall	Rep.	New-Bedford.
2	Elijah A. Morse.	Rep.	Canton.
3	John F. Andrew	Dem.	Boston.
4	Joseph H. O'Neil	Dem.	Boston.
5	Nathaniel P. Banks	Rep.	Waltham.
6	Henry Cabot Lodge*	Rep.	Nahant.
7	William Cogswell*	Rep.	Salem.
8	Fred. T. Greenhalge	Rep.	Lowell.
9	John W. Candler.	Rep.	Brookline.
10	Joseph H. Walker	Rep.	Worcester.
11	Rodney Wallace	Rep.	Fitchburg.
12	Francis W. Rockwell*	Rep.	Pittsfield.

MICHIGAN.

1	J. Logan Chipman*	Dem.	Detroit.
2	Edward P. Allen*	Rep.	Ypsilanti.
3	James O'Donnell*	Rep.	Jackson.
4	Julius C. Burrows*	Rep.	Kalamazoo.
5	Charles E. Belknap	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	Mark S. Brewer*	Rep.	Pontiac.
7	Justin R. Whiting*	Dem.	Saint Clair.
8	Aaron T. Bliss	Rep.	East Saginaw.
9	Byron M. Cutcheon*	Rep.	Manistee.
10	Franklin W. Wheeler.	Rep.	Bay City.
11	Samuel M. Stephenson	Rep.	Menominee.

MINNESOTA.

1	Mark H. Dunnell.	Rep.	Owatonna.
2	John Lind*	Rep.	New-Ulm.
3	Darwin S. Hall	Rep.	Stewart.
4	Samuel P. Snider	Rep.	Minneapolis.
5	Sol. G. Comstock	Rep.	Moorhead.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	John M. Allen*	Dem.	Tupelo.
2	Jas. Bright Morgan*	Dem.	Hernando.
3	Thos. C. Catchings*	Dem.	Vicksburg.
4	Clarke Lewis	Dem.	Macon.
5	Chapman L. Anderson*	Dem.	Kosciusko.
6	Thomas R. Stockdale*	Dem.	Summit.
7	Charles E. Hooker*	Dem.	Jackson.

MISSOURI.

1	William H. Hatch*	Dem.	Hannibal.
2	Charles H. Mansur*	Dem.	Chillicothe.
3	Alex. M. Dockery*	Dem.	Gallatin.
4	Robert P. C. Wilson	Dem.	Platte City.
5	John C. Tarsney	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	John T. Heard*	Dem.	Sedalia.
7	Richard H. Norton	Dem.	Troy.
8	Fred. G. Niedringhaus	Rep.	Saint Louis.
9	Nathan Frank	Rep.	Saint Louis.
10	William M. Kinsey	Rep.	Saint Louis.
11	Richard P. Bland*	Dem.	Lebanon.
12	William J. Stone*	Dem.	Nevada.
13	William H. Wade*	Rep.	Springfield.
14	James P. Walker*	Dem.	Dexter.

MONTANA.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Thomas H. Carter	Rep.	Helena.

NEBRASKA.

1	William J. Connell	Rep.	Omaha.
2	Gilbert L. Laws	Rep.	McCook.
3	Geo. W. E. Dorsey*	Rep.	Fremont.

NEVADA.

1	Horace F. Bartine	Rep.	Carson City.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1	Alonzo Nute	Rep.	Farmington.
2	Orren C. Moore	Rep.	Nashua.

NEW-JERSEY.

1	Chris. A. Bergen	Rep.	Camden.
2	James Buchanan*	Rep.	Trenton.
3	Jac. A. Geissenhainer	Dem.	Freehold.
4	Samuel Fowler	Dem.	Newton.
5	Charles D. Beckwith	Rep.	Paterson.
6	Herman Lehlbach*	Rep.	Newark.
7	Will McAdoo.	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW-YORK.

1	James W. Covert	Dem.	Flushing (L. I.).
2	Felix Campbell*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
3	William C. Wallace	Rep.	Brooklyn.
4	John M. Clancy	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	Thomas J. Magner	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Charles H. Turner	Dem.	New-York.
7	Edward J. Dunphy	Dem.	New-York.
8	John H. McCarthy	Dem.	New-York.
9	Amos J. Cummings	Dem.	New-York.
10	Francis B. Spinola*	Dem.	New-York.
11	John Quinn	Dem.	New-York.
12	Roswell P. Flower	Dem.	New-York.
13	Ashbel P. Fitch*	Dem.	New-York.
14	Wm. G. Stahlnecker*	Dem.	Yonkers.
15	Moses D. Stivers	Rep.	Middletown.
16	John H. Ketcham*	Rep.	Dover Plains.
17	Charles J. Knapp	Rep.	Deposit.
18	John A. Quackenbush	Rep.	Schaghticoke.
19	Charles Tracey*	Dem.	Albany.
20	John Sanford.	Rep.	Amsterdam.
21	John H. Moffitt*	Rep.	Chateaugay L.
22	Fred. Lansing	Rep.	Watertown.
23	James S. Sherman*	Rep.	Utica.
24	John S. Pindar	Dem.	Cobleskill.
25	James J. Belden*	Rep.	Syracuse.
26	Milton DeLano*	Rep.	Canastota.
27	Sereno E. Payne	Rep.	Auburn.
28	Thomas S. Flood*	Rep.	Elmira.
29	John Raines	Rep.	Canandaigua.
30	Charles S. Baker*	Rep.	Rochester.
31	John G. Sawyer*	Rep.	Albion.
32	John M. Farquhar*	Rep.	Buffalo.
33	John M. Wiley	Dem.	Colden.
34	William G. Laidlaw*	Rep.	Ellicottville.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

1	Thos. G. Skinner	Dem.	Hertford.
2	Henry P. Cheatham	Rep.	Henderson.
3	Chas. W. McClammy.*	Dem.	Scott's Hill.
4	Benjamin H. Bunn	Dem.	Rocky Mount.
5	John M. Brower*	Rep.	Mount Airy.
6	Alfred Rowland*	Dem.	Lumberton.
7	John S. Henderson*	Dem.	Salisbury.
8	Wm. H. H. Cowles*	Dem.	Wilkesborough.
9	Hamilton G. Ewart	Rep.	Hendersonville.

NORTH-DAKOTA.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	H. C. Hansbrough	Rep.	Devil's Lake.

OHIO.

1	Benj. Butterworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	John A. Caldwell	Rep.	Cincinnati.
3	Elihu S. Williams*	Rep.	Troy.
4	Samuel S. Yoder*	Dem.	Lima.
5	George E. Seney*	Dem.	Tiffin.
6	Melville M.Boothman*	Rep.	Bryan.
7	Henry L. Morey	Rep.	Hamilton.
8	Robert P. Kennedy*	Rep.	Bellefontaine.
9	William C. Cooper*	Rep.	Mount Vernon.
10	William E. Haynes	Dem.	Fremont.
11	Albert C. Thompson*	Rep.	Portsmouth.
12	Jacob J. Pugsley*	Rep.	Hillsborough.
13	Joseph H. Outhwaite*	Dem.	Columbus.
14	Charles P. Wickham*	Rep.	Norwalk.
15	Charles H. Grosvenor*	Rep.	Athens.
16	James W. Owens	Dem.	Newark.
17	Joseph D. Taylor*	Rep.	Cambridge.
18	William McKinley, Jr.*	Rep.	Canton.
19	Ezra B. Taylor*	Rep.	Warren.
20	Martin L. Smyser	Rep.	Wooster.
21	Theodore E. Burton	Rep.	Cleveland.

OREGON.

1	Binger Hermann*	Rep.	Roseburg.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	Henry H. Bingham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	Charles O'Neill*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	Richard Vaux	Dem.	Philadelphia.
4	John E. Reyburn	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	Alfred C. Harmer*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
6	Smedley Darlington*	Rep.	West Chester.
7	Robert M. Yardley*	Rep.	Doylestown.
8	William Mutchler	Dem.	Easton.
9	David B. Brunner	Dem.	Reading.
10	Marriott Brosius	Rep.	Lancaster.
11	Joseph A. Scranton	Rep.	Scranton.
12	Edwin S. Osborne*	Rep.	Wilkesbarre.
13	James B. Reilly	Dem.	Pottsville.
14	John W. Rife	Rep.	Middletown.
15	Myron B. Wright	Rep.	Susquehanna.
16	Henry C. McCormick*	Rep.	Williamsport.
17	Chas. R. Buckalew*	Dem.	Bloomsburg.
18	Louis E. Atkinson*	Rep.	Mifflintown.
19	Levi Maish*	Dem.	York.
20	Edward Scull*	Rep.	Somerset.
21	Samuel A. Craig	Rep.	Brookville.
22	John Dalzell*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
23	Thomas M. Bayne*	Rep.	Bellevue.
24	Joseph Warren Ray	Rep.	Waynesburg.
25	Chas. C. Townsend	Rep.	New-Brighton.
26	William C. Culbertson	Rep.	Girard.
27	Lewis F. Watson	Rep.	Warren.
28	James Kerr	Dem.	Clearfield.

RHODE-ISLAND.

1	Henry J. Spooner*	Rep.	Providence.
2	Warren O. Arnold*	Rep.	Gloucester.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

1	Samuel Dibble*	Dem.	Orangeburg.
2	George D. Tillman*	Dem.	Clark's Hill.
3	James S. Cothran*	Dem.	Abbeville C. H.
4	William H. Perry*	Dem.	Greenville.
5	John J. Hemphill*	Dem.	Chester.
6	George W. Dargan*	Dem.	Darlington.
7	Thomas E. Millert	Rep.	Beaufort.

SOUTH-DAKOTA.

At Large,	Oscar S. Gifford	Rep.	Canton.
"	John A. Pickler	Rep.	Faulkton.

TENNESSEE.

1	Alfred A. Taylor	Rep.	Johnson City.
2	Leonidas C. Houk*	Rep.	Knoxville.
3	H. Clay Evans	Rep.	Chattanooga.
4	Benton McMillin*	Dem.	Carthage.
5	James D. Richardson*	Dem.	Murfreesboro'.
6	Jos. E. Washington*	Dem.	Cedar Hill.
7	Wash. C. Whithorne*	Dem.	Columbia.
8	Benjamin A. Enloe*	Dem.	Jackson.
9	Rice A. Pierce	Dem.	Union City.
10	James Phelan*	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Charles Stewart*	Dem.	Houston.
2	William H. Martin*	Dem.	Athens.
3	C'nst'ntine B.Kilgore*	Dem.	Will's Point.
4	David B. Culberson*	Dem.	Jefferson.
5	Silas Hare*	Dem.	Sherman.
6	Jo Abbott*	Dem.	Hillsborough.
7	Wm. H. Crain*	Dem.	Cuero.
8	Littleton W. Moore*	Dem.	La Grange.
9	Roger Q. Mills*	Dem.	Corsicana.
10	Joseph D. Sayers*	Dem.	Bastrop.
11	Saml. W. T. Lanham*	Dem.	Weatherford.

VERMONT.

1	John W. Stewart*	Rep.	Middlebury.
2	William W. Grout*	Rep.	Barton.

VIRGINIA.

1	Thos. H. B. Browne*	Rep.	Accomack.
2	George E. Bowden*	Rep.	Norfolk.
3	Edmund Waddill, Jr†	Rep.	Richmond.
4	John M. Langston†	Rep.	Petersburg.
5	Peter G. Lester	Dem.	Floyd C. H.
6	Paul C. Edmunds	Dem.	Halifax C. H.
7	Charles T. O'Ferrall*	Dem.	Harrisonburg.
8	William H. F. Lee*	Dem.	Burke's Station.
9	John A. Buchanan	Dem.	Abingdon.
10	H. St. George Tucker	Dem.	Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

1	John L. Wilson	Rep.	Spokane Falls.

WEST-VIRGINIA.

1	Geo. W. Atkinson†	Rep.	Wheeling.
2	William L. Wilson*	Dem.	Charlestown.
3	John D. Alderson	Dem.	Nicholas C.H.
4	Charles B. Smith†	Rep.	Parkersburg.

WISCONSIN.

1	Lucien B. Caswell*	Rep.	Fort Atkinson.
2	Charles Barwig	Dem.	Mayville.
3	Robert M. La Follette*	Rep.	Madison.
4	Isaac W. Van Schaick	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	George H. Brickner	Dem.	Sheb'yg'n Falls.
6	Charles B. Clark*	Rep.	Neenah.
7	Ormsby B. Thomas*	Rep.	Prairie duChien
8	Nils P. Haugen*	Rep.	River Falls.
9	Myron H. McCord	Rep.	Merrill.

WYOMING.

1	Clarence D. Clark	Rep.	Evanston.

The whole number of Representatives is 332, of which 177 are Republicans, and 154 are Democrats. One is an Independent.

* Members of the Fiftieth Congress. † Republican contestants seated in place of Democrats.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

Delegates.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
Marcus A. Smith*	Dem.	Tombstone.

NEW-MEXICO.

Antonio Joseph*	Dem.	Ojo Caliente.

OKLAHOMA.

David A. Harvey	Rep.	Oklahoma City.

UTAH.

John T. Caine* (People's Ticket)		Salt L. City.

Chaplain of the House, Rev. W. H. Milburn; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. J. Holmes; Postmaster, Samuel Hosmer; Doorkeeper, Chas. W. Adams.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

BEGINS MARCH 4, 1891, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1893.

SENATE.

President, Levi P. Morton, of New-York.

Term Expires.	*Senator.*	*Post-office Address.*
	ALABAMA.	
1897	James L. Pugh, Democrat	Eufaula.
1895	John T. Morgan, Democrat	Selma.
	ARKANSAS.	
1897	James K. Jones, Democrat	Washington.
1895	James H. Berry, Democrat	Bentonville.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1897	Leland Stanford, Republican	San Francisco.
1893	George Hearst, Democrat	San Francisco.
	COLORADO.	
1897	Henry M. Teller, Republican	Central City.
1895	Edward O. Wolcott, Republican	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1897	Orville H. Platt, Republican	Meriden.
1893	Joseph R. Hawley, Republican	Hartford.
	DELAWARE.	
1893	George Gray, Democrat	Wilmington.
1895	Anthony Higgins, Republican	Wilmington.
	FLORIDA.	
1897	A Democrat to be elected.	
1893	Samuel Pasco, Democrat	Monticello.
	GEORGIA.	
1897	John B. Gordon, Democrat	Atlanta.
1895	Alfred H. Colquitt, Democrat	Atlanta.
	IDAHO.	
1893	George L. Shoup, Republican	Salmon City.
1897	Fred T. Du Bois, Republican	Blackfoot.
	ILLINOIS.	
1897	Doubtful.	
1895	Shelby M. Cullom, Republican	Springfield.
	INDIANA.	
1897	Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat	Terre Haute.
1893	David Turpie, Democrat	Indianapolis.
	IOWA.	
1897	William B. Allison, Republican	Dubuque.
1895	James F. Wilson, Republican	Fairfield.
	KANSAS.	
1897	Doubtful.	
1895	Preston B. Plumb, Republican	Emporia.
	KENTUCKY.	
1897	Jos. C. S. Blackburn, Democrat	Versailles.
1895	John G. Carlisle, Democrat	Covington.
	LOUISIANA.	
1897	Edward D. White, Democrat	New-Orleans.
1895	Randall L. Gibson, Democrat	New-Orleans.
	MAINE.	
1893	Eugene Hale, Republican	Ellsworth.
1895	William P. Frye, Republican	Lewiston.
	MARYLAND.	
1897	Ephraim K. Wilson, Democrat	Snow Hill.
1893	Arthur P. Gorman, Democrat	Laurel.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1893	Henry L. Dawes, Republican	Pittsfield.
1895	George F. Hoar, Republican	Worcester.
	MICHIGAN.	
1893	Francis B. Stockbridge, Republican	Kalamazoo.
1895	James McMillan, Republican	Detroit.
	MINNESOTA.	
1893	Cushman K. Davis, Republican	St. Paul.
1895	William D. Washburn, Republican	Minneapolis.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1893	James Z. George, Democrat	Carrollton.
1895	Edward C. Walthall, Democrat	Grenada.
	MISSOURI.	
1897	George G. Vest, Democrat	Kansas City.
1893	Francis M. Cockrell, Democrat	Warrensburg.
	MONTANA.	
1893	Wilbur F. Sanders, Republican	Helena.
1895	Thomas C. Power, Republican	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1893	Algernon S. Paddock, Republican	Beatrice.
1895	Charles F. Manderson, Republican	Omaha.
	NEVADA.	
1897	A Republican to be elected.	
1893	William M. Stewart, Republican	Virginia City.
	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
1897	Jacob H. Gallinger, Republican	Concord.
1895	William E. Chandler, Republican	Concord.
	NEW-JERSEY.	
1893	Rufus Blodgett, Democrat	Long Branch.
1895	John R. McPherson, Democrat	Belle Meade.
	NEW-YORK.	
1897	David B. Hill, Democrat	Albany.
1893	Frank Hiscock, Republican	Syracuse.
	NORTH-CAROLINA.	
1897	Zebulon B. Vance, Democrat	Charlotte.
1895	Matt. W. Ransom, Democrat	Weldon.
	NORTH-DAKOTA.	
1897	A Republican to be elected.	
1893	Lyman R. Casey, Republican	Jamestown.
	OHIO.	
1897	Calvin S. Brice, Democrat	Lima.
1893	John Sherman, Republican	Mansfield.
	OREGON.	
1897	John H. Mitchell, Republican	Portland.
1895	Joseph N. Dolph, Republican	Portland.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1897	J. Donald Cameron, Republican	Harrisburg.
1893	Matthew S. Quay, Republican	Beaver.
	RHODE-ISLAND.	
1893	Nelson W. Aldrich, Republican	Providence.
1895	Nathan F. Dixon, Republican	Westerly.
	SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
1897	John L. M. Irby, Democrat	Laurens.
1895	Matthew C. Butler, Democrat	Edgefield.
	SOUTH-DAKOTA.	
1897	Doubtful.	
1895	Richard F. Pettigrew, Republican	Sioux Falls.
	TENNESSEE.	
1893	William B. Bate, Democrat	Nashville.
1895	Isham G. Harris Democrat	Memphis.
	TEXAS.	
1893	John H. Reagan, Democrat	Palestine.
1895	Richard Coke, Democrat	Waco.
	VERMONT.	
1897	Justin S. Morrill, Republican	Strafford.
1893	George F. Edmunds, Republican	Burlington.
	VIRGINIA.	
1893	John W. Daniel, Democrat	Lynchburg.
1895	John S. Barbour, Democrat	Alexandria.
	WASHINGTON.	
1897	A Republican to be elected.	
1893	John B. Allen, Republican	Walla Walla.
	WEST-VIRGINIA.	
1893	Charles J. Faulkner, Democrat	Martinsburg.
1895	John E. Kenna, Democrat	Kanawha.
	WISCONSIN.	
1897	A Democrat to be elected.	
1893	Philetus Sawyer, Republican	Oshkosh.
	WYOMING.	
1893	Francis E. Warren, Republican	Cheyenne.
1895	Joseph W. Carey, Republican	Cheyenne.

The whole number of Senators is 88, of whom 46 are Republicans, 39 are Democrats, and there were 3 seats doubtful when the ALMANAC went to press.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—ELECT.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	*Representative.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Richard H. Clarke*	Democrat	Mobile.
2	Hilary A. Herbert*	Democrat	Montgomery.
3	William C. Oates*	Democrat	Abbeville.
4	Louis W. Turpin‡	Democrat	Newbern.
5	James E. Cobb*	Democrat	Tuskegee.
6	John H. Bankhead*	Democrat	Fayette C. H.
7	William H. Forney*	Democrat	Jacksonville.
8	Joseph Wheeler*	Democrat	Wheeler.

ARKANSAS.

1	William H. Cate‡	Democrat	Jonesborough.
2	C. R. Breckinridge‡	Democrat	Pine Bluff.
3	Thomas C. McRae*	Democrat	Prescott.
4	William L. Terry	Democrat	Little Rock.
5	Samuel W. Peel*	Democrat	Bentonville.

CALIFORNIA.

1	Thomas J. Geary	Democrat	Santa Rosa.
2	A. Caminetti	Democrat	——
3	Joseph McKenna*	Republican	Suisun.
4	John T. Cutting	Republican	San Francisco.
5	Eugene F. Loud	Republican	San Francisco.
6	William W. Bowers	Republican	San Diego.

COLORADO.

1	Hosea Townsend*	Republican	Silver Cliff.

CONNECTICUT.

1	Lewis Sperry	Democrat	Hartford.
2	Wash'ton F. Willcox*	Democrat	Chester.
3	Charles A. Russell*	Republican	Killingly.
4	Robert E. DeForest	Democrat	Bridgeport.

DELAWARE.

1	John W. Causey	Democrat	Milford.

FLORIDA.

1	Stephen R. Mallory	Democrat	Pensacola.
2	Robert Bullock*	Democrat	Ocala.

GEORGIA.

1	Rufus E. Lester*	Democrat	Savannah.
2	Henry G. Turner*	Democrat	Quitman.
3	Charles F. Crisp*	Democrat	Americus.
4	Charles L. Moses	Democrat	Turin.
5	Leonidas F. Livingston	Democrat	Ora.
6	James H. Blount*	Democrat	Macon.
7	R. William Everett	Democrat	Cedartown.
8	Thomas G. Lawson	Democrat	Eatonton.
9	Thomas E. Winn	Democrat	Lawrenceville.
10	Thomas B. Watson	Democrat	Thomson.

IDAHO.

1	Willis Sweet*	Republican	Moscow.

ILLINOIS.

1	Abner Taylor*	Republican	Chicago.
2	Lawrence E. McGann	Democrat	Chicago.
3	Allan E. Durburow	Democrat	Chicago.
4	William C. Newberry	Democrat	Chicago.
5	Albert J. Hopkins*	Republican	Aurora.
6	Robert R. Hitt*	Republican	Mount Morris.
7	Thomas J. Henderson*	Republican	Princeton.
8	Lewis Stewart	Democrat	Piano.
9	Herman W. Snow	Democrat	Sheldon.
10	Philip S. Post*	Republican	Galesburgh.
11	Benjamin T. Cable	Democrat	Rock Island.
12	Scott Wike*	Democrat	Pittsfield.
13	William M. Springer*	Democrat	Springfield.
14	Owen Scott	Democrat	Bloomington.
15	Samuel T. Busey	Democrat	Urbana.
16	George W. Fithian*	Democrat	Newton.
17	Edward Lane*	Democrat	Hillsborough.
18	William S. Forman*	Democrat	Nashville.
19	James R. Williams*	Democrat	Carmi.
20	George W. Smith*	Republican	Murphysboro'.

INDIANA.

Dist.	*Representative.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	William F. Parrett*	Democrat	Evansville.
2	John L. Bretz	Democrat	Jasper.
3	Jason B. Brown*	Democrat	Seymour.
4	William S. Holman*	Democrat	Aurora.
5	George W. Cooper*	Democrat	Columbus.
6	Henry U. Johnson	Republican	Richmond.
7	William D. Bynum*	Democrat	Indianapolis.
8	Elijah V. Brookshire*	Democrat	Crawfordsville.
9	Daniel Waugh	Republican	Tipton.
10	David A. Patton	Democrat	Remington.
11	Augustus N. Martin*	Democrat	Bluffton.
12	Chas. A. O. McClellan*	Democrat	Auburn.
13	Benjamin F. Shively*	Democrat	South Bend.

IOWA.

1	John J. Seerley	Democrat	Burlington.
2	Walter I. Hayes*	Democrat	Clinton.
3	David B. Henderson*	Republican	Dubuque.
4	Walter H. Butler	Democrat	West Union.
5	John T. Hamilton	Democrat	Cedar Rapids.
6	Fred. E. White	Democrat	Webster.
7	John A. T. Hull	Republican	Des Moines.
8	James P. Flick*	Republican	Bedford.
9	Thomas Bowman	Democrat	Council Bluffs.
10	Jonathan P. Dolliver*	Republican	Fort Dodge.
11	George D. Perkins	Republican	Sioux City.

KANSAS.

1	Case Broderick	Republican	Holton.
2	Edward H. Funston*	Republican	Iola.
3	Benjamin H. Clover	F. Alliance	Cambridge.
4	John G. Otis	F. Alliance	Topeka.
5	John M. Davis	F. Alliance	Junction City.
6	William Baker	F. Alliance	Lincoln.
7	Jerry Simpson	F. Alliance	Medicine Lodge.

KENTUCKY.

1	William J. Stone*	Democrat	Kuttawa.
2	William T. Ellis*	Democrat	Owensborough.
3	Isaac H. Goodnight*	Democrat	Franklin.
4	Alex. B. Montgomery*	Democrat	Elizabethtown.
5	Asher G. Caruth*	Democrat	Louisville.
6	Worth W. Dickerson*	Democrat	Williamstown.
7	W. C. P. Breckinridge*	Democrat	Lexington.
8	James B. McCreary*	Democrat	Richmond.
9	Thomas H. Paynter*	Democrat	Greenup.
10	John W. Kendall	Democrat	West Liberty.
11	John H. Wilson*	Republican	Barboursville.

LOUISIANA.

1	Adolph Meyer	Democrat	New-Orleans.
2	Matthew D. Lagan‡	Democrat	New-Orleans.
3	Andrew Price*	Democrat	La Fourche Par.
4	Newton C. Blanchard*	Democrat	Shreveport.
5	Charles J. Boatner*	Democrat	Monroe.
6	Samuel M. Robertson*	Democrat	Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

1	Thomas B. Reed*	Republican	Portland.
2	Nelson Dingley, Jr.*	Republican	Lewiston.
3	Seth L. Milliken*	Republican	Belfast.
4	Charles A. Boutelle*	Republican	Bangor.

MARYLAND.

1	Henry Page	Democrat	Princess Anne.
2	Herman Stump	Democrat	Bel Air.
3	H. Welles Rusk*	Democrat	Baltimore.
4	Isidor Rayner‡	Democrat	Baltimore.
5	Barnes Compton†‡	Democrat	Laurel.
6	William M. McKaig	Democrat	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1	Charles S. Randall*	Republican	New-Bedford.
2	Elijah A. Morse*	Republican	Canton.
3	John F. Andrew*	Democrat	Boston.
4	Joseph H. O'Neil*	Democrat	Boston.
5	Sherman Hoar	Democrat	Waltham.
6	Henry Cabot Lodge*	Republican	Nahant.
7	William Cogswell*	Republican	Salem.
8	Moses T. Stevens	Democrat	North-Andover
9	Geo. Fred. Williams	Democrat	Dedham.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representative.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
10	Joseph H. Walker*	Republican	Worcester.
11	Frederic S. Coolidge	Democrat	Ashburnham.
12	John C. Crosby	Democrat	Pittsfield.

MICHIGAN.

1	J. Logan Chipman*	Democrat	Detroit.
2	James S. Gorman	Democrat	Chelsea.
3	James O'Donnell*	Republican	Jackson.
4	Julius C. Burrows*	Republican	Kalamazoo.
5	Melbourne H. Ford†	Democrat	Grand Rapids.
6	Byron G. Stout	Democrat	Pontiac.
7	Justin R. Whiting*	Democrat	St. Clair.
8	Henry M. Youmans	Democrat	Saginaw.
9	Harrison H. Wheeler	Democrat	Ludington.
10	Thos. A. E. Weadock	Democrat	Bay City.
11	Sam. M. Stephenson*	Republican	Menominee.

MINNESOTA.

1	William H. Harries	Democrat	Caledonia.
2	John Lind*	Republican	New-Ulm.
3	Orrin M. Hall	Democrat	Red Wing.
4	James N. Castle	Democrat	Stillwater.
5	Kittel Halvorsen	F. Alliance	Brooten.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	John M. Allen*	Democrat	Tupelo.
2	John C. Kyle	Democrat	Sardis.
3	Thomas C. Catchings*	Democrat	Vicksburg.
4	Clarke Lewis*	Democrat	Cliftonville.
5	Joseph H. Beeman	Democrat	Eley.
6	Thomas R. Stockdale*	Democrat	Summit.
7	Charles E. Hooker*	Democrat	Jackson.

MISSOURI.

1	William H. Hatch*	Democrat	Hannibal.
2	Charles H. Mansur*	Democrat	Chillicothe.
3	Alexander M. Dockery*	Democrat	Gallatin.
4	Robert F. C. Wilson*	Democrat	Platte City.
5	John C. Tarsney*	Democrat	Kansas City.
6	John T. Heard*	Democrat	Sedalia.
7	Richard H. Norton	Democrat	Troy.
8	John J. O'Neill†	Democrat	St. Louis.
9	Seth W. Cobb	Democrat	St. Louis.
10	Samuel Byrnes	Democrat	Potosi.
11	Richard P. Bland*	Democrat	Lebanon.
12	David A. De Armond	Democrat	Butler.
13	Richard W. Evans	Democrat	Marshfield.
14	Marshall Arnold	Democrat	Commerce.

MONTANA.

1	William W. Dixon	Democrat	Butte City.

NEBRASKA.

1	William J. Bryan	Democrat	Lincoln.
2	Wm. A. McKeaghan	F. Alliance	Red Cloud.
3	O. M. Kern	F. Alliance	Broken Bow

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1	Luther F. McKinney†	Democrat	Manchester.
2	Warren F. Daniels	Democrat	Franklin.

NEW-JERSEY.

1	Chris. A. Bergen*	Republican	Camden.
2	James Buchanan*	Republican	Trenton.
3	J. A. Gelsenhainer*	Democrat	Freehold.
4	Samuel Fowler*	Democrat	Newton.
5	Cornelius A. Cadmus	Democrat	Paterson.
6	Thos. Dunn English	Democrat	Newark.
7	Edward F. McDonald	Democrat	Harrison.

NEVADA.

1	Horace F. Bartine*	Republican	Carson City.

NEW-YORK.

1	James W. Covert*	Democrat	Long Isl'd City.
2	David A. Boody	Democrat	Brooklyn.
3	William J. Coombs	Democrat	Brooklyn.
4	John M. Clancy*	Democrat	Brooklyn.
5	Thomas J. Magner*	Democrat	Brooklyn.
6	John R. Fellows	Democrat	N. Y. City.
7	Edward J. Dunphy*	Democrat	N. Y. City.
8	Timothy J. Campbell†	Democrat	N. Y. City.

NEW-YORK—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representative.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
9	Amos J. Cummings*	Democrat	N. Y. City.
10	Francis B. Spinola*	Democrat	N. Y. City.
11	J. DeWitt Warner	Democrat	N. Y. City.
12	Roswell P. Flower*	Democrat	N. Y. City.
13	Ashbel P. Fitch*	Democrat	N. Y. City.
14	Wm. G. Stahlnecker*	Democrat	Yonkers.
15	Henry Bacon†	Democrat	Goshen.
16	John H. Ketcham*	Republican	Dover Plains.
17	Isaac N. Cox	Democrat	Ellenville.
18	John A. Quackenbush*	Republican	Stillwater.
19	Charles Tracey*	Democrat	Albany.
20	John Sanford*	Republican	Amsterdam.
21	John M. Wever	Republican	Plattsburgh.
22	Leslie W. Russell	Republican	Canton.
23	Henry W. Bentley	Democrat	Booneville.
24	George Van Horn	Democrat	Cooperstown.
25	James J. Belden*	Republican	Syracuse.
26	George W. Ray†	Republican	Norwich.
27	Sereno E. Payne*	Republican	Auburn.
28	Hosea H. Rockwell	Democrat	Elmira.
29	John Raines*	Republican	Canandaigua.
30	Henry S. Greenleaf†	Democrat	Rochester.
31	James W. Wadsworth†	Republican	Genesee.
32	Daniel N. Lockwood†	Democrat	Buffalo.
33	Thomas L. Bunting	Democrat	Hamburgh.
34	Warren B. Hooker	Republican	Fredonia.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

1	William A. B. Branch	Democrat	Washington.
2	Henry P. Cheatham*	Republican	Henderson.
3	Benjamin F. Grady	Democrat	Alberton.
4	Benjamin H. Bunn*	Democrat	Rocky Mount.
5	Arch. H. A. Williams	Democrat	Oxford.
6	Syden'm B. Alexander	Democrat	Charlotte.
7	John S. Henderson*	Democrat	Salisbury.
8	William H. H. Cowles*	Democrat	Wilkesborough.
9	William T. Crawford	Democrat	Waynesville.

NORTH-DAKOTA.

1	Martin N. Johnson	Republican	Nelson.

OHIO.

1	Bellamy Storer	Republican	Cincinnati.
2	John A. Caldwell*	Republican	Cincinnati.
3	George W. Houk	Democrat	Dayton.
4	Martin K. Gantz	Democrat	Troy.
5	Frederick C. Layton	Democrat	Wapekoneta.
6	Dennis D. Donovan	Democrat	Leipsic.
7	William E. Haynes*	Democrat	Fremont.
8	Dodge D. Hare	Democrat	Upper Sandus'y
9	Jos. H. Outhwaite*	Democrat	Columbus.
10	Robert E. Doan	Republican	Wilmington.
11	John M. Pattison	Democrat	Milford.
12	William H. Enochs	Republican	Ironton.
13	Irvine Dungan	Democrat	Jackson.
14	James W. Owens*	Democrat	Newark.
15	Michael D. Harter	Democrat	Mansfield.
16	John G. Warwick	Democrat	Massillon.
17	Andrew J. Pearson	Democrat	Woodsfield.
18	Joseph D. Taylor*	Republican	Cambridge.
19	Ezra B. Taylor*	Republican	Warren.
20	Vincent A. Taylor	Republican	Bedford.
21	Thomas L. Johnson	Democrat	Cleveland.

OREGON.

1	Binger Hermann*	Republican	Roseburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	Henry H. Bingham*	Republican	Philadelphia.
2	Charles O'Neill*	Republican	Philadelphia.
3	William McAleer	Democrat	Philadelphia.
4	John E. Reyburn*	Republican	Philadelphia.
5	Alfred C. Harmer*	Republican	Philadelphia.
6	John B. Robinson	Republican	Media.
7	Edwin Hallowell	Democrat	Ablingdon.
8	William Mutchler*	Democrat	Easton.
9	David B. Brunner*	Democrat	Reading.
10	Marriott Brosius*	Republican	Lancaster.
11	Lemuel Amerman	Democrat	Scranton.
12	George W. Shonk	Republican	Plymouth.
13	James B. Relly*	Democrat	Pottsville.
14	John W. Rife*	Republican	Middletown.
15	Myron B. Wright*	Republican	Susquehanna.
16	Albert C. Hopkins	Republican	Lock Haven.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representative.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
17	Simon P. Wolverton	Democrat	Sunbury.
18	Louis E. Atkinson*	Republican	Mifflintown.
19	Frank E. Beltzhoover†	Democrat	Carlisle.
20	Edward Scull*	Republican	Somerset.
21	George F. Huff	Republican	Greensburgh.
22	John Dalzell*	Republican	Pittsburgh.
23	William A. Stone	Republican	Pittsburgh.
24	Andrew Stewart	Republican	Uniontown.
25	Eugene P. Gillespie	Democrat	Greenville.
26	Matthew Griswold	Republican	Erie.
27	Charles W. Stone*	Republican	Warren.
28	George F. Kribbs	Democrat	Clarion.

RHODE-ISLAND.

1	Oscar Lapham	Democrat	Providence.
2	(Vacancy.)		

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

1	William H. Brawley	Democrat	Charleston.
2	George D. Tillman*	Democrat	Clark's Hill.
3	George Johnstone	Democrat	Newberry.
4	George W. Shell	Democrat	Laurens.
5	John J. Hemphill*	Democrat	Chester.
6	Leonid's T. Stackhouse	Democrat	Little Rock.
7	William Elliott‡	Democrat	Beaufort.

SOUTH-DAKOTA.

1	John R. Gamble	Republican	Yankton.
2	John A. Pickler*	Republican	Faulkton.

TENNESSEE.

1	Alfred A. Taylor*	Republican	Johnson City.
2	Leonidas C. Houk*	Republican	Knoxville.
3	Henry C. Snodgrass	Democrat	Sparta.
4	Benton McMillin*	Democrat	Carthage.
5	James D. Richardson*	Democrat	Murfreesboro'h.
6	Joseph E. Washington*	Democrat	Cedar Hill.
7	Nicholas N. Cox	Democrat	Franklin.
8	Benjamin A. Enloe*	Democrat	Jackson.
9	Rice A. Pierce*	Democrat	Union City.
10	Josiah Patterson	Democrat	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Charles Stewart*	Democrat	Houston.
2	John B. Long	Democrat	Palestine.
3	C. Buckley Kilgore*	Democrat	Will's Point.
4	David B. Culberson*	Democrat	Jefferson.
5	Joseph W. Bailey	Democrat	Gainesville.
6	Jo Abbott*	Democrat	Hillsboro.
7	William H. Crain*	Democrat	Cuero.
8	Littleton W. Moore*	Democrat	La Grange.
9	Roger Q. Mills*	Democrat	Corsicana.
10	Joseph D. Sayers*	Democrat	Bastrop.
11	Samuel W. T. Lanham*	Democrat	Weatherford.

VERMONT.

1	H. Henry Powers	Republican	Morrisville.
2	William W. Grout*	Republican	Barton.

VIRGINIA.

Dist.	*Representative.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	William A. Jones	Democrat	Warsaw.
2	John W. Lawson	Democrat	Smithfield.
3	George D. Wise†‡	Democrat	Richmond.
4	James F. Epes	Democrat	Nottoway C. H.
5	Posey G. Lester*	Democrat	Floyd C. H.
6	Paul C. Edmunds*	Democrat	Halifax C. H.
7	Charles T. O'Ferrall*	Democrat	Harrisonburgh.
8	William H. F. Lee*	Democrat	Burke's Station.
9	John A. Buchanan*	Democrat	Abingdon.
10	Henry St. G. Tucker*	Democrat	Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

1	John L. Wilson*	Republican	Spokane Falls.

WEST-VIRGINIA.

1	John O. Pendleton†	Democrat	Wheeling.
2	William L. Wilson*	Democrat	Charlestown.
3	John D. Alderson*	Democrat	Nicholas C. H.
4	James A. Capehart	Democrat	Mount Pleasant

WISCONSIN.

1	Clinton A. Babbit	Democrat	Beloit.
2	Charles Barwig*	Democrat	Mayville.
3	Allen R. Bushnell	Democrat	Lancaster.
4	John L. Mitchell	Democrat	Milwaukee.
5	George H. Brickner*	Democrat	Sheboy'n Falls.
6	Lucas M. Miller	Democrat	Oshkosh.
7	Frank P. Coburn	Democrat	La Crosse.
8	Nils P. Haugen*	Republican	River Falls.
9	Thomas Lynch	Democrat	Antigo.

WYOMING.

1	Clarence D. Clark*	Republican	Evanston.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

Dist.	*Delegates.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Marcus A. Smith*	Democrat	Tombstone.

NEW-MEXICO.

1	Antonio Joseph*	Democrat	Ojo Caliente.

OKLAHOMA.

1	David A. Harvey*	Republican	Oklahoma City.

UTAH.

1	John T. Caine*	People's	Salt Lake City.

Democrats, 236; Republicans, 87; Farmers' Alliance 8, one vacancy.

Those marked * served in the Fifty-first House. Those marked † served in a previous House. Those marked ‡ were unseated by the Fifty-first House.

Ratio of Representation in the United States House of Representatives.

From	1789	to	1792	as provided by the United States Constitution								30,000
"	1792	"	1803	based on the United States Census of							1790	33,000
"	1803	"	1813	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1800	33,000
"	1813	"	1823	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1810	35,000
"	1823	"	1833	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1820	40,000
"	1833	"	1843	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1830	47,700
"	1843	"	1853	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1840	70,680
"	1853	"	1863	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1850	93,420
"	1863	"	1873	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1860	127,381
"	1873	"	1883	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1870	131,425
"	1883	"	1893	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1880	151,912
"	1883	"	1893	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	[Proposed]	1890	173,901

Party Divisions.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES; 51ST AND 52D CONGRESSES.

States.	Fifty-first Congress.*		Fifty-second Congress.			States.	Fifty-first Congress.*		Fifty-second Congress.		
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	F. A.		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	F. A.
Alabama	8	..	8	..	..	Nebraska	..	3	1	..	2
Arkansas	4	1	5	..	..	Nevada	..	1	..	1	..
California	2	4	2	4	..	N. Hampshire	..	2	2	..	..
Colorado	..	1	..	1	..	New-Jersey	3	4	5	2	..
Connecticut	1	3	3	1	..	New-York	16	18	23	11	..
Delaware	1	..	1	..	..	North-Carolina	6	3	8	1	..
Florida	2	..	2	..	..	North-Dakota	..	1	..	1	..
Georgia	10	..	10	..	..	Ohio	5	16	14	7	..
Idaho	..	1	..	1	..	Oregon	..	1	..	1	..
Illinois	7	13	14	6	..	Pennsylvania	7	21	10	18	..
Indiana	10	3	11	2	..	Rhode-Island	..	2	‡1	..	..
Iowa	1	10	6	5	..	South-Carolina	6	1	7	..	..
Kansas	..	7	..	2	5	South-Dakota	..	2	..	2	..
Kentucky	9	2	10	1	..	Tennessee	7	3	8	2	..
Louisiana	5	1	6	..	..	Texas	11	..	11	..	..
Maine	..	4	..	4	..	Vermont	..	2	..	2	..
Maryland	3	3	6	..	..	Virginia	6	4	10	..	..
Massachusetts	2	10	7	5	..	Washington	..	1	..	1	..
Michigan	2	9	8	3	..	West-Virginia	2	2	4	..	..
Minnesota	..	5	3	1	1	Wisconsin	2	7	8	1	..
Mississippi	7	..	7	..	..	Wyoming	..	1	..	1	..
Missouri	10	4	14	..	..						
Montana	..	1	1	..	..	Total	†178	154	236	87	8

* As constituted at the second session, after Democratic members had been unseated and replaced by Republican contestants. † Including one Independent Republican (Featherstone, of Arkansas), seated in place of a Democrat. ‡ One vacancy in the Rhode-Island delegation, to be filled by election, April 1, 1891.

The New Apportionment.

* Under the bill to apportion Representatives in Congress among the States under the Federal Census of population in 1890, which bill passed the House of Representatives in December, 1890, and was pending in the Senate when this edition of The World Almanac went to press, the whole number of Representatives after March 4, 1893, will be 356. If the bill should become a law the States will be represented in the lower house of the Fifty-third Congress by the number of members stated in the first column, and consequently be entitled to the number of Presidential electoral votes stated in the second column below.

States.	Representatives in the 53d Congress.	Electoral votes in the next Presidential Election.	States.	Representatives in the 53d Congress.	Electoral votes in the next Presidential Election.	States.	Representatives in the 53d Congress.	Electoral votes in the next Presidential Election.
Ala	9	11	Md	6	8	Pa	30	32
Ark	6	8	Mass	13	15	R. I	2	4
Cal	7	9	Mich	12	14	S. C	7	9
Col	2	4	Minn	7	9	S. Dak	2	4
Ct	4	6	Miss.	7	9	Tenn	10	12
Del	1	3	Missouri	15	17	Texas	13	15
Florida	2	4	Mont.	1	3	Vt	2	4
Georgia	11	13	Neb	6	8	Virginia	10	12
Idaho	1	3	Nevada	1	3	Wash	2	4
Illinois	22	24	N. H	2	4	W. Va	4	6
Indiana	13	15	N. J	8	10	Wis	10	12
Iowa	11	13	N. Y	34	36	Wyo	1	3
Kansas	8	10	N. C	9	11			
Ky	11	13	N. Dak	1	3	Total	356	444
La	6	8	Ohio	21	23			
Maine	4	6	Oregon	2	4			

Electoral votes necessary to a choice 223

The next Presidential election occurs on Tuesday, November 8, 1892.

(JANUARY 1, 1891.)

Governor	David B. Hill, Elmira	Term ex. Dec. 31, 1891	Salary, $10,000 and house.
Lieutenant-Governor	Edward F. Jones, Binghamton	" " " 1891	" 2,000
Secretary of State	Frank Rice, Canandaigua	Term ex. Dec. 31, 1891	Salary, $5,000
Comptroller	Edward Wemple, Fultonville	" " " 1892	" 6,000
State Treasurer	Elliot Danforth, Bainbridge	" " " 1891	" 5,000
Attorney-General	Charles F. Tabor, Buffalo	" " " 1891	" 5,000
State Engineer and Surveyor	John Bogart, New York	" " " 1891	" 5,000
Supt. of Public Instruction	Andrew S. Draper	" " ——— ———	" 5,000
Superintendent of Insurance	Robert A. Maxwell, Batavia	" " Jan. 24, 1889	" 7,000
Deputy-Supt. of Insurance	William B. Ruggles, Bath	" " ——— ———	" 4,500
Superintendent Banking Dept.	Charles M. Preston, Rondout	" " ——— ———	" 5,000
Superintendent State Prisons	Austin Lathrop, Corning	" " May 8, 1892	" 6,000
Superintendent Public Works	Edward Hannan, Troy	" " ——— ———	" 6,000

[1] Holding over until successor is appointed.

State Assessors, John D. Ellis, Antwerp.
" " Staley S. Wood, Hinsdale.
" " James L. Williams, Poughkeepsie.
Salaries, $2,500 each.

CANAL BOARD.

Lieutenant-Governor, Edward F. Jones.
Secretary of State, Frank Rice.
Comptroller, Edward Wemple.
State Treasurer, Elliot Danforth.
Attorney-General, Charles F. Tabor.
State Engineer and Surveyor, John Bogart.
Superintendent of Public Works, Edward Hannan.

COMMISSIONER OF THE CAPITOL.

Isaac G. Perry, Binghamton. Salary, $7,000.

The State Assessors, with the Commissioners of the Land Office, constitute a State Board of Equalization.

COMMISSIONERS OF CANAL FUND.

Lieutenant-Governor, Edward F. Jones.
Secretary of State, Frank Rice.
Comptroller, Edward Wemple.
State Treasurer, Elliot Danforth.
Attorney-General, Charles F. Tabor.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

William E. Poste, Canton.
John A. Sleicher, Albany.
Alexander C. Eustace, Elmira.
Salaries, $2,000 each.

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION.

William Purcell, Rochester.
Gilbert Robertson, Jr., Troy.
Florence F. Donovan, Brooklyn.

STATE FOREST COMMISSION.

Theodore B. Bassetlı, Croghan.
Sherman W. Knevals, New York.
Townsend Cox, Long Island.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Alfred B. Huested, Albany.
Edward S. Dawson, Jr., Syracuse.
T. Hungerford Smith, Ausable Forks.
Curtis S. Haskin, Rochester.
Charles K. Brown, Deposit.

STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR.

James Connolly, New-York.

STATE AGENT FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Michael Conway, Troy.

STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

Adj.-General....Maj.-Gen. Josiah Porter...New-York.
Inspector-Gen...Brig.-Gen. T. H. Barber...New-York.
Chf. of Ordn'nce.Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian...New-York.
Eng.-in-Chief....Brig.-Gen. Geo. S. Field...Buffalo.
Chf. of Artillery.Brig.-Gen. F. P. Earle....New-York.
Judge Adv.-Gen..Brig.-Gen. A. F. Jenks....Brooklyn.
Surgeon-Gen.....Brig.-Gen. Jos. D. Bryant..New-York.
Quartermr.-Gen...Brig.-Gen. Wm. F. Lansing..Herkimer.
Paymaster-Gen...Brig.-Gen. W. C. Stokes...New-York.
*Com.-Gen. of Sub.*Brig.-Gen. R. Brandreth..Sing Sing.
Gen. Inspector of Rifle Practice.Brig.-Gen. C. F. Robbins...New-York.
Aides-de-Camp: Col. H. O'Donoghue, New-York; Col. Geo. B. McClellan, New-York; Col. Ed. L. Judson, Albany; Col. Albert B. Hasbrouck, New-York; Col. Marcus Russell, Troy; Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., New-York; Col. T. S. Williams, New-York.

GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

T. S. Williams, Executive Chamber, Albany.

Railroad Commissioners, Michael Rickard, Utica.
" " William E. Rogers, Garrison.
" " I. V. Baker, Jr., Comstock's.
Salaries, $8,000 each.

COMMISSIONERS OF LAND OFFICE.

Lieutenant-Governor, Edward F. Jones.
Speaker of Assembly, William F. Sheehan, Buffalo.
Secretary of State, Frank Rice.
Comptroller, Edward Wemple.
State Treasurer, Elliot Danforth.
Attorney-General, Charles F. Tabor.
State Engineer and Surveyor, John Bogart.

COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS.

George M. Beebe, Monticello.
Henry F. Allen, Buffalo.
(Vacancy.)
Edwin M. Holbrook, *Chief Clerk*.

NIAGARA PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Andrew H. Green, New-York.
James Mooney, Buffalo.
John Hodge, Lockport.
Daniel Batcheler, Utica.
John M. Bowers, New-York.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Prof. Maurice Perkins, Union College, Schenectady.
Lewis Balch, Albany, *Secretary*.
Thomas Newbold, Poughkeepsie.
Dr. W. E. Milbank, Albany.
Dr. Thomas S. Dawes, Saugerties.
Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, New-York.
Florence O. Donohue, Syracuse.
Charles F. Tabor, Attorney-General, *ex-officio*.
William M. Smith, Health Officer of New-York City, *ex-officio*.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

Henry Burden, Troy.
William H. Bowman, Rochester.
Eugene G. Blackford, Brooklyn.
A. S. Jolline, Tottenville.
Lawrence D. Huntington, New-Rochelle.

QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

John A. Nichols, Richmond.
Charles F. Allen, New-York.
George W. Anderson, Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONERS OF STATE SURVEY.

Francis A. Stout, New-York.
David J. Johnston, Cohoes.
Samuel B. Ward, Albany.
David M. Greene, Troy.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Edgar L. Bidgway, New-York City.
Charles F. Ulrich, Yonkers.
Edmund Stephenson, New-York City.
George Starr, New-York City.
Henry A. Hurlbut, New-York City.
Daniel D. Wylie, New-York City.
The Mayor of New-York and the Presidents of the Irish and German Emigrant Societies, *ex-officio*.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Charles F. Peck, Hornellsville.

STATE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Lewis Boss, Albany.

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

Carlos F. McDonald, Albany; Goodwin Brown, Albany; Henry A. Reeves, Greenport.

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

SESSION OF 1891.

SENATE.

President, Lieutenant-Governor Edward F. Jones, Dem., of Broome County.
Clerk, John S. Kenyon, Rep., of Onondaga County.

Dist.	Names of Senators.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Edward Hawkins	Dem.	Jamesport.
2	John C. Jacobs	Dem.	Brooklyn.
3	James W. Birkett	Rep.	Brooklyn.
4	Patrick H. McCarren	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	William L. Brown	Dem.	New-York.
6	John F. Ahearn	Dem.	New-York.
7	George F. Roesch	Dem.	New-York.
8	Lispenard Stewart	Rep.	New-York.
9	Charles A. Stadler*	Dem.	New-York.
10	Jacob A. Cantor*	Dem.	New-York.
11	Eugene S. Ives*	Dem.	New-York.
12	William H. Robertson*	Rep.	Katonah.
13	William P. Richardson	Rep.	Goshen.
14	John J. Linson*	Dem.	Kingston.
15	Gilbert A. Deane*	Rep.	Copake Ir'nW.
16	Michael F. Collins*	Dem.	Troy.
17	Norton Chase	Dem.	Albany.
18	Harvey J. Donaldson	Rep.	Ballston Spa.
19	Louis W. Emerson	Rep.	Warrensburgh
20	George Z. Erwin*	Rep.	Potsdam.
21	George B. Sloan*	Rep.	Oswego.
22	Henry J. Coggeshall*	Rep.	Waterville.
23	Titus Sheard*	Rep.	Little Falls.
24	Edmund O'Connor	Rep.	Binghamton.
25	Francis Hendricks*	Rep.	Syracuse.
26	Thomas Hunter	Rep.	Sterling.
27	J. Sloat Fassett*	Rep.	Elmira.
28	Charles T. Saxton	Rep.	Clyde.
29	Donald McNaughton*	Dem.	Rochester.
30	G. S. Van Gorder	Rep.	Pike.
31	John Laughlin*	Rep.	Buffalo.
32	Commodore P. Vedder*	Rep.	Ellicottville.

* Members of the last Senate.

Republicans	19
Democrats	13

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, William F. Sheehan, of Erie County.
Clerk, Charles R. De Freest, of Rensselaer County.

ALBANY.

Dist.	Names of Members.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Michael J. Nolan*	Dem.	Albany.
2	Walter Ellis Ward	Rep.	Albany.
3	Galen R. Hitt*	Dem.	Albany.
4	John T. Gorman	Dem.	Cohoes.

ALLEGANY.

	Addison S. Thompson*	Rep.	Cuba.

BROOME.

	Israel T. Deyo*	Rep.	Binghamton.

CATTARAUGUS.

1	Burton B. Lewis*	Rep.	Sandusky.
2	James S. Whipple*	Rep.	Salamanca.

CAYUGA.

1	George W. Dickinson*	Rep.	Port Byron.
2	William Leslie Noyes	Rep.	Owasco.

CHAUTAUQUA.

1	Walter C. Gifford	Rep.	Jamestown.
2	Egburt E. Woodbury	Rep.	Jamestown.

CHEMUNG.

	Robert P. Bush*	Dem.	Horseheads.

CHENANGO.

	Harvey A. Truesdell	Rep.	Mount Upton.

CLINTON.

	Alfred Guibord*	Rep.	Plattsburgh.

COLUMBIA.

	Aaron B. Gardenier*	Rep.	Valatie.

CORTLAND.

	Rufus T. Peck*	Rep.	Cortland

DELAWARE.

	Henry Davie	Dem.	Delhi.

DUTCHESS.

Dist.	Names of Members.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Willard H. Mase*	Rep.	Matteawan.
2	Edward B. Osborne	Dem.	Poughkeepsie.

ERIE.

1	William F. Sheehan*	Dem.	Buffalo.
2	Matthias Endres*	Dem.	Buffalo.
3	Edward Gallagher	Rep.	Buffalo.
4	Henry H. Guenther*	Dem.	Buffalo.
5	Frank D. Smith	Dem.	Springville.

ESSEX.

	Walter D. Palmer	Rep.	Essex.

FRANKLIN.

	William C. Stevens*	Rep.	Malone.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

	John Christie*	Rep.	Gloversville.

GENESEE.

	Francis T. Miller*	Rep.	Byron.

GREENE.

	Omar V. Sage*	Dem.	Catskill.

HERKIMER.

	Henry H. Green	Rep.	Paines Hollow.

JEFFERSON.

1	Henry J. Lane*	Rep.	Sackett's Har.
2	Isaac Mitchell*	Rep.	Stone Mills.

KINGS.

1	Joseph J. Cahill	Dem.	Brooklyn.
2	Bernard J. McBride*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
3	John Cooney*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	James J. O'Connor*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	John Kelly*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	William E. Shields*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
7	Adam Schaaf*	Dem.	Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

KINGS—*continued.*

Dist.	Names of Members.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
8	James F. Quigley	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	Charles W. Sutherland	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	Thomas F. Byrnes*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
11	Joseph Aspinall	Rep.	Brooklyn.
12	Mortimer C. Earl	Dem.	Brooklyn.

LEWIS.

	G. H. P. Gould	Dem.	Lyon's Falls.

LIVINGSTON.

	Elias H. Davis*	Rep.	Avon.

MADISON.

	Samuel R. Mott*	Rep.	Bouckville.

MONROE.

1	Frank M. Jones*	Rep.	Union Hill.
2	Cornelius R. Parsons	Rep.	Rochester.
3	William H. Denniston	Rep.	Parma Centre.

MONTGOMERY.

	W. Barlow Dunlap	Rep.	Amsterdam.

NEW-YORK.

1	Patrick H. Duffy*	Dem.	N. Y. City.
2	Timothy D. Sullivan*	Dem.	N. Y. City
3	Percival Farquhar	Dem.	N. Y. City.
4	Patrick Henry Roche	Dem.	N. Y. City.
5	Dominick F. Mullaney*	Dem.	N. Y. City.
6	Samuel J. Foley	Dem.	N. Y. City.
7	Martin T. McMahon	Dem.	N. Y. City.
8	John E. Brodsky	I. Rep.	N. Y. City.
9	Wright Holcomb	Dem.	N. Y. City.
10	William Sohmer*	Dem.	N. Y. City.
11	William M. Lawrence	Dem.	N. Y. City.
12	Moses Dinkelspiel*	Dem.	N. Y. City.
13	James H. Southworth	Dem.	N. Y. City.
14	William Sulzer*	Dem.	N. Y. City.
15	Louis Drypolcher	Dem.	N. Y. City.
16	Walter G. Byrne*	Dem.	N. Y. City.
17	John Kerrigan*	Dem.	N. Y. City.
18	Daniel F. Martin	Dem.	N. Y. City.
19	John Connelly*	Dem.	N. Y. City.
20	Myer J. Stein*	Dem.	N. Y. City.
21	David M. Hildreth, Jr.	Rep.	N. Y. City.
22	Joseph Blumenthal*	Dem.	N. Y. City.
23	George P. Webster*	Dem.	N. Y. City.
24	Christopher C. Clarke*	Dem.	N. Y. City.

NIAGARA.

1	Garwood Leverett Judd	Dem.	Tonawanda.
2	Levi Parsons Gillette	Dem.	Youngstown.

ONEIDA.

1	Cornelius Haley	Lab. Dem.	Utica.
2	James L. Dempsey*	Dem.	Clinton.
3	Russell S. Johnson*	Rep.	Camden.

ONONDAGA.

1	Howard G. White*	Rep.	Syracuse.
2	William Kennedy	Rep.	Syracuse.
3	Ignatius Sawmiller*	Rep.	Syracuse.

ONTARIO.

	Frank O. Chamberlin	Rep.	Canandaigua.

ORANGE.

1	Grant B. Taylor	Dem.	Newburgh.
2	Michael Nolan Kane	Dem.	Warwick.

ORLEANS.

	Wallace L'Hommedieu*	Rep.	Medina.

OSWEGO.

1	Nevada N. Stranahan*	Rep.	Fulton.
2	Wilbur H. Selleck*	Rep.	Williamstown.

Dist.	Names of Members.	Politics.	P. O. Address.

OTSEGO.

1	Oscar F. Lane*	Dem.	Schenevus.
2	Walter L. Brown	Rep.	Oneonta.

PUTNAM.

	Hamilton Fish, Jr.*	Rep.	Garrison's.

QUEENS.

1	Solomon S. Townsend*	Dem.	Oyster Bay.
2	James A. McKenna	Dem.	Long Isl. City.

RENSSELAER.

1	James M. Riley*	Dem.	Troy.
2	Levi E. Worden	Rep.	Hoosick Falls.
3	John W. McKnight*	Dem.	Castleton.

RICHMOND.

	John Croak	Dem.	P'rt Richm'nd.

ROCKLAND.

	Frank P. Demarest	Dem.	Nyack.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1	George R. Malby	Rep.	Ogdensburg.
2	John C. Keeler	Rep.	Canton.
3	William Bradford*	Rep.	Louisville.

SARATOGA.

1	C. R. Sheffer*	Rep.	Mechanicville.
2	Lewis Varney	Rep.	Sarat'ga Spr'gs

SCHENECTADY.

	Alvin J. Quackenbush	Dem.	Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE.

	Ambrose R. Hunting	Dem.	Gallupville.

SCHUYLER.

	Charles T. Willis*	Rep.	Tyrone.

SENECA.

	William H. Dunham	Dem.	Waterloo.

STEUBEN.

1	Grattan H. Brundage	Rep.	Bath.
2	Milo M. Acker*	Rep.	Hornellsville.

SUFFOLK.

	James H. Pierson*	Rep.	Southampton.

SULLIVAN.

	George M. Beakes	Dem.	Bloomingb'rgh

TIOGA.

	Royal W. Clinton	Rep.	Newark Valley

TOMPKINS.

	Nelson Stevens*	Rep.	West Groton.

ULSTER.

1	George M. Brink	Rep.	Kingston.
2	Jacob Rice*	Dem.	Rondout.
3	George H. Bush*	Dem.	Ellenville.

WARREN.

	Wm. Marshall Cameron	Dem.	Glens Falls.

WASHINGTON.

1	William D. Stevenson	Rep.	North Argyle.
2	Albert Johnson*	Rep.	Comstock's.

WAYNE.

1	Elliot B. Norris	Dem.	Sodus.
2	Richard P. Groat*	Rep.	Newark.

WESTCHESTER.

1	Charles P. McClellard	Dem.	Dobbs Ferry.
2	William Ryan	Dem.	Port Chester.
3	James W. Husted*	Rep.	Peekskill.

WYOMING.

	J. Samuel Johnson*	Rep.	Warsaw.

YATES.

	Everett Brown	Rep.	Bluff Point.

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats	68
Republicans	60
	128

* Members of the last Assembly.

Vote for Representatives in Fifty-Second Congress, 1890.

States and Territories.*	Democratic.	Democratic and Farmers' Alliance.	Farmers' Alliance or People's Party.	Republican.	Prohibition.	Independent.	Labor and Union Labor†
Alabama	85,854	.....	.....	32,320	.....	....	...
Arizona	6,137	.....	.....	4,941	.....	....	....
Arkansas	69,768	.....	.....	42,550	.....	....	....
California	117,361	.....	.....	128,061	6,199	....	....
Colorado	34,736	.....	5,207	43,118	1,054	....	....
Connecticut	67,888	.....	.....	63,701	3,250	....	....
Delaware	17,848	.....	.....	17,180	138	....	....
Florida	29,204	.....	.....	15,209	.....	....	....
Georgia	86,128	.....	.....	16,737	.....	4,087	....
Idaho	8,026	.....	.....	10,130	.....	....	....
Illinois	342,042	.....	6,698	311,320	15,458	....	....
Indiana	239,258	.....	4,649	216,766	10,139	....	....
Iowa	194,832	.....	4,720	185,772	1,427	....	1,243
Kansas	26,717	76,844	63,924	122,682	245	....	...
Kentucky	118,684	.....	10,053	64,510	5,395	....	....
Louisiana	59,801	.....	954	12,773	.....	....	558
Maine	45,831	.....	.....	63,578	3,190	....	...
Maryland	99,848	.....	.....	79,800	3,977	....	....
Massachusetts	137,079	.....	.....	133,194	9,704	....	....
Michigan	186,649	.....	8,513	177,023	21,237	....	....
Minnesota	86,943	20,306	24,570	98,316	5,500	....	....
Mississippi	49,154	.....	.....	13,553	.....	....	.. .
Missouri	254,736	.....	.....	184,337	771	707	23,492
Montana	15,411	.....	.....	15,128	.....	....	....
Nebraska	90,833	.....	44,897	72,879	3,851	....	....
Nevada	5,536	.....	.....	6,610	.....	....	....
New-Hampshire	42,865	.....	.....	41,373	1,186	....	....
New-Jersey	128,417	.....	.....	114,808	8,425	....	....
New-Mexico	17,206	.....	.....	15,142	.....	....	....
New-York	500,395	.....	.....	421,403	32,060	4,713	5,998
North-Carolina	141,666	.....	.....	106,658	1,390	....	....
North-Dakota	14,830	.....	.....	21,365	.....	....	....
Ohio	351,528	.....	.....	362,590	21,891	....	....
Oklahoma	2,446	.....	1,529	4,478	.....	....	....
Oregon	30,263	.....	.....	40,176	2,865	....	...
Pennsylvania	430,371	.....	.....	467,742	13,707	....	....
Rhode-Island	18,723	.....	.....	16,941	1,543	....	....
South-Carolina	58,765	.....	.....	14,479	.....	....	....
South-Dakota	35,294	.....	49,912	69,409	.....	....	....
Tennessee	105,316	.....	.....	79,613	8,583	....	....
Texas	264,333	.....	.....	56,063	.....	3,102	....
Vermont	17,565	.....	.....	35,228	.....	...	....
Virginia	135,978	.....	.....	47,225	2,126	2,704	....
Washington	22,831	.....	.....	29,153	2,819	....	....
West-Virginia	78,924	.....	.....	69,631	957	....	....
Wisconsin	161,901	.....	.....	128,179	10,433	....	....
Wyoming	6,219	.....	.....	9,078	.....	....	....
Total	5,042,140	97,150	230,343	4,282,922	198,880	15,323	31,288

Total Democratic Vote (including that combined with Farmers' Alliance in Kansas and Minnesota‡)	**5,083,298**
Total Republican Vote	**4,282,922**
Democratic Majority over Republican Vote	**800,376**
Combined Anti-Republican Vote	**5,615,124**
Total Republican Vote	**4,282,922**
Republican Party in a Minority of	**1,332,202**
Total Democratic Vote	**5,083,298**
Combined Vote for other than Regular Democratic Candidates	**4,814,748**
Democratic Majority over all	**268,550**

* Delegates from Territories.

† Including 5,998 Socialist Labor Party in New-York.

‡ To obtain the Democratic proportion of the vote which was combined with that of the Farmers' Alliance in three districts in Kansas, the vote given in those districts for the Democratic candidate for Governor has been eliminated. It was 28,464, and that may be taken approximately as the Democratic part of the combined vote for Congressmen. By a similar process the Democratic part of the combined vote in one district in Minnesota is found to be approximately 12,094.

Popular and Electoral Vote for President, 1868-88.

States.	1888. Popular Vote. Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Streeter, Union Labor.	Cowdry, United Labor.	Curtis, Amer.	Cleveland's Plur'lity	Harrison's Plur'lity	Total Vote.	1888. Electoral Vote. Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	1884. Electoral Vote. Cleveland, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	1880. Electoral Vote. Hancock, Dem.	Garfield, Rep.	1876. Electoral Vote.* Tilden, Dem.	Hayes, Rep.	1872. Electoral Vote. †Hendricks, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	1868. Electoral Vote. Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.
Alabama	117,320	56,197	583	.....	....	....	61,123	.....	174,100	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	8
Arkansas	85,962	58,752	641	10,013	....	....	27,210	.....	155,568	7	....	7	....	6	....	6	....	....	6	....	5
California	117,729	124,816	5,761	.....	....	1,691	.....	7,087	251,339	....	8	.....	8	5	1	....	6	....	6	....	5
Colorado	37,567	50,774	1,191	1,266	....	....	.....	13,207	91,798	....	3	.....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	74,920	74,584	4,234	240	....	....	336	.....	153,078	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	....	6	....	6
Delaware	19,414	12,973	400	.....	....	....	3,441	.....	29,737	3	....	3	.....	3	....	3	....	....	3	3	....
Florida	39,561	26,657	423	.....	....	....	12,904	.....	66,641	4	....	4	.....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	3
Georgia	109,199	44,496	1,808	136	....	....	63,003	.....	142,039	12	....	12	.....	11	....	11	....	....	9	....	....
Illinois	348,278	370,473	21,695	7,090	140	....	.....	22,195	747,686	....	22	.....	22	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	16
Indiana	261,013	263,361	9,881	2,694	....	....	.....	2,348	536,949	....	15	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15	....	15
Iowa	179,877	211,598	3,550	9,105	....	....	.....	31,711	404,130	....	13	.....	13	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	8
Kansas	128,745	182,934	6,779	37,788	....	....	.....	80,159	334,035	....	9	.....	9	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	3
Kentucky	184,826	155,134	5,225	622	....	....	29,666	.....	344,781	13	....	13	.....	12	....	12	....	8	....	11	....
Louisiana	85,032	30,484	160	39	....	....	54,548	.....	115,744	8	....	8	.....	8	....	....	8	....	....	7	....
Maine	52,481	73,734	2,691	1,344	....	....	.....	23,253	128,250	....	6	.....	6	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7
Maryland	166,168	99,986	4,767	.....	....	....	6,182	.....	210,921	8	....	8	.....	8	....	8	....	8	....	7	....
Mass	151,855	183,892	8,701	.....	....	....	.....	32,037	344,448	....	14	.....	14	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	12
Michigan	213,469	236,387	20,942	4,555	....	....	.....	22,918	476,273	....	13	.....	13	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	8
Minnesota	134,455	142,492	15,311	1,094	....	....	.....	38,107	293,366	....	7	.....	7	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	4
Mississippi	86,477	30,096	218	.....	....	....	55,375	.....	111,807	....	....	9	.....	8	....	8	....	....	9	....	....
Missouri	261,974	236,257	4,539	18,632	....	....	25,717	.....	523,108	16	....	16	.....	15	....	15	....	6	....	11	....
Nebraska	80,552	108,425	9,429	4,226	....	....	.....	27,873	202,653	....	5	.....	5	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3
Nevada	5,306	7,229	41	.....	....	....	.....	1,903	12,596	....	3	.....	3	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3
New-Hamp.	43,382	45,724	1,566	13	....	....	.....	2,342	90,730	....	4	.....	4	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5
New-Jersey	151,493	144,344	7,904	.....	....	....	7,149	.....	303,741	9	....	9	.....	9	....	9	....	....	9	7	....
New-York	635,757	648,759	30,231	626	2,668	....	.....	13,002	1,322,109	....	36	36	.....	....	35	35	....	....	35	33	....
N. Carolina	147,902	134,784	2,779	47	....	....	13,118	.....	285,512	11	....	11	.....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	9
Ohio	396,455	416,054	24,356	3,498	....	....	.....	19,599	841,941	....	23	.....	23	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	21
Oregon	26,522	33,291	1,677	863	....	....	.....	6,790	61,013	....	3	.....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	3	....
Pennsylvania	446,633	526,091	21,347	3,873	....	....	.....	79,458	997,568	....	30	.....	30	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	26
Rhode Island	17,530	21,968	1,256	18	....	....	.....	4,438	40,766	....	4	.....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4
S. Carolina	65,825	13,736	.....	.....	....	....	52,089	.....	79,941	9	....	9	.....	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	6
Tennessee	158,779	138,988	5,969	48	....	....	19,791	.....	323,736	12	....	12	.....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	10
Texas	234,883	88,122	4,749	29,489	....	....	146,761	.....	357,513	13	....	13	.....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	....
Vermont	16,788	45,192	1,490	.....	....	....	.....	28,404	93,440	....	4	.....	4	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5
Virginia	151,977	150,438	1,678	.....	....	....	1,539	.....	304,093	12	....	12	.....	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	8
W. Virginia	78,677	78,171	1,684	1,608	....	....	506	.....	159,140	6	....	6	.....	5	....	5	....	....	5	....	....
Wisconsin	155,232	176,553	14,277	8,552	....	....	.....	21,321	354,614	....	11	.....	11	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	8
Total	5,538,233	5,440,216	249,907	148,105	2,808	1,591	576,158	478,141	11,302,382	168	233	219	182	155	214	184	185	42	286	80	214
Pluralities	98,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Count of the Electoral Commission. † In 1872 Horace Greeley, Democratic and Liberal-Republican candidate for President, having died before the electoral vote was cast, the Greeley electors voted as above for Thomas A. Hendricks in five States. Kentucky, Georgia, and Missouri cast 18 electoral votes for B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for President; Georgia, 2 votes for C. J. Jenkins, of Georgia; Missouri, 1 vote for David Davis, of Illinois, and 17 votes irregularly cast were not counted by Congress.

Election Returns.

BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

ALABAMA.

COUNTIES. (66.)	Governor, 1890.		President, 1888.		Governor, 1886.	
	Jones, *Dem.*	Long, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Seay, *Dem.*	Bingham, *Rep.*
Autauga	1,387	254	893	519	1,781	1
Baldwin	724	384	724	547	873	253
Barbour	4,982	389	3,530	452	5,160	688
Bibb	1,101	573	960	657	1,754	27
Blount	1,592	246	1,873	375	2,840	27
Bullock	2,068	659	716	465	2,191	9
Butler	2,731	735	1,905	1,347	2,601	757
Calhoun	2,473	398	2,680	938	3,077	667
Chambers	2,036	1,326	2,115	1,593	2,881	959
Cherokee	1,919	56	1,686	333	2,550	30
Chilton	1,420	279	1,101	437	1,527	182
Choctaw	1,015	246	1,389	629	925	4
Clarke	1,737	451	1,566	1,231	1,765	858
Clay	1,201	668	1,278	376	1,845	247
Cleburne	1,038	260	940	276	1,770	2
Coffee	1,122	65	1,124	7	1,865	....
Colbert	1,350	1,040	1,274	1,315	1,252	1,431
Conecuh	1,319	830	1,347	748	1,339	607
Coosa	1,292	266	1,329	739	1,744	....
Covington	1,031	22	1,088	50	1,179	15
Crenshaw	1,963	377	1,923	197	2,152	38
Cullman	751	213	920	350	1,169	290
Dale	1,584	203	1,266	15	2,051	4
Dallas	7,883	1,128	5,302	2,090	6,066	....
DeKalb	1,569	968	1,327	593	....	....
Elmore	2,053	1,207	1,717	1,535	1,959	1,274
Escambia	541	181	694	484	899	350
Etowah	2,405	741	1,912	841	2,289	373
Fayette	1,090	379	864	315	1,573	....
Franklin	945	459	1184	238	1,354	332
Geneva	967	42	794	5	1,034	....
Greene	1,871	514	1,401	778	1,345	2,188
Hale	3,890	491	2,914	1,478	4,088	25
Henry	1,890	549	1,947	22	3,975	....
Jackson	2,410	1,174	2,304	1,022	2,628	1,203
Jefferson	7,921	927	5,508	3,001	3,176	1,688
Lamar	1,445	303	1,133	243	1,862	....
Lauderdale	1,473	435	1,637	1,122	1,963	980
Lawrence	1,426	1,776	1,449	1,457	1,759	1,928
Lee	2,357	1,190	1,991	1,432	2,880	1,522
Limestone	1,294	473	1,489	1,189	2,119	966
Lowndes	4,965	1,020	2,105	1,468	1,496	3,753
Macon	1,428	363	931	298	1,035	2,029
Madison	2,337	1,936	2,136	2,595	2,830	2,090
Marengo	4,712	928	3,426	1,933	4,124	585
Marion	1,173	455	721	273	1,412	6
Marshall	1,867	352	1,166	238	2,527	48
Mobile	2,274	1,797	3,119	2,142	3,006	1,672
Monroe	2,175	516	1,445	767	1,205	39
Montgomery	5,787	2,427	3,712	2,966	6,127	832
Morgan	1,672	587	1,707	597	1,867	454
Perry	4,484	831	2,729	790	3 541	83
Pickens	1,520	79	1,326	17	3,117	..
Pike	1,942	748	2,623	89	2,668	624
Randolph	1,130	396	1,223	238	1,293	410
Russell	1,632	699	1,970	1,088	1,967	6
Shelby	2,015	953	1,626	1,037	1,881	954
St. Clair	1,263	27	1,189	640	1,702	70
Sumter	2,385	803	2,060	810	1,203	11
Talladega	2,472	947	1,983	2,179	2,002	1,490
Tallapoosa	2 163	806	2,365	751	2,992	98
Tuscaloosa	2,119	462	2,214	1,057	3,208	549
Walker	1,131	1349	1,126	1,047	949	872
Washington	1,138	28	608	217	815	40
Wilcox	4,436	298	4,811	6 7	4,493	....
Winston	402	452	220	323	190	130
Total	139010	42,440	117320	56,197	144737	37,116
Plurality	97,470	....	61,123	....	107621	....
Per cent	76.12	23.09	67.38	32.27	79.35	20.10
Scattering	1,491		583	217	576	
Whole vote	183,841		174,100		182,429	

Of the scattering vote for Governor in 1890, Coulson, Pro., received 1,380. The scattering vote for President in 1888 was for Fisk, Pro., and for Governor in 1886 for Tanner, Pro.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

Districts.

I. Counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington. Richard H. Clarke, Dem., 10,071; F. H. Threatt, Rep., 2,448; A. J. Warner, Ind., 1,890. Clarke's plurality, 7,623.

II. Counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, and Pike. H. A. Herbert, Dem., 10,611; S. A. Pilley, Rep., 2,681. Herbert's majority, 7,930.

III. Counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee, and Russell. William C. Oates, Dem., 10,068; R. J. Treadwell, Rep., 930. Oates's majority, 9,138.

IV. Counties of Dallas, Hale, Lowndes, Perry, and Wilcox. Lewis W. Turpin, Dem., 9,595; J. V. McDuffie, Rep., 4,931; G. T. McCall, Ind., 3,899. Turpin's plurality, 4,664.

V. Counties of Autauga, Bibb, Chambers, Chilton, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Macon, and Tallapoosa. James E. Cobb, Dem., 5,548; no opposition.

VI. Counties of Fayette, Greene, Jefferson, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, Walker, and Winston. John H. Bankhead, Dem., 9,182; W. H. Davidson, Rep., 462. Bankhead's majority, 8,720.

VII. Counties of Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, Randolph, Shelby, St. Clair, and Talladega. William H. Forney, Dem., 10,059; W. O. Butler, Ind., 6,660; A. J. Logan, Rep., 862. Forney's plurality, 3,999.

VIII. Counties of Colbert, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, and Morgan. Joseph Wheeler, Dem., 16,821; R. W. Austin, Rep., 12,076. Wheeler's majority, 4,745.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thomas G. Jones; Secretary of State, Joseph D. Barron; Treasurer, John L. Cobbs; Auditor, Cyrus D. Hogue; Attorney-General, William L. Martin; Commissioner of Agriculture, R. F. Kolb; Superintendent of Instruction, John G. Harris; Adjutant General, Charles P. Jones—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, George W. Stone; Associate Justices, David Clopton and Thomas N. McClellan; Clerk, J. W. A. Sanford—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1890.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	33	97	130
Republicans	0	3	3
Democratic majority	33	94	127

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*	
1872. President	79,229	90,272	....	....	10,974	R
1874. Governor	107,118	93,928	....	....	13,190	D
1876. President	102,002	68,230	....	....	33,772	D
1878. Governor	89,571	.....	....	....	89,571	D
1880. President	90,687	56,178	4,642	....	*34,509	D
1882. Governor	100,391	46,386	....	....	54,199	D
1884. President	92,973	59,143	762	....	*33,829	D
1886. Governor	144,821	37,110	....	576	*107,621	D
1888. Governor	155,973	44,770	....	313	*111,203	D
1888. President	117,320	56,197	....	583	*61,123	D
1890. Governor	139,910	42,440	....	1,380	*97,470	D

* Plurality.

ARIZONA.

COUNTIES. (10.)	Congress, 1890.		Congress, 1888.		Congress, 1886.	
	Smith, *Dem.*	Cheney, *Rep.*	Smith, *Dem.*	Wilson *Rep*	Smith, *Dem.*	Bean, *Rep.*
Apache	552	345	552	283	585	325
Cochise	799	605	1,071	602	1,209	512
Gila	431	282	326	107	268	216
Graham	501	347	743	156	578	266
Maricopa	1,147	708	1,498	492	862	677
Mohave	249	238	249	221	224	292
Pima	701	721	891	633	836	728
Pinal	340	292	687	178	409	380
Yavapai	1,202	1,180	1,430	1,116	1,194	938
Yuma	155	163	239	164	160	138
Total	6,137	4,941	7,686	3,852	6,355	4,472
Majorities	1,196		3,834		1,883	
Per cent	55.48	44.52	66.65	33.35	58.84	41.16
Whole vote	11,078		11,538		10,827	

PRESENT TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J. N. Irwin; Secretary, Nathan O. Murphy; Commissioner of Immigration, J. A. Black; Treasurer, John Y. T. Smith; Auditor, Thomas Hughes; Adjutant-General, W. O. O'Neill; United States Attorney, H. R. Jeffords; United States Surveyor, Royal Johnson; United States Marshal, R. H. Paul—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, James H. Wright; Associate Justices, Richard E. Sloan and Joseph H. Kibbey; Clerk, Ezra B. Dodge.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

	Council.	*House.*
Democrats	9	16
Republicans	3	8
Democratic majority	6	8

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1878.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Ind.*	*Maj.*
1878	2,542	....	1,097	822	*1,445 D
1880	4,095	3,606	....	....	489 D
1882	6,121	5,141	....	....	980 D
1884	5,595	6,747	....	....	1,152 R
1886	6,355	4,472	....	....	1,883 D
1888	7,686	3,852	....	....	3,834 D
1890	6,137	4,941	....	....	1,196 D

* Plurality.

ARKANSAS.

COUNTIES. (75.)	Governor, 1890.		President, 1888.			
	Eagle, *Dem.*	Fizer, *U. L. & Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Streeter, *Union Labor.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
Arkansas	1,115	925	903	943	151	12
Ashley	1,068	853	1,089	840	....	....
Baxter	962	501	709	310	53	7
Benton	2,890	1,726	3,059	1,108	244	55
Boone	1,538	723	1,373	609	66	8
Bradley	825	284	770	165	73	....
Calhoun	628	407	560	306	55	1

ARKANSAS—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Governor, 1890.		President, 1888.			
	Eagle, *Dem.*	Fizer, *U. L. & Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Streeter, *Union Labor.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
Carroll	1,350	1,371	1,500	1,044	276	....
Chicot	477	1,666	211	1,621	....	....
Clark	2,112	1,013	1,787	1,212	61	21
Clay	1,505	669	946	324	154	5
Cleburne	765	601	483	22	265	3
Cleveland	1,154	629	991	339	15	....
Columbia	1,936	817	1,610	662	70	....
Conway	2,075	1,722	1,360	1,280	65	10
Craighead	1,481	1,260	1,286	217	147	....
Crawford	2,076	1,849	1,918	1,683	21	16
Crittenden	668	1,663	310	1,055	....	....
Cross	969	759	566	416	54	....
Dallas	973	597	676	425	35	22
Desha	558	1,521	372	1,281	....	....
Drew	1,403	1,416	1,211	1,065	1	1
Faulkner	1,579	2,022	1,239	760	506	12
Franklin	2,196	874	2,125	777	120	27
Fulton	1,018	699	873	272	105	29
Garland	1,854	1,235	1,196	987	60	....
Grant	781	344	702	152	65	....
Greene	1,291	884	1,153	214	236	....
Hempstead	2,193	2,206	1,685	1,840	172	2
Hot Springs	1,143	397	944	274	154	4
Howard	1,468	819	1,241	359	344	2
Independence	2,101	2,058	1,789	324	1,220	36
Izard	1,413	755	1,187	378	68	7
Jackson	1,805	1,071	1,555	842	82	5
Jefferson	1,777	6,219	1,855	5,363	18	6
Johnson	1,674	1,099	1,350	503	314	16
Lafayette	464	729	304	473	61	....
Lawrence	1,435	851	1,416	427	151	10
Lee	2,458	1,305	962	1,539	13	....
Lincoln	688	1,282	755	1,189	3	4
Little River	748	873	605	690	27	1
Logan	2,085	1,468	1,799	1,034	126	7
Lonoke	1,995	1,144	1,469	1,043	84	4
Madison	1,666	1,571	1,337	1,163	90	13
Marion	1,011	476	838	296	69	1
Miller	1,508	1,261	1,184	1,015	65	21
Mississippi	1,132	1,052	529	603	5	....
Monroe	958	1,789	784	1,167	15	6
Montgomery	851	372	866	161	9	1
Nevada	1,398	1,397	1,025	609	642	11
Newton	663	917	367	559	6	....
Ouachita	1,807	963	1,303	1,165	67	1
Perry	551	468	384	180	116	....
Phillips	950	2,596	789	2,123	....	....
Pike	798	603	664	83	334	1
Polnsett	668	280	402	119	21	....
Polk	860	562	785	1288	73	3
Pope	2,022	1,283	1,960	321	693	4
Prairie	990	1,049	761	603	165	15
Pulaski	4,822	2,594	2,873	4,446	24	15
Randolph	2,063	432	1,668	249	45	6
Saline	1,265	579	967	377	66	8
Scott	1,265	697	1,081	497	....	2
Searcy	758	1,031	462	500	61	2
Sebastian	3,312	1,967	2,573	1,548	4	9
Sevier	1,030	466	965	176	167	3
Sharp	1,046	618	913	115	407	2
St. Francis	749	1,784	898	923	248	1
Stone	605	493	462	76	82	10
Union	1,467	440	1,247	70	231	1
Van Buren	838	683	547	209	83	....
Washington	3,114	1,894	3,109	1,969	44	82
White	2,061	2,135	1,918	550	219	45
Woodruff	1,539	895	1,276	1,021	192	2
Yell	1,843	1,045	1,663	471	398	7
Total	106,267	86,181	85,962	68,752	10,613	641
Plurality	21,086	....	17,210	....	....	....
Per cent	56.03	43.97	55.11	37.67	6.80	.42
Scattering	....	....	....	....	....	....
Whole vote	191,448		155,961			

ARKANSAS—*Continued.*

In June, 1890, the Union Labor Party nominated a State ticket, headed by N. F. Fizer for Governor, and in July it was endorsed by the Republican State Convention.

At an election held for three Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, April 2, 1889, S. P. Hughes, Dem., received 51,700 votes; W. E. Hemmingway, Dem., 2,431; W. H. Sandels, Dem., 52,925; C. E. Mitchell, Rep., 41,615; N. F. Hill, Ind., 40,962.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Chicot, Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Desha, Greene, Independence, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, Randolph, St. Francis and Sharp. W. H. Cate, Dem., 15,437; L. P. Featherstone, Rep. and U. L., 14,834. Cate's majority, 603.

II. Counties of Arkansas, Cleburne, Cleveland, Conway, Faulkner, Grant, Jefferson, Lincoln, Lonoke, Monroe, Pope, Prairie, Stone, Van Buren, White and Woodruff. (Short term) Clinton R. Breckinridge, Dem., 20,882; Jason P. Langley, Rep. and U. L., 20,007. Breckinridge's majority, 865. (Long term) Clinton R. Breckinridge, Dem., 20,816; Jason P. Langley, Rep., 19,941. Breckinridge's majority, 875.

III. Counties of Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Clark, Columbia, Dallas, Drew, Hempstead, Hot Springs, Howard, Lafayette, Little River, Miller, Nevada, Ouachita, Pike, Polk, Sevier and Union. Thomas C. McRae, Dem., 13,111; W. M. White, Rep. and U. L., 287. McRae's majority, 12,824.

IV. Counties of Crawford, Franklin, Garland, Johnson, Logan, Montgomery, Perry, Pulaski, Saline, Scott, Sebastian and Yell. William L. Terry, Dem., 12,760; E. M. Harmon, Rep., 7,488. Terry's majority, 5,272.

V. Counties of Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Fulton, Izard, Madison, Marion, Newton, Searcy and Washington. Samuel W. Peel, Dem., 7,734. No opposition.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J. P. Eagle; Secretary of State, B. B. Chism; Treasurer, R. B. Morrow; Auditor, W. S. Dunlop; Attorney-General, W. E. Atkinson; Adjutant-General, John C. English; Commissioner of Agriculture, M. F. Locke; Land Commissioner, C. B. Myers; Superintendent of Instruction, Josiah H. Shinn—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Sterling R. Cockrill; Associate Justices, Simon P. Hughes, Wilson E. Hemingway and Burrill B. Battle.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1891.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	29	77	106
Republicans & U. L.	5	13	16
Democratic majority.	26	64	90

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Wheel.*	*Maj.*
1872. Pres....	37,927	41,073	.....	.....	3,146 R
1874. Cong....	30,938	22,757	.....	.....	18,151 D
1876. Pres....	58,089	38,669	.....	.....	19,414 D
1878. Cong....	32,662	.....	18,967	.....	13,685 D
1880 Pres....	60,865	42,549	4,079	.....	*18,316 D
1882. Gov.....	87,675	49,352	10,142	.....	*38,323 D
1884. Pres.....	72,927	50,895	1,847	.....	*22,032 D
1886. Gov.....	90,650	54,070	.....	19,169	*36,580 D

ARKANSAS—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872—*Continued.*

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*U. L.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1888. Gov.....	99,229	.....	84,223	.....	15,006 D
1888. Pres.....	85,962	58,752	10,613	641	*27,210 D
1889. Sup. Ct..	52,925	41,615	.....	.....	11,310 D
1890. Gov.....	106,267	.....	85,181	.....	21,086 D

* Plurality.

CALIFORNIA.

COUNTIES. (53.)	Governor, 1890.			President, 1888.	
	Pond, *Dem.*	Markham, *Rep.*	Bidwell *Amer.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*
Alameda.....	6,274	9,333	1,080	5,693	8,840
Alpine.....	19	56	.....	27	53
Amador.....	1,345	1,333	120	1,429	1,373
Butte.....	2,141	2,060	268	2,215	2,191
Calaveras.....	1,278	1,380	41	1,305	1,441
Celusa.....	2,243	1,258	49	2,010	1,116
Contra Costa..	1,202	1,509	103	1,177	1,518
Del Norte.....	309	220	118	294	244
El Dorado.....	1,371	1,282	63	1,456	1,350
Fresno.....	3,298	2,686	279	2,822	2,461
Humboldt.....	1,927	2,410	594	2,014	2,772
Inyo.....	305	469	45	273	437
Kern.....	1,361	1,006	73	1,229	910
Lake.....	801	678	64	867	731
Lassen.....	531	491	26	535	488
Los Angeles..	8,494	10,272	1,328	10,110	13,805
Marin.....	820	1,073	24	802	938
Mariposa.....	619	452	6	664	526
Mendocino...	2,021	1,764	208	2,006	1,711
Merced.....	980	838	78	972	773
Modoc.....	612	484	50	679	552
Mono	173	334	26	215	347
Monterey.....	1,834	1,955	113	1,866	1,875
Napa.....	1,475	1,877	57	1,496	1,763
Nevada.....	1,941	2,060	115	1,928	2,107
Orange.....	1,189	1,394	270	.....	.....
Placer.....	1,720	1,793	132	1,547	1,761
Plumas.....	521	640	14	570	648
Sacramento ..	3,635	4,724	156	3,447	4,769
San Benito....	850	683	83	797	664
San Bern'rdino	2,290	3,082	427	2,388	3,059
San Diego.....	2,967	3,942	395	3,189	4,661
San Francisco	27,426	27,218	619	28,699	25,708
San Joaquin..	2,841	3,066	385	2,822	2,829
S. Luis Obispo	1,568	1,719	132	1,585	1,689
San Mateo.....	912	1,142	22	980	1,121
Santa Barbara	1,591	1,763	188	1,565	1,684
Santa Clara...	4,194	4,505	497	3,972	4,457
Santa Cruz....	1,666	2,029	342	1,750	1,996
Shasta.....	1,459	1,587	135	1,394	1,490
Sierra.....	674	886	15	686	1,034
Siskiyou.....	1,393	1,379	94	1,459	1,361
Solano.....	2,004	2,527	146	2,158	2,231
Sonoma.....	3,289	3,278	268	3,394	3,293
Stanislaus....	1,363	918	131	1,315	903
Sutter.....	722	731	48	698	722
Tehama.....	1,330	1,106	66	1,290	1,181
Trinity.....	502	521	12	490	489
Tulare.....	2,705	2,356	315	2,637	2,375
Tuolumne.....	1,137	828	62	1,149	854
Ventura.....	1,014	1,307	91	906	1,107
Yolo.....	1,628	1,481	139	1,580	1,350
Yuba.....	1,217	1,243	51	1,170	1,130
Total.....	117,184	125,129	10,073	117,729	124,816
Plurality.....	.....	7,945	.....	.....	7,087
Per cent.....	46.42	49.58	3.19	46.84	49.66
Scattering.....	.....			8,794	
Whole vote.		252,386		251,339	

Of the scattering vote for President in 1888, Fisk, Pro., received 5,761, and Curtis, Amer., 1,591.

CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Thomas J. Geary, Dem., 19,334; J. A. Benham, Rep., 19,153; L. B. Scranton, Pro., 759. Geary's plurality, 181.

II. A. Caminetti, Dem., 18,644; G. C. Blanchard, Rep., 18,485; J. S. Witherell, Pro., 912. Caminetti's plurality, 159.

III. J. P. Irish, Dem., 15,997; Joseph McKenna, Rep., 20,834; O. O. Felkner, Pro., 774. McKenna's plurality, 4,837.

IV. Robert Ferral, Dem., 12,091; John T. Cutting, Rep., 13,196; T. V. Castor, Ref. Dem., 1,492; Joseph Rowell, Pro., 50. Cutting's plurality, 1,105.

V. Thomas J. Clunie, Dem., 19,899; Eugene F. Loud, Rep., 22,871; E. F. Howe, Pro., 574. Loud's plurality, 2,972.

VI. W. J. Curtis, Dem., 28,904; William W. Bowers, Rep., 33,522; O. R. Dougherty, Pro., 3,130. Bowers's plurality, 4,618.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, H. H. Markham; Lieutenant-Governor, J. B. Reddick; Secretary of State, E. G. Waite; Surveyor-General, Theodore Reichert; Superintendent of Public Instruction, James W. Anderson; Comptroller, E. P. Colgan; Treasurer, J. R. McDonald; Attorney-General, W. H. H. Hart—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, W. H. Beatty; Associate Justices, J. R. Sharpstein, T. B. McFarland, VanR. Paterson, J. J. De Haven, C. H. Garontte, R. C. Harrison—all Republicans except Sharpstein; Clerk, Lewis H. Brown, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1890.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	27	61	88
Democrats	12	18	30
American	..	1	1
Republican majority	15	42	57

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Amer.*	*Pro.*	*Ind.*	*Maj.*
1872. Pres..	40,749	54,044	....	....	....	13,295 R
1875. Gov..	80,589	91,318	....	....	29,752	*30,187 D
1876. Pres..	76,464	79,264	....	....	....	2,800 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Amer.*	*Pro.*	*Work.*	
1879. Gov..	47,647	67,965	....	....	44,482	*20,318 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Amer.*	*Pro.*	*Green.*	
1880. Pres..	80,372	80,370	....	....	3,404	*102 D
1882. Gov..	90,604	67,175	....	5,772	1,020	*23,429 D
1884. Pres..	89,288	102,418	....	2,030	2,027	*13,128 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Amer.*	*Pro.*	*Ind.*	
1886. Gov...	84,970	84,318	7,347	6,432	12,227	*652 D
1888. Pres..	117,729	124,816	1,591	5,701	....	*7,087 R
1890. Gov...	117,184	125,129	10,073	....	....	*7,945 R

* Plurality.

COLORADO.

COUNTIES. (42.)	President, 1888. Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*	Streeter, *Union Labor.*	President, 1884. Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*
Arapahoe	8,320	11,545	448	99	5,310	7,142
Arcnuleta	77	127	....	....	....	....
Bent	1,074	1,338	73	109	446	382
Boulder	1,176	1,638	122	42	954	1,445
Chaffee	941	1,277	47	7	986	1,143
Clear Creek	696	1,236	96	16	915	1,396
Conejos	669	982	5	....	583	767
Costilla	383	507	3	5	484	510
Custer	374	574	8	1	567	811
Delta	239	257	28	62	174	229
Dolores	103	149	....	....	152	191
Douglas	307	385	36	3	246	288
Eagle	400	604	3	....	190	307
Elbert	578	784	16	....	190	227
El Paso	400	2,164	127	....	534	1,210

COLORADO—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	President, 1888. Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*	Streeter, *Union Labor.*	President, 1884. Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*
Fremont	578	1,123	106	256	583	913
Garfield	820	1,100	30	....	139	245
Gilpin	688	953	98	55	614	1,128
Grand	82	162	2	1	174	249
Gunnison	617	904	18	83	1,009	1,241
Hinsdale	116	156	....	....	180	245
Huerfano	629	750	27	1	675	455
Jefferson	766	970	91	5	743	846
Lake	2,415	2,901	57	....	2,991	3,406
La Plata	774	849	10	28	629	721
Larimer	769	1,323	154	....	644	1,037
Las Animas	2,785	2,655	65	....	1,451	1,116
Logan	669	1,086	94	44	....	....
Mesa	388	440	61	....	329	354
Montrose	372	508	21	15	230	421
Ouray	734	961	9	35	399	490
Park	588	704	5	....	629	776
Pitkin	1,217	1,525	34	5	479	605
Pueblo	3,038	2,280	68	72	1,449	1,787
Rio Grande	261	453	15	8	289	468
Routt	219	366	2	....	73	105
Saguache	428	592	....	....	454	554
San Juan	287	392	....	31	473	664
San Miguel	378	540	3	16	365	435
Summit	557	701	....	2	556	610
Washington	505	810	42	13	....	....
Weld	1,036	1,942	104	232	765	1,332
Total	37,567	50,774	2,191	1,266	27,723	36,290
Pluralities	....	13,207	....	....	....	8,567
Per cent	40.92	55.31	2.47	1.38	41.51	54.39
Scattering		.....			2,733	
Whole vote		91,798			66,492	

Of the scattering vote for President in 1884, Butler, Gr., had 1,961, and St. John, Pro., 762.

In 1890 an election was held for State officers, but the vote had not been canvassed, and no detailed statement had been received when this edition of the ALMANAC went to press. The following was the aggregate vote cast for a Representative in Congress: T. J. O'Donnell, Dem., 34,736; Hosea Townsend, Rep., 43,118; J. D. Burr, Ind., 5,207; G. Dickenson, Pro., 1,054. Townsend's plurality, 8,382.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John L. Routt; Lieutenant-Governor, William Storey; Treasurer, John H. Fesaler; Secretary of State, E. J. Eaton; Auditor, John H. Henderson; Attorney-General, Sam W. Jones; Superintendent Public Instruction, Frederick Dick—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: William E. Beck; Justices, Joseph C. Helm, Wilbur F. Stone.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1891.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	16	32	48
Democrats	10	17	27
Republican majority	6	15	21

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ITS ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1876. Governor	13,316	14,154	....	....	838 R
1878. Governor	11,573	14,396	2,755	....	*2,823 R
1880. President	24,647	27,480	1,435	....	*2,833 R
1882. Governor	29,897	27,552	....	....	2,345 D
1884. President	37,731	36,290	1,958	....	*8,507 R
1884. Governor	27,426	30,471	....	....	3,045 R
1886. Congress	26,929	27,732	....	3,597	*803 R
1886. Governor	28,129	26,533	....	2,710	*1,596 D
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*U. Lab.*	*Pro.*	
1888. President	37,567	50,774	2,191	1,266	*13,207 R
1890. Congress	34,736	43,118	5,207	1,054	8,382 R

* Plurality.

CONNECTICUT.

COUNTIES. (8.)	Governor, 1890. Morris, *Dem.*	Merwin, *Rep.*	Augur, *Pro.*	Baldwin, *Lab.*	President, 1888. Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*
Hartford	13,729	13,345	696	76	14,984	15,549
New-Haven	19,805	16,413	699	85	22,113	19,003
New-London	6,883	6,771	497	16	7,582	7,726
Fairfield	13,590	12,528	479	12	15,251	14,934
Windham	2,825	3,649	238	3	3,185	4,195
Litchfield	5,222	5,298	347	11	5,790	6,080
Middlesex	3,237	3,661	268	6	3,613	4,363
Tolland	2,281	2,311	189	0	2,402	2,734
Total	67,662	63,976	3,413	209	74,920	74,584
Plurality	26	....	....	....	336	....
Per cent.	50.28	47.28	2.52	....	48.68	48.46
Scattering		38			....	
Whole vote.		135,298			153,978	

The above is the vote for Governor in 1890 by the face of the returns. The State constitution requires that a candidate, to be elected by the popular vote, shall have a clear majority of all the votes cast in the election. The vote of Morris, Dem., by the face of the returns was 67,662, and all the other votes cast, including scattering, were 67,636, showing a majority of 26 for Morris. Some Republican and Prohibition votes for Governor were rejected by the local canvassers for informality. If these were counted, Morris would fail of a majority over all. At the time the ALMANAC goes to press the State Senate, which is Democratic, has recognized Morris, while the Republican House of Representatives contends for going behind the returns and counting the informal votes, and accordingly a deadlock prevails. For other State officers in 1890 all the Democratic candidates were elected by clear majorities, their majorities over all being as follow: Lieutenant-Governor, Alsop, 588; Secretary of State, Phelan, 544; Treasurer, Sanger, 290; Comptroller, Staub, 1,662.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Hartford and Tolland. Lewis Sperry, Dem., 16,195; W. E. Simonds, Rep., 15,503; S. B. Forbes, Pro., 818. Sperry's plurality, 692.

II. Counties of Middlesex and New-Haven. W. F. Willcox, Dem., 23,367; J. M. Hubbard, Rep., 19,836; C. M. Whittemore, Pro., 969. Willcox's plurality, 3,531.

III. Counties of New-London and Windham. David A. Wells, Dem., 9,549; Charles A. Russell, Rep., 10,541; H. J. Crocker, Pro., 695. Russell's plurality, 992.

IV. Counties of Fairfield and Litchfield. R. E. De Forest, Dem., 18,777; Frederick Miles, Rep., 17,821; L. D. Baldwin, Pro., 768. De Forest's plurality, 956.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Luzon B. Morris; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. Alsop; Secretary of State, J. J. Phelan; Treasurer, M. H. Sanger; Comptroller, Nicholas Staub—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Charles B. Andrews; Associate Justices, Elisha Carpenter, David Torrance, Dwight Loomis and Edwin W. Seymour.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate: Democrats, 17; Republicans, 7. House: Democrats, 116; Republicans, 133; Independent, 1; vacancy, 1. Republican majority on joint ballot, 5.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep. Gr.-Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. President	45,866	50,626	....	4,760	R
1874. Governor	46,755	39,973	 4,942	6,782	D
1876. President	61,334	59,084	774 378	2,850	D
1878. Governor	46,385	48,867	8,311 1,670	2,482	R
1880. President	64,415	67,071	808 4-9	2,656	R
1882. Governor	50,011	51,853	697 1,041	1,761	D
1884. President	67,167	65,803	1,084 2 180	1,284	D
1886. Governor	58,817	56,920	2,792 4,687	1,897	D
1888. President	74,920	74,584	240 4,234	336	D
1890. Governor	67,662	63,976	209 3,413	26	D

DELAWARE.

COUNTIES. (3.)	Governor, 1890. Reynolds, *Dem.*	Richardson, *Rep.*	President, 1888. Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Governor, 1886. Biggs, *Dem.*	Hoffecker, *Pro.*
Kent	3,826	3,598	3,969	2,797	3,408	1,781
Newcastle	9,078	9,401	8,363	6,139	6,466	3,123
Sussex	4,867	4,259	3,982	4,046	4,668	2,631
Total	17,801	17,258	16,414	12,973	13,942	7,835
Majority	543	....	3,441	....	6,107	....
Per cent	50.77	49.22	55.26	43.68	63.60	35.74
Scattering	138		400		141	
Whole vote	35,197		29,787		21,918	

The scattering vote in 1888 was for Fisk, Pro., and in 1890 for Kellum, Pro.

The vote for Representative in Congress in 1890 was as follows: John W. Causey, Dem., 17,848; H. P. Cannon, Rep., 17,180. Causey's majority, 668.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Robert J. Reynolds; Secretary of State, John F. Saulsbury; Auditor, John H. Boyce; Treasurer, William Herbert; Attorney-General, John Biggs—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, Joseph P. Comegys; Associate Justices, Ignatius C. Grubb, John W. Houston, and Charles M. Cullen; Chancellor, Willard Saulsbury; Clerk, Joseph Burchnell.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1891.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	5	14	19
Democrats	4	7	11
Republican majority	1	7	8

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*	
1872. President	10,206	11,115	.....	909	R
1876. President	13,381	10,740	.....	2,641	D
1880. President	15,783	14,150	.....	1,033	D
1884. President	16,976	13,053	.....	3,923	D
1886. Governor	13,942	141	7,835	6,107	D
1888. President	16,414	12,973	400	3,441	D
1890. Governor	17,801	17,258	138	543	D

FLORIDA.

COUNTIES. (45.)	Comptroller, 1890. Bloxham, *Dem.*	Ball, *Rep.*	President, 1888. Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	President, 1884. Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*
Alachua	1,701	64	2,031	1,415	1,737	2,091
Baker	309	87	375	155	337	176
Bradford	679	101	1,000	360	961	327
Brevard	379	108	454	244	306	110
Calhoun	181	15	294	94	200	138
Citrus	305	9	479	107	....	....
Clay	474	225	557	483	500	315
Columbia	915	42	1,037	976	1,051	963
Dade	99	31	94	45	40	27
De Soto	383	90	683	210	....	....
Duval	1,805	284	1,388	2,706	1,889	3,387
Escambia	1,461	102	1,926	1,630	1,896	1,861
Franklin	259	126	346	334	276	216
Gadsden	566	....	1,493	239	1,040	881
Hamilton	425	112	741	355	629	560
Hernando	228	1	389	226	1,040	270
Hillsborough	1,184	38	1,667	624	1,257	352
Holmes	291	8	550	31	1,399	74

FLORIDA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Comptroller, 1890.		President, 1888.		President, 1884.	
	Bloxham, *Dem.*	Ball, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*
Jackson	977	287	1,875	1,119	420	1,436
Jefferson	1,020	111	1,197	1,186	744	1,525
Lafayette	223	7	565	28	383	48
Lake	981	100	1,278	910	....	....
Lee	185	11	243	70	....	....
Leon	1,206	60	1,314	188	834	2,198
Levy	448	48	657	456	654	337
Liberty	133	32	163	78	162	94
Madison	766	51	723	179	558	599
Manatee	303	38	422	172	670	216
Marion	1,416	232	1,896	1,826	1,494	2,007
Monroe	895	46	1,128	1,158	888	906
Nassau	832	147	958	911	761	902
Orange	1,424	420	1,813	1,515	1,868	1,160
Osceola	324	62	423	230	....	....
Pasco	346	10	614	91	....	....
Polk	640	14	1,315	357	754	62
Putnam	1,126	268	1,146	1,336	1,094	1,168
St. John's	901	308	1,038	1,024	726	514
Santa Rosa	366	35	799	423	804	471
Sumter	588	51	782	309	1,128	524
Suwanee	709	66	999	786	973	776
Taylor	219	27	326	39	209	114
Volusia	954	575	990	1,135	878	813
Wakulla	241	20	314	206	375	169
Walton	346	115	541	430	482	304
Washington	373	56	509	231	319	230
Total	29,176	4,637	30,561	26,657	31,769	28,031
Plurality	24,539	....	12,904	....	3,738	....
Per cent	85.94	13.66	59.38	40.60	53.06	46.81
Scattering	144		423		72	
Whole vote	33,957		66,641		59,872	

The scattering vote for President in 1888 was for Fisk, Pro.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

Districts.

I. Counties of Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Hernando, Hillsborough, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Manatee, Monroe, Polk, Santa Rosa, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, Washington. Stephen R. Mallory, Dem., 12,467; Harrison Reed, Rep., 3,415. Mallory's majority, 9,052.

II. Counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Clay, Columbia, Dade, Duval, Hamilton, Madison, Marion, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, St. John's, Sumter, Suwanee, Volusia, Ware. Bullock, Dem., 16,737; J. N. Stripling, Rep., 11,794. Bullock's majority, 4,943.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Frank P. Fleming; Secretary of State, John L. Crawford; Comptroller, William D. Bloxham; State Treasurer, Frank J. Pons; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. J. Russell; Commissioner of Agriculture, L. B. Wombwell; Attorney-General, William B. Lamar—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, George P. Raney; Associate Justices, Henry L. Mitchell, A. E. Maxwell—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	31	76	107
Republicans	1	0	1
Democratic majority	30	76	106

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	15,428	17,763	....	2,335 R
1876. President	24,140	24,550	....	410 D
1880. President	27,369	23,674	....	3,695 D
1884. President	31,769	28,031	....	3,738 D
1888. President	30,561	26,657	423	*12,904 D
1888. Governor	34,255	26,185	....	13,750 D
1890. Comptroller	29,176	4,637	....	24,539 D

* Plurality.

GEORGIA.

COUNTIES. (137.)	President, 1888.		President, 1884.		Governor, 1882.	
	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*	Stephens, *Dem.*	Gartrell, *Ind.*
Appling	531	219	503	345	696	232
Baker	346	43	424	....	564	167
Baldwin	493	271	533	108	627	187
Banks	807	210	500	164	671	222
Bartow	916	290	1,035	584	960	1,420
Berrien	721	11	673	72	1,062	14
Bibb	2,215	1,121	1,727	847	877	212
Brooks	828	580	768	713	848	619
Bryan	214	12	253	239	499	145
Bulloch	1,061	42	773	75	1,161	4
Burke	684	248	558	....	773	1,194
Butts	603	245	638	527	580	422
Calhoun	455	....	330	313	586	344
Camden	186	317	170	303	149	3
Campbell	778	321	665	335	876	330
Carroll	1,710	349	2,058	499	1,395	522
Catoosa	428	106	443	114	572	191
Charlton	113	58	194	27	853	2
Chatham	3,920	1,355	3,144	1,747	2,090	178
Chattahoochee	145	22	445	328	364	64
Chattooga	638	180	793	191	783	300
Cherokee	1,875	459	1,765	1,401	1,628	679
Clarke	1,071	663	778	765	1,442	435
Clay	554	284	367	295	866	103
Clayton	604	224	505	279	577	290
Clinch	435	115	429	68	591	163
Cobb	1,143	391	1,372	536	1,202	743
Coffee	294	116	225	30	639	12
Columbia	397	....	402	....	388	1
Colquitt	255	4	151	39	287	25
Coweta	1,476	990	1,489	1,326	1,377	900
Crawford	442	26	394	159	693	167
Dade	405	89	450	159	530	117
Dawson	513	340	287	59	608	168
Decatur	1,238	482	816	892	613	397
De Kalb	1,021	313	1,025	480	1,032	453
Dodge	496	406	476	434	579	414
Dooly	787	386	579	188	530	48
Dougherty	815	222	317	100	495	295
Douglas	493	151	488	205	590	295
Early	467	288	410	247	417	240
Echols	150	43	186	91	208	77
Effingham	362	189	309	148	458	88
Elbert	774	11	885	39	1,039	115
Emanuel	668	30	784	181	949	29
Fannin	374	602	282	442	230	365
Fayette	690	204	578	246	736	351
Floyd	1,145	685	1,084	861	1,887	896
Forsyth	1,579	209	857	137	728	711
Franklin	666	121	669	221	1,122	426
Fulton	2,780	2,164	1,949	925	2,86.	2,600
Gilmer	556	543	373	147	467	483
Glascock	290	45	251	20	418	41
Glynn	601	582	437	650	597	452
Gordon	852	119	885	126	1,114	481
Greene	868	734	755	892	1,388	863
Gwinnett	2,004	186	1,694	140	1,741	514
Habersham	830	188	584	128	928	356
Hall	2,170	274	1,242	289	1,617	213
Hancock	596	177	642	124	908	204
Haralson	493	93	540	....	499	364
Harris	1,296	645	1,197	869	822	197
Hart	674	80	721	171	1,174	189
Heard	629	188	818	325	492	74
Henry	1,159	612	938	691	1,010	876
Houston	949	466	1,150	434	794	344
Irwin	245	47	310	46	413	16
Jackson	2,183	510	1,882	411	1,867	930
Jasper	888	177	828	456	772	618
Jefferson	816	150	611	47	1,060	889
Johnson	470	171	384	5	457	24
Jones	531	443	498	409	859	441
Laurens	849	222	841	226	890	312
Lee	178	45	148	109	274	174
Liberty	477	708	474	841	599	612

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	President, 1888.		President, 1884.		Governor, 1882.	
	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*	Stephens, *Dem.*	Gartrell, *Ind.*
Lincoln	446	....	385	....	484	3
Lowndes	767	643	648	598	805	437
Lumpkin	440	317	366	145	731	134
Macon	683	320	601	650	669	294
Madison	583	144	589	259	890	176
Marion	543	94	752	337	401	81
McDuffie	389	3	423	195	996	222
McIntosh	192	673	204	709	205	442
Meriwether	991	452	1,464	1,107	1,219	934
Miller	170	9	115	....	398	13
Milton	895	56	497	57	827	100
Mitchell	650	433	435	326	763	221
Monroe	1,420	466	1,243	500	1,459	978
Montgomery	480	178	417	189	710	176
Morgan	506	210	676	602	853	573
Murray	524	199	668	240	931	411
Muscogee	1,107	611	1,951	490	1,142	184
Newton	788	395	804	792	962	593
Oconee	380	156	434	315	602	337
Oglethorpe	550	4	492	60	862	2
Paulding	502	155	689	221	679	482
Pickens	368	788	208	338	294	583
Pierce	366	198	460	197	369	98
Pike	1,030	514	908	681	1,209	625
Polk	587	450	607	415	801	421
Pulaski	1,107	298	983	288	596	151
Putnam	511	....	519	....	827	175
Quitman	327	122	159	42	371	1
Rabun	356	43	229	5	523	172
Randolph	594	327	669	447	581	43
Richmond	3,868	113	3,263	1,914	1,986	780
Rockdale	568	280	508	225	593	451
Schley	355	233	406	301	389	101
Screven	1,161	243	1,037	240	978	91
Spalding	1,039	448	691	623	805	1,004
Stewart	662	139	684	207	763	234
Sumter	540	682	1,186	726	810	240
Talbot	575	389	967	1,331	868	421
Taliaferro	391	202	418	263	532	428
Tattnall	543	102	615	252	851	222
Taylor	559	123	773	440	418	208
Telfair	493	234	477	120	627	257
Terrell	673	228	541	278	306	37
Thomas	1,465	838	290	289	1,173	473
Towns	275	277	165	147	215	220
Troup	1,242	435	1,209	463	955	161
Twiggs	299	157	268	163	762	247
Union	547	140	377	176	613	209
Upson	977	345	778	374	869	443
Walker	718	260	770	248	691	553
Walton	767	235	1,017	324	1,408	867
Ware	369	186	365	179	440	155
Warren	545	100	521	142	918	227
Washington	1,351	572	1,083	939	1,494	356
Wayne	317	137	449	199	615	122
Webster	290	224	353	261	330	112
White	394	139	317	53	590	128
Whitfield	837	421	883	570	1,095	654
Wilcox	357	73	397	43	181	31
Wilkes	683	....	785	....	1,337	53
Wilkinson	339	69	625	289	769	150
Worth	547	179	420	178	819	150
Total	100,499	40,496	94,653	47,692	107,253	44,896
Plurality	60,003	.....	46,961	.....	62,357	.....
Per cent	70.32	28.34	65.94	33.22	70.49	29.50
Scattering	1,944		1,198		.....	.....
Whole vote	142,939		143,543		152,149	

Of the 1,944 scattering votes in 1888, Fisk, Prohibitionist, had 1,808, and the Labor party, 136.

An election was held for Governor and State officers October 1, 1890, with the following result, all the candidates being Democrats, and there being no opposing candidates; Governor, W. J. Northend received 105,368 votes; Secretary of State, Philip Cook, 103,698; Treasurer, R. U. Hardeman, 102,911; Comptroller-General, William A. Wright, 102,621; Attorney-General, George N. Lester, 100,933.

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Appling, Bryan, Bullock, Camden, Charlton, Chatham, Clinch, Echols, Effingham, Emanuel, Glynn, Liberty, McIntosh, Pierce, Screven, Tattnall, Ware, Wayne. Rufus E. Lester, Dem., 10,905; Michael J. Doyle, Rep., 3,127. Lester's majority, 7,778.

II. Counties of Baker, Berrien, Brooks, Calhoun, Clay, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Lowndes, Miller, Mitchell, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell, Thomas, Worth. Henry G. Turner, Dem., 7,361; C. S. Matteson, Rep., 948. Turner's majority, 6,413.

III. Counties of Coffee, Dodge, Dooley, Houston, Irwin, Laurens, Lee, Macon, Montgomery, Pulaski, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Telfair, Webster, Wilcox. Charles F. Crisp, Dem., 8,038; Peter O. Wilson, Rep., 1,248. Crisp's majority, 6,790.

IV. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot, Taylor, Troup. Charles L. Moses, Dem., 9,609; Walter H. Johnson, Rep., 3,438. Moses' majority, 6,171.

V. Counties of Campbell, Clayton, De Kalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Henry, Newton, Rockdale, Spalding, Walton. T. F. Livingston, Dem., 8,688; Will. Haight, Rep., 3,608. Livingston's majority, 5,080.

VI. Counties of Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Crawford, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Twiggs, Upson, Wilkinson. James H. Blount, Dem., 2,860. No opposition.

VII. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker, Whitfield. R. W. Everett, Dem., 11,031; W. H. Felton, Dem., 8,460; Z. B. Hargrove, Rep., 638. Everett's plurality, 2,571.

VIII. Counties of Clarke, Franklin, Elbert, Greene, Hancock, Hart, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Wilkes. Thomas G. Lawson, Dem., 3,405. No opposition.

IX. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Towns, Union, White. Thomas E. Winn, Dem., 10,315; Thad. Pickett, Ind., 4,087; S. A. Darnell, Rep., 3,133. Winn's plurality, 6,228.

X. Counties of Burke, Columbia, Glascock, Jefferson, Johnson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington. Thomas E. Watson, Dem., 5,456; A. E. Williams, Rep., 597. Watson's majority, 4,859.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, W. J. Northen; Secretary of State, Philip Cook; Treasurer, R. U. Hardeman; Comptroller-General, William A. Wright; Attorney-General, George N. Lester; Commissioner of Agriculture, R. T. Nesbitt; School Commissioner, James S. Cook—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, Logan E. Bleckley; Associate Justices, Thomas J. Simmons and Samuel B. Lumpkin; Clerk, Z. D. Harrison—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	44	171	215
Republicans	..	4	4
Democratic majority	44	167	211

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	76,278	62,715	....	13,563 D
1876. President	130,688	50,446	....	79,642 D
1880. President	102,470	54,086	....	48,384 D
1882. Governor	107,253	*44,896	....	62,357 D
1884. President	94,467	47,603	368	46,561 D
1886. Governor	101,159	.....	.....	101,159 D
1888. President	100,499	40,496	1,808	60,003 D

* Independent candidate.

IDAHO.

COUNTIES. (18.)	Governor, 1890.		Congress, 1888.		
	Wilson, *Dem.*	Shoup, *Rep.*	Hawley, *Dem.*	Dubois, *Rep.*	Buck, *Ind. Rep.*
Ada	1,023	1,074	661	1,008	....
Alturas	370	483	1,133	1,613	....
Bear Lake	111	228	532	82	....
Bingham	688	1,200	695	761	....
Boisé	481	467	371	478	....
Cassia	180	177	213	201	....
Custer	265	470	234	563	....
Elmore	335	311	....	....	....
Idaho	356	384	365	255	58
Kootenai	492	659	278	269	66
Latah	709	1,063	237	341	864
Lemhi	227	375	269	494	....
Logan	508	633	....	....	....
Nez Perces	327	370	156	49	431
Oneida	112	253	87	258	....
Owyhee	309	421	171	301	....
Shoshone	979	1,198	737	1,033	35
Washington	404	486	326	433	4
Total	7,948	10,262	6,404	8,151	1,458
Majority	....	2,314	....	1,747	....
Per cent	43.65	56.35			
Whole vote	18,210		16,013		

Idaho adopted a State constitution in 1889 by a vote of 12,398 to 1,773, and was admitted to the Union in 1890. The vote for Governor, Representatives in Congress and Legislature reported here is the first of the new State.

Vote for Representatives in Congress, 1890.

Short term—Alexander Mayhew, Dem., 8,046; Willis Sweet, Rep., 10,158. Sweet's majority, 2,112.
Long term—Alexander Mayhew, Dem., 8,026; Willis Sweet, Rep., 10,130. Sweet's majority, 2,104.

Present State Government.

Governor, Norman B. Willey (who as Lieutenant-Governor succeeded George L. Shoup, elected U. S. Senator); Secretary of State, A. J. Pinkham; Treasurer, Frank Coffin; State Auditor, Silas W. Moody; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. E. Harrown; Attorney-General, George H. Roberts—all Republicans.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, I. N. Sullivan; Associate Justices, Joseph W. Huston and John T. Morgan—all Republicans.

State Legislature.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	14	31	45
Democrats	4	5	9
Republican majority	10	26	36

Vote since 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Maj.*	
1880, Congress	3,604	2,090	1,514	D
1884, Congress	1,547	741	786	D
1886, Congress	7,416	7,842	426	R
1888, Congress	6,404	9,609	3,203	R
1890, Governor	7,948	10,262	2,314	R

ILLINOIS.

COUNTIES. (102.)	Treasurer, 1890.			President, 1888.		
	Wilson, *Dem.*	Amberg, *Rep.*	Link, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
Adams	6,428	4,698	436	7,196	6,088	287
Alexander	1,536	1,798	15	1,544	2,014	8
Bond	1,370	1,594	206	1,270	1,685	212
Boone	538	1,820	125	495	2,100	175
Brown	1,479	821	100	1,016	945	73
Bureau	3,164	3,404	224	3,487	4,070	301
Calhoun	888	846	16	939	589	18
Carroll	1,111	2,083	155	1,329	2,644	169
Cass	2,027	1,296	100	2,073	1,527	107
Champaign	4,279	5,017	379	4,103	5,104	353
Christian	3,261	2,320	246	3,360	2,863	286
Clark	2,397	1,844	73	2,686	2,178	73
Clay	1,662	1,702	69	1,655	1,714	48
Clinton	2,097	1,131	41	2,187	1,413	57
Coles	3,510	3,458	165	3,286	3,424	145
Cook	78,510	71,750	1,828	84,491	85,307	2,577
Crawford	1,887	1,598	77	2,006	1,794	24
Cumberland	1,744	1,319	208	1,776	1,539	108
De Kalb	1,744	3,263	333	1,793	3,971	384
De Witt	2,059	2,205	86	1,976	2,941	108
Douglas	1,941	2,178	93	1,875	2,143	151
Du Page	1,152	2,175	171	1,615	2,357	191
Edgar	3,324	3,085	123	3,169	3,107	167
Edwards	618	1,145	61	648	1,301	57
Effingham	2,096	1,351	143	2,539	1,484	88
Fayette	2,595	1,933	411	2,700	2,264	102
Ford	1,265	1,951	109	1,208	2,113	167
Franklin	1,693	1,556	142	1,704	1,613	556
Fulton	4,841	4,592	185	4,965	4,948	281
Gallatin	1,671	1,085	57	1,801	1,380	35
Greene	2,776	1,619	116	3,237	2,072	88
Grundy	1,649	1,838	199	1,508	2,144	276
Hamilton	1,817	1,356	58	2,007	1,461	32
Hancock	4,005	3,112	196	3,911	3,569	229
Hardin	674	542	10	769	631	7
Henderson	934	1,194	82	867	1,342	65
Henry	2,661	3,481	303	2,363	4,431	364
Iroquois	3,422	3,562	291	3,350	4,101	322
Jackson	2,676	2,755	185	2,790	2,725	139
Jasper	2,012	1,174	269	2,105	1,554	81
Jefferson	2,082	1,374	492	2,378	1,981	75
Jersey	2,002	1,173	70	1,972	1,400	96
Jo Daviess	2,558	2,554	119	2,719	2,728	185
Johnson	853	1,484	436	948	1,758	105
Kane	3,401	6,327	396	4,366	7,572	502
Kankakee	2,067	3,007	150	2,201	3,119	244
Kendall	565	1,263	163	727	1,809	256
Knox	2,631	4,614	299	2,885	5,450	277
Lake	1,472	2,503	97	1,718	2,790	209
La Salle	7,822	6,867	421	8,313	8,006	573
Lawrence	1,828	1,495	82	1,609	1,635	111
Lee	2,268	2,868	168	2,488	3,384	192
Livingston	3,475	3,615	277	3,693	3,914	425
Logan	3,928	3,375	314	3,919	4,246	246
Macon	3,817	3,614	523	3,789	4,084	622
Macoupin	4,662	3,638	327	4,703	4,070	373
Madison	5,031	5,023	216	5,175	5,485	215
Marion	2,457	2,053	444	2,492	2,165	172
Marshall	1,753	1,556	83	1,613	1,613	99
Mason	1,938	1,683	151	2,114	1,556	111
Massac	798	1,377	26	799	1,530	26
McDonough	3,258	3,858	259	3,172	3,776	264
McHenry	1,536	2,995	242	2,002	3,563	322
McLean	5,265	6,055	788	5,935	7,708	694
Menard	1,691	1,269	130	1,648	1,292	96
Mercer	2,008	2,266	98	1,804	2,349	126
Monroe	1,711	1,119	16	1,698	1,237	8
Montgomery	3,225	2,114	201	3,607	2,875	268
Morgan	3,708	2,987	250	3,643	3,426	221
Moultrie	1,662	1,648	176	1,732	1,443	62
Ogle	1,950	3,319	191	2,255	4,138	309
Peoria	6,692	6,264	228	7,476	6,677	815
Perry	1,916	1,742	137	1,661	1,646	138
Piatt	1,854	2,052	64	1,939	2,174	162
Pike	3,678	2,666	152	3,502	2,820	227
Pope	1,048	1,452	10	911	1,636	15

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Treasurer, 1890. Wilson, *Dem.*	Amberg, *Rep.*	Link, *Pro.*	President, 1888. Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
ulaski	788	1,399	35	812	1,515	43
utnam	448	532	69	516	580	65
andolph	2,612	2,302	184	2,616	2,494	156
ichland	1,499	1,281	306	1,625	1,541	86
ock Island	4,281	4,034	225	3,644	4,584	256
aline	1,866	1,869	140	1,864	2,104	65
angamon	7,077	5,415	788	7,148	6,436	681
huyler	1,984	1,453	79	1,994	1,610	92
cott	1,422	1,036	34	1,408	1,125	25
helby	3,096	1,747	1,089	3,988	2,521	302
tark	874	1,225	127	826	1,359	119
t. Clair	5,830	5,233	207	6,188	5,932	116
tephenson	3,444	3,168	240	3,429	3,484	300
tazewell	3,219	2,705	110	3,426	2,926	126
nion	2,089	1,131	56	2,367	1,346	49
ermilion	4,728	5,805	300	4,621	6,247	314
abash	1,329	910	109	1,336	1,084	110
arren	2,256	2,544	327	2,016	2,708	294
ashington	1,814	1,912	196	1,747	1,991	181
ayne	2,280	2,069	52	2,394	2,334	37
hite	2,766	1,720	68	2,889	2,220	70
hiteside	1,997	2,964	356	2,453	3,843	384
ill	4,938	5,833	291	5,257	6,357	312
illiamson	2,088	2,283	18	2,019	2,347	54
innebago	2,344	3,957	596	2,176	5,086	621
oodford	2,389	1,722	148	2,410	1,812	165
Total	331837	321990	22,306	348278	370473	21,695
lurality	9,847	....	....	....	22,195	....
er cent	49.07	47.62	3.21	46.58	49.55	2.81
attering	....	....	....	....	7,220	....
Whole vote	676,133				747,586	

The scattering vote for President in 1888 was 7,090 for reetter, Union Labor, and 140 for Cowdry, United Lar.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

istrict.

I. County of Cook. W. G. Ewing, Dem., 21,796; Abner Taylor, Rep., 22,235; J. H. Pendrick, Pro., 483. Taylor's plurality, 431.

II. County of Cook. L. E. McGann, Dem., 17,383; J. S. Schaar, Rep., 10,633; W. Bentley, Pro., 767. McGann's plurality, 6,750.

III. County of Cook. A. C. Durburow, Dem., 21,069; W. E. Mason, Rep., 17,933; J. L. Whitlock, Pro., 263. Durburow's plurality, 3,136.

IV. County of Cook. W. C. Newberry, Dem., 19,835; George E. Adams, Rep., 19,173; J. W. Packard, Pro., 584. Newberry's plurality, 662.

V. Counties of Boone, De Kalb, Kane, Lake and McHenry. J. Halsh, Dem., 9,664; A. J. Hopkins, Rep., 15,845; F. F. Farmisloe, Pro., 1,036. Hopkins's plurality, 6,181.

VI. Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Ogle, Stephenson and Winnebago. A. Ashton, Dem., 13,517; R. R. Hitt, Rep., 14,028. Hitt's majority, 511.

VII. Counties of Bureau, Henry, Lee, Putnam and Whiteside. J. W. Blee, Dem., 10,374; T. J. Henderson, Rep., 12,946; D. E. Holmes, Pro., 740. Henderson's plurality, 2,572.

VIII. Counties of Du Page, Grundy, Kendall, La Salle and Will. Lewis Stewart, Dem., 17,496; C. A. Hill, Rep., 16,794; C. A. Farrell, Pro., 1,118. Stewart's plurality, 702.

IX. Counties of Ford, Iroquois, Kankakee, Livingston, Marshall and Woodford. Herman W. Snow, Dem., 15,427; L. E. Payson, Rep., 14,480; O. W. Stewart, Pro., 793. Snow's plurality, 947.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

X. Counties of Fulton, Knox, Peoria and Stark. G. A. Wilson, Dem., 15,576; Philip S. Post, Rep., 16,194; M. S. Carr, Pro., 465. Post's plurality, 618.

XI. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island, Schuyler and Warren. Benjamin T. Cable, Dem., 19,334; W. H. Gest, Rep., 17,461; S. T. Sheldon, Pro., 930. Cable's plurality, 1,873.

XII. Counties of Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Pike and Scott. Scott Wike, Dem., 20,805; M. McClare, Rep., 13,336; J. W. Bush, Pro.. 922; Thomas Barton, Farmers' Alliance, 748. Wike's plurality, 7,569.

XIII. Counties of Christian, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Sangamon and Tazewell. William M. Springer, Dem., 20,951; Jesse Harmon, Rep., 15,946; R. H. Patton, Pro., 1,656. Springer's plurality, 5,005.

XIV. Counties of De Witt, Logan, McLean, Macon and Piatt. Owen Scott, Dem., 16,670; J. H. Rowell, Rep., 15,448; W. C. Qutten, Pro., 1,533. Scott's plurality, 1,222.

XV. Counties of Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar and Vermilion. Samuel T. Busey, Dem., 19,010; J. G. Cannon, Rep., 18,428; J. S. Sargeant, Pro., 652; J. Harper, Farmers' Alliance, 160. Busey's plurality, 582.

XVI. Counties ot Clark, Clay, Crawford, Cumberland, Edwards, Jasper, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash and Wayne. George W. Fithlan, Dem., 16,473; J. D. Reeder, Rep., 15,957; W. H. Hughes, Pro., 350. Fithlan's plurality, 516.

XVII. Counties of Effingham, Fayette, Macoupin, Montgomery, Moultrie and Shelby. Edward Lane, Dem., 16,700; F. H. Chapman, Rep., 9,761; J. L. Douthitt, Pro., 997; E. Roessler, Farmers' Alliance, 4,845. Lane's plurality, 6,939.

XVIII. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington. W. S. Forman, Dem., 16,279; C. J. Lindley, Rep., 14,529; J. F. Courtney, Pro., 653. Forman's plurality, 750.

XIX. Counties of Clinton, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Marion, Saline and White. J. R. Williams, Dem., 17,410; G. W. Pillow, Rep., 12,613; J. H. Wilson, Pro., 831. Williams's plurality, 4,797.

XX. Counties of Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson. W. S. Morris, Dem., 16,273; G. W. Smith, Rep., 17,580; E. A. Davis, Pro., 685; L. L. Lawrence, Farmers' Alliance, 945. Smith's plurality, 1,307.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Joseph W. Fifer, (Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman B. Ray, Rep.; Secretary of State, Isaac N. Pearson, Rep.; Auditor, Charles W. Pavey, Rep.; State Treasurer, E. S. Wilson, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Joseph W. Vance, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry Raab, Dem.; Attorney-General, George Hunt, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, John Schofield; Associate Justices, B. D. Magruder, Alfred M. Craig, Simeon P. Shope, David J. Baker, Jacob W. Wilkin and Joseph M. Bailey.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	24	77	101
Republicans	27	73	100
Farmers' Alliance	..	3	3
Republican majority	3	..	..
Democratic majority	..	1	..

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.
1872. President	185,057	241,941	....	....	*56,884 R
1876. President	248,601	278,232	17,233	....	19,631 R
1880. President	277,321	318,037	26,358	443	40,716 R
1882. Treasurer	249,067	254,551	15,520	9,068	5,481 R
1884. President	312,584	337,411	10,849	12,005	24,827 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Labor.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1886. Treasurer	240,864	276,680	34,832	19,766	35,816 R
1888. Governor	355,313	367,860	6,364	18,915	12,547 R
1888. President	348,278	370,473	7,090	21,695	22,195 R
1890. Treasurer	331,837	321,990	....	22,306	9,847 D

* Majority.

INDIANA.

COUNTIES. (92).	Secretary of State, 1890. Mat-hews', *Dem.*	Trus-ler, *Rep.*	Blount *Pro.*	Kindle *Pe'pl's*	President, 1888. Cleve-land, *Dem.*	Harri-son, *Rep.*
Adams	2,544	943	106	108	2,936	1,277
Allen	7,551	3,479	201	727	9,692	5,455
Bartholomew	2,895	2,490	77	11	3,109	2,742
Benton	1,201	1,425	75	24	1,425	1,626
Blackford	1,023	710	44	480	1,232	1,141
Boone	3,663	2,957	95	211	3,524	3,441
Brown	1,321	522	54	43	1,538	961
Carroll	2,366	2,256	173	50	2,560	2,607
Cass	3,759	3,230	315	56	4,221	3,822
Clark	3,393	2,185	90	37	3,788	3,206
Clay	3,360	2,622	165	64	3,773	3,711
Clinton	3,030	3,037	198	81	3,278	3,519
Crawford	1,477	1,086	19	166	1,628	1,445
Daviess	1,791	1,895	22	1,544	2,686	2,691
Dearborn	2,976	2,923	69	65	3,531	2,638
Decatur	2,230	2,395	150	16	2,400	2,603
De Kalb	2,916	2,549	216	80	3,160	2,879
Delaware	2,157	3,561	194	306	2,368	4,227
Dubois	2,398	689	22	490	2,986	1,220
Elkhart	4,033	4,121	339	58	4,464	4,955
Fayette	1,309	1,608	71	55	1,471	1,923
Floyd	3,266	2,339	76	36	3,824	2,917
Fountain	2,230	2,691	475	275	2,525	2,603
Franklin	2,619	1,493	55	20	2,872	1,712
Fulton	2,155	1,944	115	19	2,163	2,053
Gibson	1,976	2,126	258	799	2,721	2,953
Grant	2,467	3,521	393	561	2,990	3,929
Greene	2,433	2,857	69	202	2,689	2,934
Hamilton	2,292	3,173	342	79	2,412	3,599
Hancock	2 211	1,663	97	59	2,376	1,986
Harrison	2,286	2,076	37	172	2,529	2,133
Hendricks	1,630	2,760	217	38	2,083	3,207
Henry	1,519	2,097	233	763	2,277	3,819
Howard	2,250	3,079	302	191	2,002	3,604
Huntington	3,261	2,996	204	98	3,481	3,559
Jackson	2,854	1,951	23	51	3,235	2,263
Jasper	843	1,148	74	223	1,003	1,614
Jay	2,545	2,304	220	193	2,741	2,811
Jefferson	2,314	2,871	55	53	2,706	3,321
Jennings	1,485	1,731	39	102	1,698	2,057
Johnson	2,491	1,874	155	143	2,594	2,668
Knox	2,891	2,109	248	420	3,621	2,922
Kosciusko	2,900	3,556	217	23	3,681	4,147
La Grange	1,335	1,777	95	50	1,516	2,262
Lake	1,999	1,989	102	15	2,668	2,543
Laporte	4,922	2,814	102	36	4,607	3,722
Lawrence	1,378	1,866	19	397	1,851	2,356
Madison	4,024	3,514	240	220	3,928	3,456
Marion	17,434	14,865	574	186	17,515	17,109
Marshall	2,501	2,277	90	98	2,188	2,682
Martin	1,266	1,043	11	421	1,558	1,391
Miami	3,215	2,578	222	50	3,492	3,042
Monroe	1,657	1,639	87	258	1,815	2,054
Montgomery	3,591	3,371	131	60	3,763	4,011
Morgan	1,988	2,226	66	50	2,077	2,500
Newton	761	1,015	76	50	890	1,284
Noble	2,734	2,547	109	33	2,970	3,026
Ohio	467	619	4	8	585	726
Orange	1,334	1,350	19	4	1,664	1,779

INDIANA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Secretary of State, 1890. Mat-hews, *Dem.*	Trus-ler, *Rep.*	Blount *Pro.*	Kindle *Pe'pl's*	President, 1888. Cleve-land, *Dem.*	Harri-son, *Rep.*
Owen	1,761	1,377	69	123	1,918	1,632
Parke	2,058	2,272	215	92	2,159	2,764
Perry	1,939	1,693	18	37	2,607	1,974
Pike	1,644	1,661	74	446	2,098	2,197
Porter	1,744	1,839	159	36	2,018	2,427
Posey	2,262	1,240	62	823	2,684	2,360
Pulaski	1,321	980	55	48	1,446	1,223
Putnam	2,733	2,132	124	31	3,016	2,570
Randolph	2,033	3,868	244	233	2,256	4,629
Ripley	2,143	2,188	39	48	2,381	2,494
Rush	2,152	2,275	156	37	2,292	2,713
Scott	943	640	39	15	1,030	743
Shelby	3,095	2,224	225	63	3,409	2,877
Spencer	2,256	1,855	31	451	2,685	2,733
Starke	893	690	23	23	904	834
St. Joseph	5,089	4,269	235	20	5,257	4,929
Steuben	1,706	1,896	134	241	1,348	2,352
Sullivan	2,909	1,595	42	85	3,382	1,902
Switzerland	1,527	1,449	12	55	1,637	1,856
Tippecanoe	3,628	4,036	167	6	4,281	5,072
Tipton	2,150	1,654	109	184	2,370	2,642
Union	782	913	58	9	868	1,108
Vanderburg	5,258	4,393	115	110	5,889	6,027
Vermillion	1,466	1,404	51	42	1,438	1,730
Vigo	5,556	4,964	99	271	6,102	6,274
Wabash	2,333	3,192	266	223	2,558	3,986
Warren	904	1,567	48	39	1,017	1,887
Warrick	2,045	1,327	82	796	2,557	2,361
Washington	2,125	1,525	19	67	3,401	3,559
Wayne	3,155	4,830	312	323	3,633	6,138
Wells	2,494	1,215	182	667	2,942	1,920
White	1,754	1,644	101	93	2,017	1,942
Whitley	2,190	1,784	163	29	2,325	2,134
Total	233881	214302	12,106	17,354	216013	263161
Plurality	19,579	....	....	....	2,348	
Per cent.	48.91	44.87	2.53	3.66	49.04	48.61
Scattering	....				12,575	
Whole vote		477,643			536,949	

The vote for President in 1888, given as scattering, was 9,981 for Fisk, Pro., and 2,594 for Streeter, U. L.

The vote for Governor in 1888 was as follows: Courtlandt C. Matson, Dem., 260,994; Alvin P. Hovey, Rep., 263,194; Joseph S. Hughes, Pro., 9,920; John B. Milroy, U. L., 2,702. Hovey's plurality, 2,200. The Republican candidates for other State offices were elected by substantially a similar vote.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Gibson, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick. William F. Parrott, Dem., 17,730; J. A. Wright, Rep., 16,875; William Laud, Pro., 572. Parrott's plurality, 855.

II. Counties of Daviess, Dubois, Greene, Knox, Lawrence, Martin, Orange and Crawford. J. E. Bretz, Dem., 14,067; W. N. Daniels, Rep., 11,998; W. F. Fox, Pro., 369;—— Cox, Peop., 4,949. Bretz's plurality, 2,701.

III. Counties of Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Jennings, Scott and Washington. J. B. Brown, Dem., 16,369; W. J. Durham, Rep., 12,429;—— Poindexter, Pro., 319. Brown's plurality, 3,940.

IV. Counties of Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, Jefferson, Ohio, Ripley, Switzerland and Union. William S. Holman, Dem., 15,849; J. P. Rankin, Rep., 14,509; S. V. Wright, Pro., 354. Holman's plurality, 1,340.

INDIANA—*Continued.*

V. Counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Hendricks, Johnson, Monroe, Morgan, Owen and Putnam. G. W. Cooper, Dem., 17,070; J. G. Dunbar, Rep., 14,375; W. I. Sheit, Pro., 711. Cooper's plurality, 2,695.

VI. Counties of Delaware, Fayette, Henry, Randolph, Rush and Wayne. —— Trowbridge, Dem., 13,137; H. U. Johnson, Rep., 19,386; W. Edgarton, Pro., 1,178. Johnson's plurality, 6,249.

VII. Counties of Hancock, Madison, Marion and Shelby. W. D. Bynum, Dem., 27,399; J. W. Billingsley, Rep., 22,086; C. W. Culbertson, Pro., 1,076. Bynum's plurality, 5,313.

VIII. Counties of Clay, Fountain, Montgomery, Parke, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo. E. V. Brookshire, Dem., 21,401; H. C. Mount, Rep., 18,333; T. C. Ashley, Pro., 646. Brookshire's plurality, 3,068.

IX. Counties of Benton, Boone, Clinton, Hamilton, Howard, Tippecanoe, Tipton and Warren. L. Templeton, Dem., 19,453; D. Waugh, Rep., 20,752; M. Hanson, Pro., 1,120. Waugh's plurality, 1,299.

X. Counties of Carroll, Case, Fulton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Pulaski and White. D. Patton, Dem., 17,262; W. D. Owen, Rep., 16,100; H. T. Adams, Pro., 955. Patton's plurality, 838.

XI. Counties of Adams, Blackford, Grant, Huntington, Jay, Miami, Wabash and Wells. A. N. Martin, Dem., 20,813; C. G. Bryant, Rep., 19,000; B. E. Dickey, Pro., 1,627. Martin's plurality, 1,813.

XII. Counties of Allen, De Kalb, La Grange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley. C. A. O. McClellan, Dem., 17,970; I. N. Babcock, Rep., 13,920; G. K. Hubbard, Pro., 939. McClellan's plurality, 4,050.

XIII. Counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph and Starke. B. F. Shively, Dem., 20,318; H. D. Wilson, Rep., 17,614; R. H. Clark, Pro., 845. Shively's plurality, 2,704.

Present State Government.

Governor, Alvin P. Hovey, Rep.; Secretary of State, Claude Matthews, Dem.; Auditor, J. O. Henderson, Dem.; Treasurer, Albert Gall, Dem.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. D. Vories, Dem.; Attorney-General, Alonzo D. Smith, Dem.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, John G. Berkshire; Justices, Byron K. Elliott, J. A. S. Mitchell, Walter Olds and Silas D. Coffee; Clerk of the Court, Andrew J. Sweeney.

State Legislature, 1891.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	34	74	108
Republicans	16	26	42
Democratic majority	18	48	66

INDIANA—*Continued.*

Vote of the State since 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. President	163,632	186,147	.....	.....	22,515	R
1874. Sec. State	182,154	164,902	16,233	.....	17,252	D
1876. President	213,526	208,011	9,533	.....	5,515	D
1878. Sec. State	194,491	180,755	39,448	.....	13,736	D
1880. President	225,528	232,164	12,986	.....	6,641	R
1882. Sec. State	220,924	210,000	13,615	.....	10,924	D
1884. President	244,992	238,480	8,293	3,028	6,512	D
1886. Lt.-Gov.	228,598	231,922	4,646	9,185	3,324	R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*U.-Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1888. President	261,013	263,361	2,694	9,881	2,348	R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Peop.*	*Pro.*		
1890. Sec. State	233,881	214,302	17,354	12,106	19,579	D

IOWA.

COUNTIES. (99.)	Secretary of State, 1890.				Governor, 1889.	
	Chamberlin, *Dem.*	McFarland, *Rep.*	Brown *F. A. and Lab.*	McFarlin, *Pro.*	Boles, *Dem.*	Hutchinson, *Rep.*
Adair	1,203	1,742	95	3	1,127	1,800
Adams	1,239	1,384	9	36	1,099	1,277
Allamakee	2,067	1,788	11	....	1,987	1,704
Appanoose	2,027	2,382	74	7	1,858	2,021
Audubon	1,335	1,145	18	11	1,247	1,214
Benton	2,868	2,619	3	20	2,902	2,383
Black Hawk	2,410	3,089	2	11	2,346	2,458
Boone	1,829	2,557	65	17	1,776	1,982
Bremer	1,855	1,528	19	7	1,921	1,378
Buchanan	2,059	2,240	65	9	1,964	2,070
Buena Vista	854	1,431	126	4	890	1,254
Butler	1,397	2,054	5	....	1,210	1,498
Calhoun	942	1,601	6	....	904	1,315
Carroll	2,335	1,400	23	22	2,191	1,108
Cass	1,998	2,182	148	....	1,751	2,035
Cedar	2,206	2,053	8	36	2,235	1,930
Cerro Gordo	1,608	1,550	2	46	907	1,404
Cherokee	1,132	1,522	106	36	1,157	1,177
Chickasaw	1,781	1,442	17	2	1,686	1,420
Clarke	1,037	1,386	147	5	957	1,244
Clay	379	1,033	157	14	498	1,127
Clayton	3,437	2,132	8	10	3,395	1,735
Clinton	4,784	2,861	5	2	4,944	2,466
Crawford	2,269	1,373	12	5	2,250	1,317
Dallas	1,551	2,304	129	45	1,289	2,003
Davis	1,725	1,335	306	42	1,460	1,210
Decatur	1,635	1,795	158	25	1,577	1,724
Delaware	1,680	2,229	....	....	1,593	1,940
Des Moines	4,323	2,820	20	13	4,137	2,261
Dickinson	197	560	133	7	249	588
Dubuque	6,666	2,830	2	3	6,144	1,820
Emmet	225	580	6	7	194	575
Fayette	2,534	2,528	119	47	2,472	2,481
Floyd	1,242	1,702	126	1	1,240	1,725
Franklin	847	1,534	....	3	709	1,335
Fremont	1,873	1,724	103	13	1,639	1,475
Greene	1,328	1,792	58	20	1,165	1,784
Grundy	1,352	1,209	2	13	1,222	1,174
Guthrie	1,514	2,037	75	10	1,413	2,018
Hamilton	967	1,595	....	....	899	1,533
Hancock	626	893	....	....	615	831
Hardin	1,542	2,530	1	10	1,302	2,168
Harrison	2,390	2,164	131	10	2,333	1,954
Henry	1,856	2,312	6	29	1,729	2,134
Howard	1,110	1,198	....	....	972	1,130
Humboldt	678	1,003	7	20	594	1,027
Ida	1,147	980	138	2	1,167	1,025
Iowa	2,080	1,432	30	5	1,963	1,376
Jackson	2,793	1,485	3	13	2,869	1,604
Jasper	2,457	3,861	311	36	2,276	2,791
Jefferson	1,685	1,992	14	39	1,467	1,794
Johnson	3,121	1,814	....	....	2,884	1,730
Jones	2,278	2,311	1	26	2,267	1,888
Keokuk	2,779	2,542	32	32	2,757	2,321
Kossuth	1,123	1,285	1	....	1,038	1,224

IOWA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Secretary of State, 1890.				Governor, 1889.	
	Chamb'rl'n, *Dem.*	McFarland, *Rep.*	Brown *R. A and Lab.*	McF'rlin, *Pro.*	Boles, *Dem.*	Hutchinson, *Rep.*
Lee	4,698	3,192	11	11	4,284	2,530
Linn	4,471	4,511	23	80	4,348	3,690
Louisa	1,020	1,714	65	18	1,053	1,614
Lucas	1,232	1,661	7	6	1,287	1 521
Lyon	774	782	17	2	625	732
Madison	1,426	1,388	286	10	1,331	1,875
Mahaska	2,811	3,389	206	89	2,582	3,062
Marion	2,551	2,270	152	15	2,249	2,224
Marshall	2,119	3,053	41	19	1,850	2,439
Mills	1,582	1,614	65	10	1,518	1,572
Mitchell	1 036	1,494	....	4	899	1,452
Monona	618	972	1,232	17	1,321	1,608
Monroe	1,325	1,494	125	13	1,268	1,486
Montgomery	1,782	2,020	49	17	1,169	1,808
Muscatine	2,702	2,218	19	11	2,784	2,263
O'Brien	1,149	1,359	87	3	1,221	1,420
Osceola	428	545	5	....	385	614
Page	1,518	2,505	191	175	1,227	1,992
Palo Alto	904	829	23	1	882	802
Plymouth	2,027	1,255	234	22	2,319	1,275
Pocahontas	790	1,005	....	2	748	867
Polk	4,903	6,162	112	23	4,880	5,464
Pottawat'ie	5,529	3,800	243	8	4,948	3,138
Poweshiek	1,896	2,208	120	13	1,843	2,218
Ringgold	1,057	1,690	56	114	953	1,512
Sac	1,168	1,646	24	....	1,126	1,441
Scott	5,423	1,818	....	3	5,282	1,645
Shelby	1,791	1,542	100	1	1,831	1,520
Sioux	1,540	1,623	44	12	1,344	1,516
Story	1,617	2,319	23	7	1,930	2,196
Tama	2,586	2,126	112	23	2,497	2,160
Taylor	1,433	2,024	204	9	1,354	1,582
Union	1,552	1,953	510	8	1,355	1,544
Van Buren	1,709	1,069	26	33	1,683	1,861
Wapello	3,638	2,886	189	3	3,485	2,841
Warren	1,589	2,241	178	26	1,433	2,031
Washington	2,079	2,308	40	30	1,870	2,110
Wayne	1,709	1,856	71	3	1,489	1,713
Webster	2,085	2,936	178	7	2,086	2,102
Winnebago	257	795	2	15	226	914
Winneshiek	2,248	2,228	2	10	2,053	2,174
Woodbury	3,825	3,702	698	10	4,959	2,969
Worth	517	935	11	7	437	878
Wright	906	1,731	....	3	790	1,527
Total	188240	191666	8,813	1,646	180111	173588
Plurality	....	3,366	....	....	6,523	....
Per cent	48.20	49.09	.27	....	49.94	48.01
Scattering	....	....	....	....	6,932	
Whole vote		390.305			360.673	

The scattering vote for Governor in 1889 was: Downing, U. Lab., 5,579; Smith, Pro., 1,353.

The full Republican State Ticket was elected in 1890 by varying small pluralities.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington. John J. Seerley, Dem., 17,459; John H. Gear, Rep., 16,388; I. T. Gibson, Pro., 150. Seerley's plurality, 1,061.

II. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott. W. I. Hayes, Dem., 20,748; Bruer T. Seamans, Rep., 11,738; T. L. Taggart, Pro., 24. Hayes's plurality, 9,010.

III. Counties of Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright. C. F. Couch, Dem., 19,491; D. B. Henderson, Rep., 19,698; John Bowman, Pro., 10. Henderson's plurality, 207.

IOWA—*Continued.*

IV. Counties of Allamakee, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell and Winneshiek. W. H. Butler, Dem., 17,972; J. H. Sweeney, Rep., 16,023; H. G. Parker, Pro., 101. Butler's plurality, 1,949.

V. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Iowa, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama. J. T. Hamilton, Dem., 18,153; Geo. R. Struble, Rep., 17,860; E. Lewis, Pro., 250. Hamilton's plurality, 293.

VI. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello. F. E. White, Dem., 17,002; John F. Lacey, Rep., 16,572; L. McMillen, Pro., 201. White's plurality, 520.

VII. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren. H. C. Hargis, Dem., 14,276; J. A. T. Hull, Rep., 16,821; J. G. Little, Pro., 97. Hull's plurality, 2,545.

VIII. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne. A. R. Anderson, Dem., 18,887; James P. Flick, Rep., 19,093; F. A. Gilley, Pro., 331; I. N. Harris, F. A., 62. Flick's plurality, 116.

IX. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattomie and Shelby. Thomas Bowman, Dem., 18,605; J. R. Reed, Rep., 17,322; Noah H. Bowman, U. L., 1,243; John Christy, Pro., 55. Bowman's plurality, 1,283.

X. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago. J. L. Woods, Dem., 17,083; J. P. Dolliver, Rep., 18,395; Wills Weaver, Pro., 89. Dolliver's plurality, 1,311.

XI. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury. J. F. Allison, Dem., 15,065; Geo. D. Perkins, Rep., 15,972; D. J. Farnham, Pro., 119; A. J. Westfall, F. A., 4,658. Perkins's plurality, 907.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Horace Boles, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, A. N. Poyneer, Rep.; Secretary of State, W. M. McFarland, Rep.; Auditor, James A. Lyons, Rep.; Treasurer, B. A. Beeson, Rep.; Attorney-General, John Y. Stone, Rep.; Superintendent of Instruction, Henry Sabin, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Josiah Given; Associate Justices, James H. Rothrock, G. S. Robinson, Joseph M. Beck and Charles T. Granger.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1890.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	28	50	78
Democrats	20	45	65
Independent	1	4	5
Union Labor	1	1	2
Republican majority	6	..	6

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. President..	71,434	131,173	....	....	†60,039 R
1876. President..	112,121	171,332	9,490	....	49,721 R
1880. President..	105,845	183,904	32,327	....	78,059 R
1883. Governor..	139,093	164,182	23,089	....	25,089 R
1884. President.*	177,316	197,089	....	1,472	19,773 R
1886. Governor.*	188,525	175,505	302	1,405	6,979 R
1886. Sec. State.*	165,567	180,309	....	518	14,712 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1887. Governor..	153,526	169,686	14,499	309	16,160 R
1888. President..	179,807	211,598	9,105	3,589	31,711 R
1889. Governor..	180,111	173,588	5,579	1,353	6,523 D
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*F. A. & L.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1890. Governor..	188,240	191,606	8,813	1,646	3,366 R

* Democratic and Greenback Fusion vote.
† Majority.

KANSAS.

COUNTIES. (106.)	Governor, 1890. Robinson,* Dem.	Humphrey, Rep.	Willits, Peop's	President, 1888. Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Streeter, Union Labor.
Allen	821	1,415	630	1,036	1,886	332
Anderson	688	1,550	957	96.	1,843	369
Atchison	2,208	2,234	863	2,603	3,219	332
Barbour	445	630	930	710	977	304
Barton	946	871	1,622	1,228	1,353	101
Bourbon	1,340	2,374	1,767	1,831	3,669	865
Brown	1,182	1,967	1,288	1,803	2,996	235
Butler	1,561	1,963	2,152	1,616	3,172	721
Chase	447	723	687	593	1,126	326
Chautauqua	296	1,328	1,063	694	1,590	366
Cherokee	892	1,824	3,043	2,098	2,935	1,269
Cheyenne	163	400	331	420	779	22
Clark	127	180	200	394	473	98
Clay	464	1,320	1,760	920	1 914	794
Cloud	548	1,418	1,974	1,062	2,542	557
Coffey	696	1,432	1,443	1,227	1,970	440
Comanche	177	231	173	381	490	93
Cowley	1,381	2,974	2,612	1,933	4,112	1,534
Crawford	1,616	2,390	2,445	1,875	3,116	1,362
Decatur	203	422	763	731	1,224	131
Dickinson	1,067	1,564	1,962	1,695	2,746	473
Doniphan	1,064	1,861	143	1,109	2,245	14
Douglas	1,863	2,374	751	1,669	3,189	217
Edwards	174	305	335	334	541	114
Elk	569	1,210	1,171	696	1,666	600
Ellis	688	416	451	756	690	105
Ellsworth	687	683	631	831	1,159	39
Finney	243	384	67	348	693	49
Ford	537	473	109	630	882	119
Franklin	764	1,715	1,963	1,113	2,422	1,056
Garfield	52	87	1	129	225	3
Geary	622	547	603	726	1,027	97
Gove	110	283	132	378	486	7
Graham	74	336	479	342	797	285
Grant	36	123	134	245	390	....
Gray	203	246	36	268	417	48
Greenwood	53	120	61	1,110	2,242	542
Greeley	513	1,498	1,610	180	422	105
Hamilton	159	239	15	295	480	28
Harper	767	778	1,314	940	1,490	587
Harvey	1,088	1,361	863	1,685	2,145	676
Haskell	59	137	53	197	291	21
Hodgeman	174	321	59	220	563	83
Jackson	615	1,505	1,047	1,220	1,679	13
Jefferson	748	1,772	1,283	1,601	2,268	11
Jewell	324	1,424	2,079	999	2,285	757
Johnson	801	1,837	1,322	1,335	2,164	303
Kearney	158	208	13	248	367	21
Kingman	513	820	1,186	622	1,313	756
Kiowa	137	266	266	381	525	107
Labette	914	2,166	2,434	976	2,857	2,126
Lane	61	249	165	267	459	49
Leavenworth	4,481	1,419	942	3,516	3,272	335
Lincoln	362	608	1,059	617	1,069	349
Linn	424	1,820	1,664	802	2,166	1,119
Logan	161	368	137	283	609	33
Lyon	843	1,771	2,250	1,357	3,014	466
Marion	902	1,538	1,465	1,285	2,375	219
Marshall	1,570	1,884	1,597	1,815	2,478	838
McPherson	817	1,631	1,632	829	2,279	1,181
Meade	140	248	94	342	576	91
Miami	1,051	1,731	1,584	1,606	2,173	395
Mitchell	349	1,001	1,596	880	1,676	337
Montgomery	929	2,350	1,939	1,663	2,871	709
Morris	443	1,071	1,047	841	1,612	268
Morton	24	109	77	202	333	29
Nemaha	1,072	1,941	1,372	1,682	2,815	81
Neosho	822	1,691	1,549	1,144	2,134	982
Ness	162	405	469	470	891	124
Norton	193	604	983	631	1,471	466
Osage	670	1,977	2,886	1,38.	3,442	1,001
Osborne	177	801	1,232	686	1,860	182
Ottawa	242	1,133	1,384	769	1,869	366
Pawnee	150	517	609	303	804	209
Phillips	491	812	1,021	765	1,601	592
Pottawatomie	709	1,552	1,741	1,471	2,419	102
Pratt	236	702	970	652	1,115	370

KANSAS—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Governor, 1890. Robinson.* Dem.	Humphrey, Rep.	Willits, Peop's	President, 1888. Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Streeter, Union Labor.
Rawlins	430	490	266	633	1,023	127
Reno	943	2.2 8	2,257	1,841	3,368	506
Republic	767	1,486	1,610	1,205	2 595	110
Rice	421	1,209	1,467	934	1,811	264
Riley	556	1,169	1,068	772	1,856	266
Rooks	137	487	713	412	1,112	350
Rush	265	401	422	424	681	26
Russell	389	617	466	571	958	23
Saline	557	1,196	1,840	1,186	2,263	349
Scott	26	139	118	182	294	49
Sedgwick	4,662	1,667	2,464	4,225	6,271	618
Seward	75	171	28	207	400	43
Shawnee	4,067	4,944	1,695	3,143	7,672	117
Sheridan	66	257	389	337	623	37
Sherman	162	498	588	471	803	146
Smith	215	960	1,586	777	1,726	605
Stafford	119	602	1,138	883	978	568
Stanton	35	131	87	197	208	50
Stevens	41	52	173	268	367	61
Sumner	1,504	2,276	2,510	2,139	3,499	1,301
Thomas	150	373	398	486	751	121
Trego	106	264	163	220	477	25
Wabaunsee	727	924	1,049	960	1,708	31
Wallace	100	182	212	198	412	9
Washington	1,102	1,544	2,102	1,511	2,699	260
Wichita	18	131	184	202	436	78
Wilson	690	1,684	1,125	1,035	2,191	671
Woodson	257	1,202	837	595	1,149	363
Wyandotte	3,812	2,917	492	4,155	5,431	190
Total	71,357	115,028	106,972	102,745	182,904	37,788
Plurality	....	8,633	....	....	80,159	....
Per cent	24.42	38.51	36.31	32.75	54.25	11.31
Scattering		1,234			10,928	
Whole vote		294,588			334,085	

* Endorsed by the Resubmission Republicans (opposed to the Prohibition Liquor law).

The Prohibition vote for President in 1888 was 6,779, and for Governor in 1890 was 1,230.

Vote for Representatives in Congress, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Pottawatomie. Thomas Moonlight, Dem., 13,250; Case Broderick, Rep., 14,690; L. C. Clark, Peop., 7,176. Broderick's plurality, 1,380.

II. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte. J. B. Chapman, Dem., 10,130; E. H. Funston, Rep., 17,713; A. F. Allen, Peop., 12,273. Funston's plurality, 5,440.

III. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson. B. H. Clover, Peop. and Dem., 23,492; B. W. Perkins, Rep., 19,061. Clover's majority, 4,431.

IV. Counties of Butler, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Shawnee, Wabaunsee and Woodson. Hamsen Kelly, Rep., 19,994; John G. Otis, Peop., 24,993. Otis's majority, 4,999.

V. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Davis, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington. P. S. Warren, Dem., 3,337; S. W. A. Phillips, Rep., 13,908; John Davis, Peop., 19,482. Davis's plurality, 5,484.

VI. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Thomas, Trego, Sherman, Sheridan, Smith and Wallace. William Baker, Dem. and Peop., 20,724; Webb McNall, Rep., 12,105. Baker's majority, 8,644.

KANSAS—*Continued.*

VII. Counties of Barbour, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Ford, Finney, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Hodgeman, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Meade, McPherson, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Sedgwick, Stafford, Stevens and Sumner. Jerry Simpson, Farmers' Alliance and Dem., 32,603; J. R. Hollowell, Rep., 25,181. Simpson's majority, 7,422.

Present State Government.

Governor, Lyman U. Humphrey; Lieutenant-Governor, A. J. Felt; Secretary of State, William Higgins; State Auditor, Charles M. Hovey; State Treasurer, Solomon G. Stover; Adjutant-General, J. N. Roberts; Superintendent of Public Instruction, George W. Winans—all Republicans. Attorney-General, J. N. Ives, Democrat.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, Albert H. Horton; Associate Justices, D. M. Valentine and W. A. Johnston—all Republicans.

State Legislature.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Farmers' Alliance....	..	90	90
Republicans	38	27	65
Democrats	1	8	9
Republican majority..	37	..	..
Farmers' Alliance maj.	..	55	16

Vote of the State since 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. Pres	32,970	66,805	......	......	*33,835	R
1874. Gov	35,301	48,594	......	......	*13,293	R
1876. Pres	37,002	78,322	7,770	.....	40,120	R
1878. Gov	37,208	74,020	27,057	......	36,812	R
1880. Pres	59,789	121,520	19,710	......	61,731	R
1882. Gov	83,237	75,158	20,989	......	8,079	D
1884. Pres	90,132	154,406	16,341	4,954	64,274	R
1886. Gov	115,697	149,615	......	8,094	33,918	R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*U. Lab.*	*Pro.*		
1888. Pres.....	102,745	182,904	37,788	6,779	80,159	R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*F. A.*	*Pro.*		
1890. Gov	71,357	115,025	106,972	1,230	8,053	R

* Majority.

KENTUCKY.

COUNTIES. (117.)	Clerk, Court of Appeals, 1890.			President, 1888.		
	Longmoor, *Dem.*	Tinsley, *Rep.*	Henry *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
Adair.........	1,354	1,276	42	1,128	1,283	35
Allen.........	1,270	996	36	1,527	1,326	45
Anderson.....	1,101	634	13	1,235	742	58
Ballard.......	1,039	143	18	961	321	12
Barren	2,309	1,116	18	2,749	1,791	81
Bath..........	1,454	1,043	48	1,545	1,362	37
Bell	273	991	....	279	928	1
Boone........	1,367	343	....	2,116	635	18
Bourbon......	1,640	1,238	21	1,990	2,052	40
Boyd	1,402	1,221	....	1,302	1,531	17
Boyle	1,489	1,211	....	1,399	1,367	57
Bracken	1,571	652	56	1,702	1,066	83
Breathitt	842	569	39	636	505	17
Breckinridge .	2,069	1,697	7	1,826	1,769	13
Bullitt	688	294	27	996	429	23
Butler........	696	1,516	23	973	1,637	78
Caldwell......	696	493	93	1,098	1,080	26
Calloway	1,613	269	13	995	340	22
Campbell.....	3,784	3,354	16	4,160	4,141	41
Carlisle	940	189	....	848	271	27
Carroll	1,285	374	24	1,632	623	69
Carter........	1,099	1,479	58	1,373	1,773	37
Casey	1,163	1,161	41	1,125	1,204	61
Christian	3,138	3,025	27	2,247	3,481	104
Clark	1,405	1,036	5	1,835	1,467	54

* No return received from these counties in 1890.

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Clerk, Court of Appeals, 1890.			President, 1888.		
	Longmoor, *Dem.*	Tinsley, *Rep.*	Henry *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
Clay	438	1,463	....	652	1,390	1
Clinton.......	274	619	....	409	903	14
Crittenden....	1,241	1,334	....	1,175	1,357	18
Cumberland ..	507	626	2	677	1,016	3
Daviess......	3,969	962	31	3,818	2,238	59
Edmonson....	659	621	9	762	764	12
Elliott*.......	....	....	....	1,090	426	4
Estill.........	906	925	....	835	917	10
Fayette	2,202	653	38	3,435	3,301	122
Fleming......	1,706	1,505	80	1,813	1,711	101
Floyd	1,060	599	163	1,122	690	7
Franklin	2,096	1,009	10	2,334	1,429	26
Fulton	819	150	38	933	333	38
Gallatin	441	122	13	821	313	25
Garrard	1,186	1,115	12	1,124	1,220	38
Grant.........	1,481	876	22	1,604	1,126	62
Graves	2,921	837	28	2,432	1,182	60
Grayson......	1,409	1,025	23	1,461	1,513	56
Green	1,097	1,159	10	1,047	1,181	17
Greenup......	1,162	1,155	....	1,236	1,360	2
Hancock......	1,019	911	4	900	881	12
Hardin........	1,804	845	25	2,175	1,421	73
Harlan	173	906	....	211	837	17
Harrison	1,775	958	195	2,133	1,327	164
Hart..........	1,583	1,343	29	1,635	1,506	56
Henderson....	1,758	677	213	3,043	2,413	170
Henry........	1,610	688	68	1,964	1,184	140
Hickman	1,484	340	16	1,053	383	60
Hopkins......	1,727	912	290	1,882	1,569	163
Jackson	188	997	....	231	1,019	20
Jefferson	14,694	3,825	143	17,535	12,863	170
Jessamine	1,311	1,051	70	1,310	1,110	60
Johnson......	818	1,203	....	854	1,357	21
Kenton.......	4,305	1,203	10	5,879	3,994	38
Knott	543	192	....	468	164	1
Knox.........	300	1,568	....	646	1,424	9
Larue	927	461	30	1,002	724	22
Laurel........	855	1,271	23	975	1,384	38
Lawrence	1,682	1,613	1	1,655	1,717	6
Lee	587	638	....	432	514	2
Leslie	83	703	....	66	660	....
Letcher	142	383	144	281	616	5
Lewis	1,258	1,648	9	1,379	1,880	38
Lincoln.......	1,184	788	187	1,612	1,322	209
Livingston ...	628	239	2	997	514	12
Logan........	2,212	1,153	51	3,010	2,248	18
Lyon	595	217	19	640	573	38
Madison......	2,307	2,376	39	2,406	2,343	59
Magoffin	708	857	14	660	865	2
Marion	1,295	590	3	1,599	1,008	27
Marshall	853	253	...	998	364	24
Martin	220	505	....	218	525	1
Mason........	2,471	1,778	....	2,778	2,265	34
McCracken...	1,361	336	197	1,812	1,535	78
McLean......	723	45	....	972	742	45
Meade	1,179	392	12	1,348	593	5
Menifee	326	185	36	569	229	15
Mercer	1,485	824	95	1,711	1,361	125
Metcalfe......	909	945	....	896	1,033	23
Monroe†......	696	....	....	837	1,311	10
Montgomery .	1,474	1,120	4	1,531	1,202	35
Morgan.......	1,282	669	....	1,342	683	10
Muhlenberg..	1,656	1,816	....	1,768	1,817	22
Nelson	1,504	798	32	1,876	1,102	44
Nicholas	1,228	776	188	1,475	933	143
Ohio..........	2,246	2,162	36	2,066	2,100	21
Oldham	805	319	58	826	460	46
Owen.........	2,740	640	120	2,922	834	152
Owsley.......	242	650	....	248	699	3
Pendleton....	1,787	1,217	9	1,915	1,417	55
Perry*.......	....	....	....	296	699	2
Pike..........	1,021	827	224	1,249	1,266	6
Pellow	412	341	....	441	403	7
Pulaski.......	1,335	2,261	96	1,752	2,924	144
Robertson ...	610	342	6	657	346	18

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Clerk Court of Appeals, 1890.			President, 1888.		
	Long-moor, *Dem.*	Tins-ley, *Rep.*	Henry *Pro.*	Cleve-land, *Dem.*	Harri-son, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
Rockcastle....	669	995	31	777	1,050	42
Rowan	411	392	....	384	412	3
Russell.....	712	753	7	697	804	21
Scott.....	1,875	1,096	122	2,037	1,531	126
Shelby.....	1,778	808	17	2,219	1,439	21
Simpson	1,063	621	42	1,525	859	58
Spencer.....	881	339	23	998	399	27
Taylor.....	881	735	26	1,059	792	63
Todd.....	1,338	850	9	1,622	1,555	38
Trigg.....	1,174	604	54	928	978	94
Trimble	1,045	124	32	1,195	247	23
Union.....	1,814	415	5	2,244	955	18
Warren	2,640	991	28	3,587	2,590	98
Washington ..	1,517	1,390	21	1,328	1,365	17
Wayne.....	1,103	1,052	8	1,108	1,107	28
Webster	1,121	393	49	1,626	1,034	16
Whitley.....	349	1,607	36	681	2,202	33
Wolfe.....	756	339	....	805	444	14
Woodford	1,173	666	28	1,387	1,217	34
Total	161712	107005	4,340	183800	155134	5,225
Plurality	54,707	.....	....	28,666	....	....
Per cent.....	58.97	39.00	1.58	53.31	45.00	1.51
Scattering		1,161*			622	
Whole vote.		274,218			344,781	

The scattering vote for President in 1888 was for Streeter, Union Labor.

* The returns received from the county of Monroe give 696 for W. W. Longmoor and 1,161 for J. H. Longmoor, which latter is supposed to have been intended for J. H. Tinsley.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg. W. J. Stone, Dem., 9,749; E. T. Franks, Rep., 3,743; Wm. Curd, Pro., 1,086. Stone's plurality, 6,006.

II. Counties of Christian, Davies, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster. W. T. Ellis, Dem., 13,983; H. R. Bourland, Rep., 10,592. Ellis's majority, 3,391.

III. Counties of Allen, Butler, Barren, Cumberland, Edmonson, Logan, Monroe, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd and Warren. I.H. Goodnight, Dem., 11,649; Addison D. James, Rep., 7,426. Goodnight's majority, 4,223.

IV. Counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington. A. B. Montgomery, Dem., 11,036; G. W. Long, Rep., 6,990. Montgomery's majority, 4,046.

V. County of Jefferson. Asher G. Caruth, Dem., 14,395; St. John Boyle, Rep., 9,291. Caruth's majority, 5,104.

VI. Counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble. W. W. Dickerson, Dem., 11,310; Weden O'Neal, Rep., 6,801; J. W. Vallandingham, Pro., 57. Dickerson's plurality, 4,509.

VII. Counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Owen, Scott and Woodford. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Dem., 7,146; Hiram Ford, Rep., 442. Breckinridge's majority, 6,704.

VIII. Counties of Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Rockcastle, Shelby, Spencer and Jackson. James B. McCreary, Dem., 7,430; J. C. Gilliam, Rep., 394. McCreary's majority, 7,036.

IX. Counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Nicholas, Robertson and Rowan. Thos. H. Paynter, Dem., 15,276; Alexander Bruce, F. A., 10,053; W. W. Dye, Pro., 122. Paynter's plurality, 5,223.

X. Counties of Breathitt, Clark, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Johnson, Knott, Lee, Martin, Magoffin, Montgomery, Morgan, Menefee, Pike, Powell and Wolfe. J.W. Kendall, Dem., 10,746; R.C. Hill, Rep., 9,219. Kendall's majority, 1,527.

XI. Counties of Adair, Bell, Casey, Clay, Clinton, Harlan, Knox, Letcher, Leslie, Laurel, Metcalfe, Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne and Whitley. E.J. Howard, Dem., 5,664; John H. Wilson, Rep., 9,612; D. T. Chestnut, Pro., 311. Wilson's plurality, 3,648.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Simon B. Buckner; Lieutenant-Governor, James W. Bryan; Secretary of State, George M. Adams; Treasurer, H. S. Hale; Auditor, L. C. Norman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph D. Pickett; Register of the Land Office, T. H. Corbett; Attorney-General, P. W. Hardin—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief-Justice, W. H. Holt, Rep.; Associate Justices, William S. Pryor, Joseph H. Lewis, Caswell Bennett—Democrats. Clerk of the Court, W. F. Longmoor, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1889-90.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats.....	31	86	117
Rupublicans.....	7	14	21
Democratic majority.....	24	72	96

The Legislature was elected August, 1889.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. President.	100,212	88,816	....	....	*11,396	D
1875. Governor.	120,976	90,793	....	....	*30,181	D
1876. President.	159,690	97,156	1,944	....	62,694	D
1879. Governor.	124,799	81,882	18,954	....	43,917	D
1880. President.	147,999	104,550	11,498	....	43,449	D
1883. Governor.	133,615	89,181	....	....	*44,434	D
1884. President.	152,961	118,763	1,693	3,739	34,198	D
1885. Treasurer.	106,214	38,617	....	....	*67,617	D
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1887. Governor.	144,619	127,604	4,487	8,390	17,015	D
1888. President.	183,800	155,134	622	5,225	28,666	D
1889. Treasurer.	147,982	114,649	....	3,351	33,333	D
1890. Clerk App.	161,712	107,005	....	4,340	54,707	D

* Majority.

LOUISIANA.

PARISHES. (99.)	President. Nov. 1888.		Governor. April, 1888.		President, 1884.	
	Cleve-land, *Dem.*	Harri-son, *Rep.*	Nich-olls, *Dem.*	War-mouth *Rep.*	Cleve-land, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*
Acadia	607	4	1,688	149	....	....
Ascension	1,965	890	2,715	1,334	821	2,034
Assumption ..	2,239	1,045	1,902	2,159	1,146	1,804
Avoyelles	1,507	967	2,425	1,310	1,173	1,100
Baton R., E.	1,270	1,835	1,984	2,606	1,220	1,260
Baton R., W.	573	429	1,712	454	770	330
Bienville.....	588	1	1,923	37	813	99
Bossier	2,155	172	4,213	95	2,000	175
Caddo.....	2,541	125	4,802	324	2,077	362
Calcasieu.....	1,420	273	2,294	708	1,410	334
Caldwell	882	22	671	276	659	151
Cameron.....	203	12	402	....	201	55
Carroll, East.	1,497	374	2,680	285	204	1,229
Carroll, West.	503	....	420	81	215	136

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

PARISHES.	President, Nov. 1888.		Governor, April, 1888.		President, Nov. 1884.	
	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Nicholls, *Dem.*	Warmouth *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*
Catahoula	733	328	992	88	508	473
Claiborne	1,663	16	2,397	768	1,663	400
Concordia	2,477	466	4,219	145	332	1,716
De Soto	1,020	2	1,865	74	829	12
Feliciana, E.	826	7	2,276	5	960	234
Feliciana, W.	1,795	46	2,038	377	966	236
Franklin	566	26	987	4	765	31
Grant	584	95	582	402	241	95
Iberia	1,594	9	1,923	590	1,500	1,333
Iberville	1,116	2,071	1,802	2,610	672	2,003
Jackson	519	....	969	7	659	....
Jefferson	594	1,059	853	1,271	273	1,003
Lafayette	1,373	32	1,708	1,234	1,153	544
Lafourche	2,335	732	2,702	1,548	1,815	1,760
Lincoln	842	....	1,273	....	1,180	4
Livingston	377	77	766	192	325	113
Madison	2,523	166	3,530	....	581	851
Morehouse	1,286	4	1,584	14	1,282	208
Natchitoches	1,599	338	3,373	285	1,693	466
Orleans	15,473	7,713	30,726	11,142	14,330	6,828
Ouachita	2,702	4	2,994	5	1,896	86
Plaquemines	703	1,372	971	1,678	653	1,409
Pointe Coupée	878	791	1,945	1,465	744	974
Rapides	3,397	402	4,678	449	1,748	879
Red River	1,479	73	1,679	78	486	83
Richland	1,000	....	1,287	63	773	182
Sabine	642	....	1,441	2	593	....
St. Bernard	561	350	904	396	240	348
St. Charles	105	1,248	172	1,377	77	912
St. Helena	393	77	846	376	339	224
St. James	543	1,821	898	2,181	371	1,452
St. John Bapt.	399	1,094	593	1,216	321	1,026
St. Landry	1,631	574	3,909	3,378	1,878	1,680
St. Martin	1,009	4	1,624	1,167	654	1,166
St. Mary	1,781	1,445	2,885	1,649	1,003	3,069
St. Tammany	374	294	912	615	393	395
Tangipahoa	922	391	1,349	629	761	345
Tensas	1,787	363	4,627	113	2,175	697
Terrebonne	1,484	1,074	1,687	2,033	1,378	2,007
Union	2,033	....	2,369	91	1,251	190
Vermilion	977	160	1,687	619	812	317
Vernon	588	....	947	....	472	....
Washington	417	79	763	271	375	95
Webster	1,310	42	1,526	325	863	618
Winn	553	16	1,190	83	360	61
Total	85,032	30,484	137257	51,471	62,529	46,347
Majority	54,548	....	85,786	....	16,182	....
Per cent	73.49	26.34	72.73	27.27	57.19	42.39
Scattering	229		....		916	
Whole vote	115,744		188,728		109,234	

Of the scattering vote for President in 1888, Fisk, Pro., had 160, and Streeter, U. Lab., 39.

Of the scattering vote for President in 1884, St. John, Pro., had 338, and Butler, Gr., 120.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, and part of the city of New-Orleans. Adolph Meyer, Dem., 10,824; H. C. Warmouth, Rep., 6,155; Carson Mudge, Labor, 136. Meyer's plurality, 4,669.

II. Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John Baptist and St. James, and part of the city of New-Orleans. M. D. Lagan, Dem., 10,948; H. D. Coleman, Rep., 6,312; Paul Granzin, Labor, 422. Lagan's plurality, 4,636.

III. Parishes of Ascension, Assumption, Calcasieu, Cameron, Iberia, Iberville, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne and Vermilion. Andrew Price, Dem., 11,318; Taylor Beattie, Rep., 48. Price's majority, 11,270.

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

IV. Parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Grant, Natchitoches, Rapides, Red River, Sabine, Vernon, Webster and Winn. Newton C. Blanchard, Dem., 8,397; F. J. Guice, F. A., 277. Blanchard's majority, 8,030.

V. Parishes of Caldwell, East Carroll, West Carroll, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tenas and Union. Charles J. Boatner, Dem., 11,793; Smith W. Green, Rep., 258; L. C. Pritchard, F. A., 677. Boatner's plurality, 11,116.

VI. Parishes of Avoyelles, Baton Rouge, East; Baton Rouge, West; Feliciana, East; Feliciana, West; Livingston, Pointe Coupée, St. Helena, St. Landry, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa and Washington. S. M. Robertson, Dem., 6,611. No opposition.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Francis T. Nicholls; Lieutenant-Governor, James Jeffries; Secretary of State, Leonard F. Mason; Treasurer, William H. Pipes; Auditor, O. B. Steele; Superintendent of Public Education, Joseph A. Breaux; Attorney-General, Walter H. Rogers—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, Edward Bermudez; Associate Justices, Samuel D. McEnery, Charles E. Fenner, Lynn B. Watkins, and Joseph A. Breaux. Clerk, Joseph Poche—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, ELECTED 1889.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Democrats	33	86	119
Republicans	5	12	17
Democratic majority	28	74	102

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	66,467	59,975	6,492
1876. President	*67,029	71,691	4,662
1876. President	83,723	77,174	6,549
1876. President	*70,508	75,315	4,807
1880. President	65,067	38,628	26,439
1884. President	62,529	46,347	16,182
1888. Governor	137,257	51,471	85,786
1888. President	85,032	30,484	54,548

* Count of the Republican Returning Board.

MAINE.

COUNTIES. (16.)	Governor, 1890.				President, 1888.	
	Thompson, *Dem.*	Burleigh, *Rep.*	Clark, *Pro.*	Clark, *Labor.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*
Androscoggin	3,094	4,130	252	135	3,585	4,89
Aroostook	2,516	3,783	523	2	1,808	3,36
Cumberland	6,662	9,556	455	7	7,975	9,88
Franklin	1,229	2,066	57	10	1,518	2,48
Hancock	1,871	3,081	88	133	2,772	4,16
Kennebec	3,029	5,241	272	116	4,139	7,45
Knox	2,169	2,660	136	449	2,290	2,98
Lincoln	1,520	2,302	111	2	1,841	2,43
Oxford	2,243	3,579	112	16	2,981	4,34
Penobscot	5,406	6,826	279	75	5,262	7,87
Piscataquis	1,114	1,768	81	1	1,267	2,06
Sagadahoc	761	1,722	108	179	1,246	2,53
Somerset	2,916	3,933	102	7	2,851	4,57
Waldo	2,055	2,940	91	90	2,564	3,12
Washington	2,469	3,459	99	2	2,876	4,29
York	4,966	7,402	229	72	5,576	7,25
Total	45,331	64,214	2,981	1,298	59,481	73,73
Plurality	....	18,883	....	....	....	14,25
Per cent	39.82	56.41	2.61	1.16	39.37	57.5
Scattering		.....			4,08	
Whole vote		113,824			128,50	

The scattering vote for President in 1888 was Fisk Pro., 2,691; Streeter, Union Labor, 1,344.

MAINE—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Cumberland and York. Melvin P. Frank, Dem., 11,970; Thomas B. Reed, Rep., 16,797; T. B. Hussey, Pro., 457. Reed's plurality, 4,827.

II. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc. Charles E. Allen, Dem., 11,647; Nelson Dingley, Jr., Rep., 16,459; W. H. Foster, Pro., 737. Dingley's plurality, 4,812.

III. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset and Waldo. Charles Baker, Dem., 10,978; Seth L. Milliken, Rep., 14,493; L. C. Bateman, Pro., 982. Milliken's plurality, 3,515.

IV. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Washington. Josiah Crosby, Dem., 11,236; Charles A. Boutelle, Rep., 15,829; V. B. Cushing, Pro., 982. Boutelle's plurality, 4,593.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. C. Burleigh; Secretary of State, Oramandal Smith; Treasurer, George L. Peale; Superintendent of Common Schools, N. A. Luce; Attorney-General, Charles E. Littlefield—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court: Chief-Justice, John A. Peters, Rep.; Associate-Justices, Charles W. Walton, Artemas Libbey, William Wirt Virgin, Dems.; Lucilius A. Emery, Enoch Foster and Thomas A. Haskell, Reps.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	27	110	137
Democrats	4	41	45
Republican majority	23	69	92

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
'72. President	29,087	61,422	....	....	*32,335	R
'76. President	49,823	66,300	663	....	16,477	R
	Fusion.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
'80. Governor	73,597	....	418	189	*Plu.*	F
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
'80. President	64,171	74,039	4,408	235	8,868	R
'82. Governor	63,852	72,724	1,302	395	8,872	R
'84. Governor	58,070	77,779	3,147	1,157	19,709	R
'84. President	51,656	71,716	3,994	2,160	20,060	R
'86. Governor	56,242	68,893	....	3,873	12,651	R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
'88. President	50,481	73,734	1,341	2,691	23,253	R
'90. Governor	45,331	64,214	1,296	2,981	18,883	R

* Majority.

MARYLAND.

COUNTIES. (24.)	Comptroller, 1889.		President, 1888.		Governor, 1887.	
	Baughman, *Dem.*	Wellington, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Jackson, *Dem.*	Brooks *Rep.*
Allegany	2,638	4,208	3,299	4,072	2,704	3,893
Anne Arund'l	3,237	3,072	2,979	2,992	3,081	2,781
Baltimore(C'y	41,293	37,790	44,604	39,559	34,992	28,192
Baltimore Co	6,526	4,860	6,464	5,224	8,309	6,342
Calvert	1,011	1,167	933	1,163	1,167	1,055
Caroline	1,710	1,487	1,420	1,490	1,527	1,466
Carroll	3,709	3,349	3,772	3,674	3,654	3,382
Cecil	2,950	2,463	2,970	2,879	2,843	2,577
Charles	1,508	1,940	1,430	1,431	1,766	1,691
Dorchester	2,841	2,525	2,114	2,602	2,711	2,461

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Comptroller, 1889.		President, 1888.		Governor, 1887.	
	Baughman, *Dem.*	Wellington, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Jackson, *Dem.*	Brooks *Rep.*
Frederick	5,361	5,432	5,385	5,822	5,476	5,481
Garrett	1,242	1,377	1,239	1,533	1,197	1,430
Harford	3,403	2,477	3,408	2,830	2,935	2,510
Howard	1,855	1,607	1,774	1,521	1,601	1,339
Kent	2,239	2,096	2,062	2,037	2,146	2,025
Montgomery	2,867	2,617	3,270	2,712	3,051	2,436
Prince George's	2,855	3,289	3,081	3,019	2,636	2,536
Queen Anne's	2,219	1,643	2,286	1,738	2,509	1,595
Somerset	1,672	2,124	1,625	2,072	2,326	2,228
St. Mary's	1,523	1,628	1,551	1,772	1,537	1,787
Talbot	2,453	2,226	2,120	2,282	2,293	2,244
Washington	4,027	4,436	4,254	4,648	4,043	4,494
Wicomico	2,229	1,250	2,210	1,441	2,360	1,263
Worcester	2,422	1,264	1,916	1,473	2,205	1,299
Total	103900	96,527	106168	99,986	99,038	86,622
Plurality	7,393	....	6,182	....	12,416	....
Per cent	50.89	47.24	50.55	47.60	52.12	45.81
Scattering	3,741		4,767		4,416	
Whole vote	204,168		210,921		190,076	

The scattering vote for Comptroller in 1889 was for D. E. Stone, Prohibitionist.

The scattering vote for President in 1888 was for Fisk, Prohibitionist.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1887 was for Baldwin, Prohibitionist.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Henry Page, Dem., 14,817; George M. Russum, Rep., 12,437; G. W. Covington, Pro., 1,043. Page's plurality, 2,380.

II. Herman Stump, Dem., 17,740; John E. Wilson, Rep., 12,130; George Balderson, Pro., 1,224. Stump's plurality, 5,610.

III. Harry W. Rusk, Dem., 16,914; R. H. Pullman, Rep., 11,273; W. I. H. Gluck, Pro., 444. Rusk's plurality, 5,641.

IV. Isidor Rayner, Dem., 18,740; H. H. Goldsborough, Rep., 12,106; P. L. Perkins, Pro., 534. Rayner's plurality, 6,634.

V. Barnes Compton, Dem., 14,697; Sydney E. Mudd, Rep., 13,079; John Patrick, Pro., 52. Compton's plurality, 1,618.

VI. William M. McKaig, Dem., 16,940; Louis E. McComas, Rep., 16,775; H. B. Moulton, Pro., 680. McKaig's plurality, 165.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Elihu E. Jackson; Secretary of State, E. W. Le Compte; Comptroller, L. Victor Baughman; Treasurer, Edwin H. Brown; Adjutant-General, James Howard; Attorney-General, W. Pinkney Whyte—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief-Justice, Richard H. Alvey; Associate Judges, Levin T. H. Irving, David Fowler, John M. Robinson, Oliver Miller, James McSherry, John T. Briscoe and W. Shepard Bryan; Clerk, Spencer C. Jones—all Democrats.

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	18	60	78
Republicans	8	31	39
Democratic majority	10	29	39

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. Pres	67,506	66,442	.....	.....	1,064 D
1875. Gov	85,454	72,530	.....	.....	12,924 D
1876. Pres	91,780	71,981	.....	.....	19,799 D
1879. Gov	90,771	68,609	.....	.....	22,162 D
1880. Pres	93,706	78,515	818	.....	*15,191 D
1883. Gov	92,691	80,707	.....	.....	11,987 D
1884. Pres	96,866	82,748	578	2,827	*11,118 D
1885. Comp	102,912	72,304	.....	1,903	*30,608 D
1887. Gov	99,038	86,622	.....	4,416	*12,416 D
1888. Pres	106,168	99,986	.....	4,767	*6,182 D
1889. Comp	103,900	96,527	.....	3,741	*7,393 D

* Plurality.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTIES. (14.)	Governor, 1890.			President, 1888.		
	Russell, *Dem.*	Brackett, *Rep.*	Blackmar, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
Barnstable	741	1,798	210	1,045	3,371	180
Berkshire	5,706	8,138	668	6,073	6,826	403
Bristol	7,620	8,868	883	8,985	14,570	584
Dukes	146	348	107	199	570	119
Essex	19,096	20,236	2,039	19,890	27,560	1,178
Franklin	2,292	2,579	450	2,854	4,100	381
Hampden	8,644	7,370	868	9,181	9,577	510
Hampshire	3,213	3,196	626	3,405	4,731	325
Middlesex	28,109	27,568	2,279	28,624	35,768	1,519
Nantucket	173	291	32	215	487	13
Norfolk	8,324	7,919	768	8,729	10,770	449
Plymouth	5,336	6,120	632	6,093	9,366	618
Suffolk	34,837	21,956	1,720	38,623	31,191	921
Worcester	16,276	18,147	2,242	17,939	25,005	1,501
Total	140507	131454	13,554	151855	183892	8,701
Pluralities	9,053	....	....	....	32,037	....
Per cent	49.22	46.03	4.74	44.09	53.39	2.52
Scattering		11			60	
Whole vote		285,526			344,448	

Republican pluralities for other candidates in 1890 were as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, 6,530; Secretary of State, 6,460; Treasurer, 9,849; Auditor, 7,921; Attorney-General, 8,239.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Charles R. Codman, Dem., 6,518; Charles S. Randall, Rep., 8,728; John D. Flint, Pro., 983. Randall's plurality, 2,210.

II. Bushrod Morse, Dem., 10,489; Elijah A. Morse, Rep., 12,339; Thomas J. Lothrop, Pro., 782. E. A. Morse's plurality, 1,850.

III. John F. Andrew, Dem., 14,992; Edward L. Pierce, Rep., 11,284; John W. Field, Pro., 524. Andrew's plurality, 3,808.

IV. Joseph H. O'Neil, Dem., 11,780; Thomas Copeland, Rep., 4,170; George L. Dacy, Pro., 304. O'Neil's plurality, 7,610.

V. Sherman Hoar, Dem., 13,081; James A. Fox, Rep., 10,807; James H. Roberts, Pro., 793. Hoar's plurality, 2,274.

VI. William Everett, Dem., 13,539; Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep., 14,579; Charles E. Kimball, Pro., 1,035; Lodge's plurality, 1,040.

VII. Jonas H. French, Dem., 10,910; William Cogswell, Rep., 12,496; Jacob F. Spalding, Pro., 848. Cogswell's plurality, 1,586.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

VIII. Moses T. Stevens, Dem., 11,726; Frederick T. Greenhalge, Rep., 11,272; N. A. Glidden, Pro., 528. Stevens's plurality, 454.

IX. George Fred Williams, Dem., 12,207; John W. Candler, Rep., 12,076; M. H. Walker, Pro., 900; Williams's plurality, 131.

X. Charles B. Pratt, Dem., 10,431; Joseph H. Walker, Rep., 11,231; Herbert M. Small, Pro., 952. Walker's plurality, 700.

XI. Frederick S. Coolidge, Dem., 9,300; Timothy G. Spaulding, Rep., 9,150; M. P. Walker, Rep., 3,538. Coolidge's plurality, 150.

XII. John C. Crosby, Dem., 12,106; Francis W. Rockwell, Rep., 11,724; John Bascom, Pro., 864. Crosby's plurality, 382.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William E. Russell, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. Halle, Rep.; Secretary, William M. Olin, Rep.; Treasurer, George A. Marden, Rep.; Auditor, W. D. T. Trefry, Dem.; Attorney-General, Albert E. Pillsbury, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court: Chief-Justice, Walbridge A. Field; Associate-Justices, William Allen, Charles Allen, Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., Marcus P. Knowlton, and James M. Morton; Clerk, Henry A. Clapp.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1891.

	Senate.	*House.**	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	20	140	160
Democrats	20	98	118
Prohibition	..	1	1
Republican majority	..	41	41

* One vacancy.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres	59,105	133,495	.....	.....	*74,300 R
1876. Pres	108,777	150,063	.....	.....	*41,286 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Butler Dem.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1878. Gov	10,162	134,725	109,435	1,913	*13,215 R
1879. Gov	9,989	122,751	101,149	1,643	*1,968 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1880. Pres	111,960	165,205	4,548	582	53,245 R
1881. Gov	54,586	96,609	4,889	1,640	42,023 R
1882. Gov	133,946	119,997	.....	2,137	13,949 D
1883. Gov	150,228	160,092	.....	1,881	9,864 R
1884. Gov	111,829	159,345	24,363	8,542	47,516 R
1884 Pres	122,352	146,724	24,382	9,923	24,372 R
1885. Gov	90,346	112,213	2,227	4,714	21,867 R
1886. Gov	112,883	122,346	.....	8,251	9,463 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1887. Gov	118,394	136,000	595	10,945	17,606 R
1888. Pres	151,855	183,892	.....	8,701	32,037 R
1889. Gov	120,582	127,357	.....	15,108	6,775 R
1890. Gov	140,507	131,454	.....	13,554	9,053 D

* Majority.

MICHIGAN.

COUNTIES. (82.)	Governor, 1890.				President, 1888.	
	Winans, *Dem.*	Turner, *Rep.*	Partridge, *Pro.*	Belden *Indus.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison. *Rep.*
Alcona	387	459	11	4	542	645
Alger	46	279	4	....	162	284
Allegan	3,135	3,471	772	480	3,829	5,078
Alpena	1,460	1,254	81	6	1,504	1,466
Antrim	608	1,063	252	22	881	1,305
Arenac	386	247	19	330	261	357
Baraga	461	433	11	....	406	389
Barry	2,175	2,359	517	78	2,676	3,112
Bay	5,152	3,216	191	232	5,386	4,378
Benzie	289	447	137	2	412	719
Berrien	4,206	3,929	572	196	4,689	5,126
Branch	1,650	2,612	964	1,015	2,730	4,067
Calhoun	3,584	3,665	1,099	113	4,357	5,743
Cass	2,474	2,513	399	7	2,564	2,920
Charlevoix	697	1,025	112	60	874	1,277
Cheboygan	1,272	953	68	11	1,237	1,110

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Governor, 1890.				President, 1888.	
	Winans, *Dem.*	Turner, *Rep.*	Partridge, *Pro.*	Belden *Indus.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*
Chippewa	865	943	5	6	909	1,055
Clare	749	604	137	17	912	905
Clinton	2,820	2,620	519	42	3,248	3,493
Crawford	350	285	6	....	479	436
Delta	1,454	1,174	69	7	1,332	1,586
Eaton	2,539	3,395	603	1,087	3,266	4,624
Emmett	962	825	94	10	1,056	940
Genesee	3,654	3,507	933	81	3,904	5,403
Gladwin	286	406	35	12	357	525
Gogebic	1,036	1,465	60	6	1,112	1,367
GrandTr'rse	701	1,217	306	116	925	1,868
Gratiot	2,283	2,747	557	219	2,854	3,667
Hillsdale	2,671	3,383	781	471	3,035	4,959
Houghton	2,085	2,499	183	27	2,699	3,009
Huron	1,980	2,391	171	558	1,987	1,608
Ingham	3,874	3,581	691	924	4,782	4,545
Ionia	3,737	3,712	439	10	3,778	4,435
Iosco	1,417	1,419	90	8	1,639	1,505
Iron	879	833	33	1	520	598
Isabella	1,520	1,553	243	315	1,841	2,154
Isle Royal	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jackson	4,503	3,733	749	1,067	5,170	5,647
Kalamazoo	3,768	4,250	556	198	3,949	5,437
Kalkaska	326	565	179	10	490	798
Kent	11,833	9,774	1,694	83	11,865	12,810
Keweenaw	79	290	22	9	185	411
Lake	585	586	99	2	806	1,062
Lapeer	2,407	2,429	554	18	2,914	3,663
Leelenaw	362	570	149	9	673	899
Lenawee	5,267	4,977	1,306	50	5,671	6,474
Livingston	2,370	1,899	447	684	2,842	2,706
Luce	235	343	10	....	172	212
Mackinac	776	322	33	8	913	625
Macomb	3,026	2,483	285	18	3,708	3,243
Manistee	1,854	1,615	266	5	2,328	1,668
Manitou	97	9	....	....	141	3
Marquette	1,803	3,017	580	14	2,105	4,511
Mason	1,346	1,165	184	17	1,573	1,697
Mecosta	1,226	1,520	361	232	1,793	2,604
Menominee	2,037	2,112	273	27	2,182	3,156
Midland	776	867	106	184	1,148	1,336
Missaukee	533	455	89	2	572	632
Monroe	3,163	2,251	384	8	3,940	3,430
Montcalm	2,416	3,032	515	41	3,495	4,480
Montmorency	217	249	10	2	237	235
Muskegon	3,278	2,937	578	14	3,514	4,520
Newaygo	1,458	1,713	339	160	1,932	2,448
Oakland	4,781	4,244	714	147	5,413	5,389
Oceana	1,361	1,125	664	9	1,426	1,726
Ogemaw	509	504	91	4	579	620
Ontonagon	588	363	9	....	542	308
Osceola	1,066	968	466	16	1,090	1,882
Oscoda	252	327	8	4	299	277
Otsego	456	564	62	1	434	573
Ottawa	3,109	2,965	316	19	3,184	4,302
Presque Isle	400	332	12	4	484	408
Roscommon	286	189	10	....	358	360
Saginaw	7,395	5,450	563	26	8,924	6,723
Sanilac	1,897	2,015	482	104	2,434	2,940
Schoolcraft	579	442	95	9	589	590
Shiawassee	2,800	2,723	702	361	3,186	4,007
St. Clair	4,826	3,922	379	9	5,286	5,418
St. Joseph	2,387	2,394	330	1,126	3,217	3,372
Tuscola	1,941	2,477	412	1,033	3,112	3,888
Van Buren	1,962	2,841	542	882	2,980	4,783
Washtenaw	5,261	3,319	1,169	41	5,881	4,260
Wayne	21,524	18,807	970	65	25,976	21,322
Wexford	776	969	241	3	1,065	1,437
Total	183725	172205	28,051	13,196	213469	236387
Plurality	11,520	....	....	....	....	22,923
Per cent	46.19	43.21	7.20	3.32	44.99	49.63
Scattering	....	....	....	....	26,417	....
Whole vote		397,779			476,273	

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

Of the vote classed above as scattering for President in 1890, Fisk, Pro., received 20,945, and Streeter, Union Labor, 4,555.

The people voted in 1890 upon the following proposition: "Shall a convention be held to revise the State constitution?" with the following result: Yes, 16,431; no, 26,261.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. County of Wayne (Detroit). J. L. Chipman, Dem., 21,791; Hibbard Baker, Rep., 15,861; C. S. Pitken, Pro., 857; W. E. Thornton, Indus., 49. Chipman's plurality, 5,930.4

II. Counties of Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe and Washtenaw. James S. Gorman, Dem., 16,471; E. P. Allen, Rep., 14,568; T. F. Moon, Indus., 2,522. Gorman's plurality, 1,903.

III. Counties of Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Eaton and Jackson. John W. Thatcher, Dem., 14,216; James O'Donnell, Rep., 16,679; Sam Dickie, Pro., 3,187; Robert Fraser, Indus., 3,423. O'Donnell's plurality, 2,263.

IV. Counties of Berrien, Cass, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph and Van Buren. G. L. Yaple, Dem., 15,673; Julius C. Burrows, Rep., 16,067; G. F. Cunningham, Pro., 2,843. Burrows's plurality, 394.

V. Counties of Allegan, Ionia, Kent and Ottawa. M. H. Ford, Dem., 22,451; C. W. Watkins, Rep., 20,153; E. L. Briggs, Pro., 2,587. Ford's plurality, 2,298.

VI. Counties of Clinton, Genesee, Ingham, Livingston and Oakland. Byron G. Stout, Dem., 17,140; William Ball, Rep., 16,459; J. Sessions, Pro., 3,004; G. W. Caswell, Indus., 1,940. Stout's plurality, 681.

VII. Counties of Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, St. Clair and Sanilac. Justin R. Whiting, Dem., 14,553; James S. Ayres, Rep., 12,566; John Russell, Pro., 1,320; A. Paget, Indus., 288. Whiting's plurality, 1,987.

VIII. Counties of Gratiot, Isabella, Midland, Montcalm, Saginaw and Shiawassee. H. M. Youmans, Dem., 17,230; Aaron T. Bliss, Rep., 17,154; W. M. Smith, Pro., 2,106. Youmans's plurality, 76.

IX. Counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Kalkaska, Lake, Mason, Manistee, Mecosta, Missaukee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola and Wexford. H. H. Wheeler, Dem., 15,854; B. M. Cutcheon, Rep., 15,794; C. M. Brunson, Pro., 2,671. Wheeler's plurality, 60.

X. Counties of Arenac, Alcona, Alpena, Bay, Cheboygan, Clare, Crawford, Emmett, Gladwin, Iosco, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon and Tuscola. Thos. A. E. Weadock, Dem., 16,721; W. S. Humphrey, Rep., 15,055; S. A. Lane, Pro., 943; C. S. Kilmer, Indus., 291. Weadock's plurality, 66.

XI. Counties of Baraga, Benzie, Chippewa, Delta, Grand Traverse, Houghton, Isle Royal, Keweenaw, Leelenaw, Mackinac, Manitou, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon and Schoolcraft. John Semer, Dem., 14,549; S. M. Stephenson, Rep., 16,667; W. H. Simmons, Pro., 1,759. Stephenson's plurality, 2,118.

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Edwin B. Winans; Lieutenant-Governor, John Strong; Secretary of State, Daniel E. Soper; Treasurer, Frederick Braastad; Auditor, George W. Stone; Attorney-General, Adolphus A. Ellis; Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. S. Fitch—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Justices, James V. Campbell, John W. Champlin, Allen B. Morse, Charles D. Long, C. B. Grant, and John W. McGrath; Clerk, Charles C. Hopkins.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	18	63	81
Republicans	14	37	51
Democratic majority	4	26	30

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres....	78,350	138,458	.....	.....	*60,108 R
1876. Pres....	141,595	166,901	9,060	.....	*25,306 R
1878. Gov....	78,503	126,280	73,313	.....	47,777 R
1880. Pres....	131,300	185,190	34,795	.....	53,890 R
	Dem.-Gr.†	*Rep.*	*Str.-Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1882. Gov....	154,269	149,697	2,006	5,854	4,572 F
1883. Sup. Ct.	127,326	119,870	541	13,467	7,506 F
1884. Pres....	180,361	192,669	753	18,403	3,308 R
1884. Gov....	186,887	190,840	414	22,207	3,953 R
1885. Reg't....	155,743	138,353	.....	14,708	17,390 F
1886. Gov....	174,042	181,474	.....	25,179	7,432 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Str.-Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1887. Sup. Ct.	140,315	174,924	27,658	18,530	4,609 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*U.-Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1888. Pres....	213,469	230,387	4,555	20 915	22,923 R
1889. Sup. Ct.	122,955	156,426	2,681	16,380	33,471 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Indus.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1890. Gov....	183,725	172,205	13,198	28,651	11,520 D

* Majority. †Fusion.

MINNESOTA.

COUNTIES. (80.)	Governor, 1890. Wilson, *Dem.*	Merriam, *Rep.*	Owen, *F.A.*	Pinkham, *Pro.*	President, 1888. Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*
Aitkin	276	299	100	5	185	408
Anoka	703	1,049	101	91	807	1,320
Becker	421	867	584	113	511	1,360
Beltrami	5	80	12	.....	.....	.....
Benton	558	200	392	7	762	527
Big Stone	394	522	388	.....	446	641
Blue Earth	1,856	2,309	1,202	222	2,701	3,307
Brown	1,177	1,115	801	16	1,489	1,285
Carlton	251	612	414	20	439	924
Carver	1,892	991	299	18	1,886	1,486
Cass	97	201	7	4	236	474
Chippewa	415	473	513	71	566	820
Chisago	291	1,182	236	77	419	1,481
Clay	370	613	1,210	1	927	1,547
Cook	9	38	.....	...	29	24
Cottonwood	127	392	563	47	273	760
Crow Wing	402	601	396	24	699	1,141
Dakota	2,019	817	1,043	139	2,372	1,664
Dodge	427	947	69	112	805	1,530
Douglas	286	736	1,169	118	661	1,744
Faribault	818	1,630	334	119	1,054	2,170
Fillmore	1,400	2,133	879	311	1,759	3,428
Freeborn	490	1,562	1,028	86	973	2,431
Goodhue	1,345	2,731	657	328	1,721	3,813
Grant	176	314	972	61	316	899
Hennepin	14,044	11,006	6,540	1,704	15,040	21,209
Houston	1,195	1,124	587	74	1,376	1,624
Hubbard	83	81	200	5	181	169
Isanti	103	625	259	204	169	924
Itasca	274	381	3	.....	105	68
Jackson	504	434	595	35	476	1,018
Kanabec	109	199	21	123	82	162
Kandiyohi	406	1,050	945	246	472	1,936
Kittson	47	374	604	.....	360	694
Lac qui Parle	178	373	1,244	41	540	1,298
Lake	103	219	17	67	89	222
Le Sueur	2,038	1,384	539	121	2,121	1,817
Lincoln	121	219	620	51	399	504
Lyon	404	605	714	66	475	1,138
McLeod	1,614	1,262	414	73	1,827	1,323
Marshall	91	487	1,393	15	476	1,169
Martin	358	809	429	73	484	1,161
Meeker	1,084	1,241	528	173	1,231	1,799
Mille Lacs	178	392	167	18	229	414
Morrison	1,325	846	369	..	1,404	1,042
Mower	1,100	1,622	653	40	1,343	2,373
Murray	238	432	766	20	492	764
Nicollet	867	1,066	582	25	1,201	1,383
Nobles	498	611	423	57	589	869
Norman	182	309	1,046	144	356	1,162
Olmsted	1,922	1,826	333	72	2 914	2,432
Otter Tail	1,042	1,496	3,179	131	1,770	3,871
Pine	414	502	21	34	431	487
Pipe Stone	113	426	586	21	305	668
Polk	854	693	4,284	38	390	1,267
Pope	161	445	916	36	1,711	3,066
Ramsey	11,146	8,956	1,106	1,017	13,094	12,163
Red Wood	378	850	463	94	540	1,018
Renville	771	1,092	1,200	97	1,070	1,903
Rice	1,670	1,832	857	180	2,195	2,512
Rock	238	626	500	22	325	995
St. Louis	2,098	3,210	1,303	182	1,914	4,220
Scott	2,061	703	71	18	2,092	800
Sherburne	232	535	282	12	237	790
Sibley	1,373	1,023	515	13	1,437	1,389
Stearns	3,015	1,245	889	60	4,737	2,173
Steele	1,134	1,190	212	77	1,267	1,488
Stevens	242	453	585	21	475	679
Swift	577	468	890	45	743	1,608
Todd	725	962	777	29	870	1,508
Traverse	388	278	579	8	451	512
Wabasha	1,781	1,382	273	95	2,033	1,699
Wadena	268	324	283	24	337	604
Waseca	904	701	760	123	1,169	1,498
Washington	1,774	1,806	1,017	59	2,015	2,764
Watonwan	278	621	436	42	326	928
Wilkin	226	314	393	5	359	546
Winona	3,562	2,090	225	103	3,738	3,176
Wright	2,125	2,157	346	308	2,133	2,877
YellowMedc'n	223	539	763	92	346	1,175
Total	85,844	85,111	58,814	8,424	104384	142102
Plurality	...	2,267	...	...	...	38,106
Per cent	35.64	36.57	24.29	3.49	39.61	54.11
Scattering	...	...			1,111	
Whole vote		240,893			263,306	

Of the scattering vote for President in 1888, Fisk, Pro., had 15,311, and Streeter, Union Lab., received 1,094.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, and Winona. W. H. Harries, Dem., 17,108; M. H. Dunnell, Rep., 14,875. Harries' majority, 2,323.

	12
	378
	710
	126
	1,007
Winona	5,733
	2,929
	1,370
	1,110

MINNESOTA—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lac qui Parle, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Pipe Stone, Red Wood, Rock, Sibley, Waseca, Watonwan and Yellow Medicine. John Lind, Rep., 20,788; J. H. Baker, F. A., 20,306; J. B. Reynolds, Pro., 1,116. Lind's plurality, 482.

III. Counties of Carver, Chippewa, Dakota, Goodhue, Kandiyohi, McLeod, Meeker, Renville, Rice, Scott and Swift. O. M. Hall, Dem., 17,639; D. S. Hall, Rep., 13,106; W. W. Gamble, F. A., 3,056; C. R. Shepard, Pro., 1,116. O. M. Hall's plurality, 4,533.

IV. Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Hennepin, Isanti, Kanabec, Pine, Ramsey, Sherburne, Washington and Wright. J. N. Castle, Dem., 35,903; S. P. Snyder, Rep., 30,175; W. J. Dean, Pro., 3,238. Castle's plurality, 5,728.

V. Counties of Aitkin, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Big Stone, Carlton, Cass, Clay, Cook, Crow Wing, Douglas, Grant, Hubbard, Itasca, Kittson, Lake, Marshall, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Pope, St. Louis, Stearns, Stevens, Todd, Traverse, Wadena and Wilkin. A. J. Whiteman, Dem., 16,203; S. G. Comstock, Rep., 19,372; Kittel Halvorsen, F. A., 21,514. Halvorsen's plurality, 2,142.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, W. R. Merriam; Lieutenant-Governor, G. S. Ives; Secretary of State, F. P. Brown; Treasurer, Joseph Bobleter; State Auditor, Adolph Biermann; Attorney-General, Moses E. Clapp—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, James Gilfillan; Associate-Justices, William Mitchell, Daniel Dickinson, Charles E. Vanderburg and L. W. Collins; Clerk, C. P. Holcomb.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	25	43	68
Democrats	16	52	68
Farmers' Alliance	13	19	32

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres	35,211	55,709	.....	.....	*20,498 R
1876. Pres	48,787	72,925	2,389	.....	*24,168 R
1879. Gov	41,583	56,918	4,264	2,868	15,335 R
1880. Pres	53,315	93,903	3,257	286	40,588 R
1881. Gov.	39,655	64,485	.....	.....	*27,830 R
1883. Gov	57,859	72,364	.....	4,924	14,505 R
1884. Pres	72,065	111,685	3,583	4,684	41,620 R
1886. Gov	104,464	107,664	.....	8,966	2,600 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*U. Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1888. Pres	104,385	142,492	1,094	15,311	38,106 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*F. A.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1890. Gov	85,844	88,111	58,514	8,424	2,267 R

* Majority.

MISSISSIPPI.

COUNTIES. (75.)	President, 1888.		President, 1884.			President, 1880.	
	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*		Hancock, *Dem.*	Garfield, *Rep.*
Adams	793	1,981	692	1,017		1,319	965
Alcorn	1,004	447	1,247	625		1,111	588
Amite	1,490	375	1,293	422		566	391
Attala	1,924	947	1,693	1,117		1,321	871
Benton	814	479	736	697		774	759
Bolliver	917	1,726	817	1,760		1,260	1,016
Calhoun	1,163	108	1,206	201		1,052	96

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	President, 1888.		President, 1884.			President, 1880.	
	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*		Hancock, *Dem.*	Garfield, *Rep.*
Carroll	1,052	60	1,534	637		1,286	267
Chickasaw	1,264	432	943	814		1,605	667
Choctaw	743	3	691	52		616	23
Claiborne	599	14	1,002	241		1,057	292
Clarke	1,510	496	1,018	430		1,070	345
Clay	1,508	234	1,123	271		1,198	254
Coahoma	612	1,591	433	1,047		208	364
Copiah	2,267	461	2,185	769		2,021	1,419
Covington	638	4	422	125		446	189
De Soto	2,683	960	2,665	1,249		1,970	1,385
Franklin	776	203	575	265		449	203
Greene	381	63	395	101		200	50
Grenada	708	253	592	709		739	276
Hancock	725	313	568	391		433	197
Harrison	850	478	891	448		499	241
Hinds	2,256	956	2,160	1,689		2,368	1,017
Holmes	1,664	717	1,771	781		1,770	1,171
Issaquena	487	563	195	1,095		56	335
Itawamba	1,360	50	1,222	85		1,235	37
Jackson	893	616	1,001	655		560	298
Jasper	1,045	611	847	545		961	339
Jefferson	683	363	1,040	350		948	140
Jones	671	.....	394	18		295	....
Kemper	1,219	325	947	553		1,104	579
Lafayette	1,687	487	1,919	1,208		2,132	1,215
Lauderdale	2,150	332	1,347	187		1,360	465
Lawrence	836	1	893	565		606	567
Leake	1,200	209	1,127	168		1,283	299
Lee	1,508	27	1,807	129		1,644	89
Leflore	825	1	854	262		642	276
Lincoln	1,097	631	823	697		656	706
Lowndes	1,122	17	2,082	253		1,203	330
Madison	2,032	344	1,241	585		1,438	926
Marion	826	5	683	269		377	201
Marshall	2,264	1,420	2,111	1,869		2,510	454
Monroe	2,962	413	2,456	646		2,066	660
Montgomery	989	118	1,149	218		1,372	143
Neshoba	884	3	563	41		736	84
Newton	1,875	135	994	125		1,026	....
Noxubee	846	.....	1,523	433		1,234	427
Oktibbeha	1,342	399	1,072	475		1,210	966
Panola	1,650	1,121	1,474	2,328		1,744	1,764
Perry	547	17	435	178		222	56
Pike	1,518	585	1,535	1,103		914	635
Pontotoc	967	509	913	510		1,227	541
Prentiss	1,231	281	1,478	269		1,493	120
Quitman	108	167	6	3		153	83
Rankin	1,545	504	1,114	722		1,208	561
Scott	1,018	112	605	75		793	....
Sharkey	228	599	317	476		482	178
Simpson	750	193	834	114		519	226
Smith	1,082	2	770	2		966	....
Sumner	....	....	....	....		627	105
Sunflower	365	14	445	289		166	150
Tallahatchie	1,021	28	785	517		764	415
Tate	1,931	437	1,552	1,488		1,626	437
Tippah	1,301	483	1,420	575		1,326	407
Tishomingo	810	141	793	196		796	51
Tunica	509	969	96	412		193	531
Union	1,949	397	1,643	388		1,486	388
Warren	2,361	958	1,831	1,163		1,634	74
Washington	1,850	1,322	914	1,788		1,124	1,225
Wayne	690	494	581	415		545	432
Webster	722	161	698	274		....	....
Wilkinson	495	37	1,039	18		1,438	1,072
Winston	723	....	729	166		841	241
Yalobusha	1,046	211	1,158	842		1,173	94
Yazoo	1,196	7	1,330	6		2,133	155
Total	85,471	30,096	76,510	43,509		75,750	34,854
Plurality	55,375	....	33,001	....		40,896	....
Per cent	73.71	25.21	63.73	36.25		64.70	29.76
Scattering	....	240	....	....		6,444	
Whole vote	115,807		120,019			117,078	

Of the scattering vote for President in 1888, Fisk, Pro., had 218, and Streeter, Union Labor, 22.

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

An election for State officers was held November 5, 1889. The Democratic candidates were chosen without opposition.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss and Tishomingo. John M. Allen, Dem., 3,501. No opposition.

II. Counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tate and Union. J. C. Kyle, Dem., 8,282; G. M. Buchanan, Rep., 3,468. Kyle's majority, 4,814.

III. Counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Warren and Washington. T. C. Catchings, Dem., 8,689; James Hill, Rep., 2,717. Catchings's majority, 5,972.

IV. Counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Kemper, Montgomery, Noxubee, Pontotoc, Webster, Winston and Yalobusha. Clarke Lewis, Dem., 6,753; W. D. Frazer, Rep., 1,572. Lewis's majority, 5,181.

V. Counties of Attala, Clarke, Holmes, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith, Wayne and Yazoo. J. H. Beeman, Dem., 6,305. No opposition.

VI. Counties of Adams, Amite, Covington, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Pike and Wilkinson. T. R. Stockdale, Dem., 9,340; H. C. Griffin, Rep., 3,768. Stockdale's majority, 6,572.

VII. Counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Hinds, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Rankin, and Simpson. C. E. Hooker, Dem., 6,284; J. M. Matthews, Rep., 2,028. Hooker's majority, 4,256.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J. M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, M.M. Evans; Secretary of State, George M. Govan; Treasurer, J. J. Evans; Auditor, W. W. Stone; Attorney-General, T. Marshall Miller; Superintendent of Education, J. R. Preston; Commissioner of Immigration, George Carlisle—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, Thomas W. Woods; Associate Justices, J. A. P. Campbell and Timothy E. Cooper; Clerk of the Court, Oliver Clifton.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature elected in November, 1889, is almost wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	47,287	82,466	.....	35,119 R
1876. President	112,143	52,705	.....	59,438 D
1877. Governor	96,382	1,168	.....	95,214 D
1880. President	75,750	34,854	5,797	*40,896 D
1881. Governor	76,305	51,364	.....	25,001 D
1884. President	76,310	43,569	.....	33,001 D
1885. Governor	88,783	1,081	.....	87,702 D
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1888. President	85,471	30,096	218	55,375 D

* Plurality.

MISSOURI.

COUNTIES.	Judge Supreme Court, 1890.				President, 1888.	
	Gantt, *Dem.*	Mullins, *Rep.*	Jones, *Union Labor.*	Robinson, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*
Adair	1,296	1,876	572	....	1,831	2,228
Andrew	1,700	1,894	2	41	1,691	1,970
Atchison	1,180	1,053	1,080	28	1,465	1,854
Audrain	2,774	780	5	....	3,152	1,506
Barry	2,127	1,949	218	....	1,963	1,904

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Judge Supreme Court, 1890.				President, 1888.	
	Gantt, *Dem.*	Mullins, *Rep.*	Jones, *Union Labor.*	Robinson, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*
Barton	1,841	1,330	539	78	1,883	1,243
Bates	3,174	916	2,670	71	3,656	2,074
Benton	1,304	1,501	124	....	1,374	1,741
Bollinger	1,376	1,081	7	....	1,303	1,099
Boone	3,093	748	8	....	4,069	1,512
Buchanan	5,576	4,046	148	....	6,499	5,011
Butler	1,246	913	....	....	1,189	867
Caldwell	1,527	1,755	34	2	1,528	1,853
Callaway	3,803	1,145	....	2	3,912	1,624
Camden	824	966	111	....	675	1,006
Cape Girde'u	2,046	2,153	161	6	1,894	2 198
Carroll	3,010	2,659	288	48	2,966	2,930
Carter	602	409	....	....	455	292
Cass	2,822	1,573	201	37	3,015	2,005
Cedar	1,402	1,275	319	9	1,434	1,424
Charlton	2,999	1,471	9	1	3,182	2,345
Christian	603	1,462	698	....	795	1,541
Clarke	1,898	1,700	1	....	1,791	1,724
Clay	3,055	749	245	3	3,028	1,163
Clinton	2,310	1,415	27	20	2,107	1,632
Cole	1,813	1,598	4	....	1,824	1,769
Cooper	2,684	2,105	50	....	2 685	2,416
Crawford	1,208	1,191	....	1	1,172	1,255
Dade	1,235	1,495	649	2	1,479	1,741
Dallas	589	1,090	605	....	706	1,169
Daviess	2,379	1,888	305	....	2,320	2,049
De Kalb	1,566	1,340	235	10	1,573	1,598
Dent	1,281	758	....	....	1,174	957
Douglas	387	1,115	812	....	477	1,306
Dunklin	1,885	34	....	....	1,898	719
Franklin	2,544	3,601	1	....	2,579	3,261
Gasconade	514	1,636	....	....	556	1,735
Gentry	2,695	1,339	549	....	2,642	1,623
Greene	3,999	4,288	798	1	3,985	4,934
Grundy	1,152	1,973	116	....	1,303	2,344
Harrison	1,664	2,263	122	....	1,722	2,418
Henry	3,074	1,501	890	....	3,289	2,134
Hickory	641	1,002	72	....	628	1,076
Holt	1,494	1,668	1	51	1,433	1,831
Howard	2,297	626	....	11	2,578	1,278
Howell	1,483	1,235	362	44	1,566	1,370
Iron	807	528	6	1	1,004	662
Jackson	12,467	8,943	409	....	15,663	14,350
Jasper	3,651	3,883	1,207	17	3,686	4,522
Jefferson	2,579	2,092	6	....	2,388	2,228
Johnson	3,226	2,891	33	25	3,185	2,895
Knox	1,662	1,244	85	5	1,661	1,372
Laclede	1,209	1,202	511	....	1,030	1,274
Lafayette	3,586	2,000	....	10	3,805	2 819
Lawrence	2,378	2,475	594	....	2,181	2,460
Lewis	2,291	1,161	3	....	2,268	1,412
Lincoln	2,408	1,277	....	1	2,480	1,628
Linn	2,386	2,312	308	13	2,288	2,165
Livingston	2,100	1,623	691	....	2,082	1,731
McDonald	1,178	812	103	....	1,060	802
Macon	3,702	2,883	6	17	3,293	2,850
Madison	1,026	521	2	8	1,118	685
Maries	972	377	....	....	1,055	539
Marion	2,781	1,372	14	7	3,366	2,294
Mercer	1,695	1,771	7	14	1,607	1,921
Miller	1,226	1,441	....	....	1,195	1,596
Mississippi	1,117	468	1	....	1,312	727
Moniteau	1,338	1,225	702	12	1,436	1,448
Monroe	3,887	449	....	1	3,873	983
Montgomery	2,077	1,699	7	15	1,989	1,976
Morgan	1,389	1,250	3	....	1,462	1,260
New-Madrid	707	111	....	....	1,114	372
Newton	2,205	1,698	470	....	1,966	1,787
Nodaway	2,916	2,623	1,143	70	2,989	3,016
Oregon	1,092	294	115	....	1,157	366
Osage	1,230	1,459	....	12	1,190	1,456
Ozark	459	867	....	....	444	884
Pemiscot	578	40	....	....	599	108
Perry	1,314	1,192	....	....	1,284	1,196
Pettis	3,539	3,060	83	....	3,499	3,393

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Justice Supreme Court, 1890.				President, 1888.	
	Gantt, *Dem.*	Mullins, *Rep.*	Jones, *U. L.*	Robinson, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*
Phelps	2,364	843	....	2	1,183	685
Pike	3,295	1,968	21	8	3,493	2,729
Platte	2,941	766	....	25	2,727	1,010
Polk	1,320	1,719	926	63	1,794	2,100
Pulaski	1,068	646	....	....	1,048	662
Putnam	1,110	1,955	11	....	1,045	1,085
Ralls	1,813	806	....	....	1,942	816
Randolph	3,148	1,051	52	....	3,481	1,890
Ray	3,142	1,281	391	19	3,182	1,796
Reynolds	753	206	....	....	862	269
Ripley	835	385	136	....	805	597
St. Charles	2,258	2,361	22	....	2,381	2,668
St. Clair	1,542	1,303	546	27	1,698	1,635
St. Francois	2,016	1,231	....	2	2,214	1,445
St. Genevieve	1,158	703	4	....	1,166	776
St. Louis	2,300	3,900	....	....	30,108	38,076
St. Louis City	24,714	21,273	342	....	....	....
Saline	4,018	1,301	546	35	4,387	2,684
Schuyler	1,390	897	9	....	1,329	1,042
Scotland	1,705	1,136	10	15	1,680	1,226
Scott	1,389	538	....	....	1,382	629
Shannon	866	303	173	....	898	423
Shelby	2,129	910	6	7	2,005	1,102
Stoddard	1,885	1,015	....	3	1,915	1,064
Stone	313	764	22	....	303	854
Sullivan	2,103	2,122	....	12	1,948	2,021
Taney	474	841	4	....	471	827
Texas	1,797	933	384	....	1,813	1,161
Vernon	3,229	1,221	741	....	4,057	2,252
Warren	600	1,420	73	....	589	1,498
Washington	1,437	1,158	....	....	1,330	1 222
Wayne	1,419	903	....	3	1,426	1,001
Webster	1,416	1,350	279	....	1,286	1,441
Worth	806	820	102	65	789	771
Wright	644	1,309	764	....	771	1,372
Total	250011	188223	26.114	988	261974	236257
Pluralities	61,788	....	....	....	25,717	.....
Per cent	53.84	40.53	5.00	0.63	50.07	45.16
Scattering	....	....	....	....	24,967	
Whole vote		464,336			523,198	

Of the vote for President in 1888, given as scattering, Streeter, U. L., had 18,632, and Fisk, Pro., 4,539.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Adair, Clarke, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland and Shelby. William H. Hatch, Dem., 20,234; F. M. Harrington, Rep., 15,080; John M. London, U. L., 351. Hatch's plurality, 5,154.

II. Counties of Carroll, Charlton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph and Sullivan. Charles H. Mansur, Dem., 20,527; A. C. Pettijohn, Rep., 13,147; J. W. Donovan, U. L., 2,188. Mansur's plurality, 7,389.

III. Counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, De Kalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray and Worth. Alexander M. Dockery, Dem., 20,593; Patrick S. Kenney, Rep., 14,139; J. H. Hillis, U. L., 3,681. Dockery's plurality, 7,455.

IV. Counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte. R. P. C. Wilson, Dem., 15,703; Nicholas Ford, Rep., 12,444; John D. Whipple, U. L., 2,191; B. O. Cowan, Pro., 244. Wilson's plurality, 3,309.

V. Counties of Jackson, Johnson and Lafayette. John C. Tarsney, Dem., 19,387; D. S. Twitchell, Rep., 13,505; G. H. Hillier, People's Ind. Ref., 707. Tarsney's plurality, 5,882.

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

VI. Counties of Boone, Benton, Camden, Cooper, Howard, Hickory, Moniteau, Morgan, Pettis and Saline. John T. Heard, Dem., 24,027; Edward H. Redman, Rep., 16,365; W. C. Alldredge, U. L., 3,625. Heard's plurality, 7,662.

VII. Counties of Audrain, Franklin, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles and Warren. Richard H. Norton, Dem., 17,926; W. O. Barnett, Rep., 12,946. Norton's majority, 4,980.

VIII. County and City of St. Louis. John J. O'Neill, Dem., 11,621; Charles F. Joy, Rep., 9,563. O'Neill's majority, 2,058.

IX. City of St. Louis. Seth W. Cobb, Dem., 10,576; Thomas J. Prosser, Rep., 6,962; George L. Bauer, U. L., 118; John T. Field, Pro., 317. Cobb's plurality, 3,614.

X. County and City of St. Louis, and counties of Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. François, St. Genevieve and Washington. Sam Byrnes, Dem., 16,744; Wm. M. Kinsey, Rep., 15,005. Byrns's majority, 1,649.

XI. Counties of Callaway, Cole, Crawford, Dent, Gasconade, Laclede, Maries, Miller, Osage, Phelps, Pulaski, Texas and Wright. R. P. Bland, Dem., 18,991; John L. Erwin, Rep., 14,885. Biand's plurality, 4,106.

XII. Counties of Bates, Barton, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, St. Clair and Vernon. D. A. De Armond, Dem., 21,556; W. B. Lewis, Rep., 14,441; G. M. Wykoff, U. L., 8,535; V. B. Wisker, Pro., 210. De Armond's plurality, 7,115.

XIII. Counties of Barry, Christian, Dallas, Greene, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Polk, Stone, Taney and Webster. Richard W. Fyan, Dem., 16,458; William H. Wade, Rep., 13,728; Warren Vertrees, U. L., 2,803. Fyan's plurality, 2,760.

XIV. Counties of Bollinger, Butler, Carter, C. Girardeau, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New-Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard and Wayne. Marshall Arnold, Dem., 19,312; J. W. Rogers, Rep., 13,037. Arnold's majority, 6,275.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, David R. Francis; Lieutenant-Governor, S. H. Claycomb; Secretary of State, Alexander A. Le Sueur; State Auditor, J. H. Selbert; State Treasurer, Lou V. Stephens; Attorney-General, J. M. Wood—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court; Chief-Justice, Thomas A. Sherwood; Associate-Justices, Francis M. Black, Theodore Brace, Shepard Barclay, James B. Gantt, J. L. Thomas, and George B. Macfarlane; Clerk, Henry W. Ewing.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	25	106	131
Republicans	8	23	31
Union Labor	1	2	3
Independent	..	5	5
Democratic majority	16	76	92

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres	151,434	119,196	†2,429	.....	*32,237 D
1876. Pres	203,077	145,020	3,498	.....	*58,043 D
1880. Pres	238,600	153,567	35,018	.....	85,042 D
1882. Sup. Jud.	168,020	128,249	33,477	.....	70,981 D
1884. Pres	235,988	202,929	.....	2,054	33,059 D
1886. Sup. Jud.	229,125	178,490	12,430	3,504	50,636 D
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*U. Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1888. Gov	255,764	242,533	15,388	4,387	13,231 D
1888. Pres	261,974	236,257	18,632	4,539	25,717 D
1890. Sup. Jud.	250,011	188,223	26,114	988	61,788 D

* Majority.
† Including vote cast for O'Conor, Ind. Dem.
‡ Republican and Greenback Fusion vote.

MONTANA.

COUNTIES. (16.)	Congress, 1890.		Governor, 1889.		Congress, 1888.	
	Dixon, *Dem.*	Carter *Rep.*	Toole, *Dem.*	Power *Rep.*	Clarke *Dem.*	Carter *Rep.*
Beaverhead..	464	659	706	852	725	909
Cascade.....	768	890	813	896	913	939
Choteau.....	331	330	613	645	732	510
Custer.....	279	340	546	618	619	648
Dawson.....	139	161	256	289	213	229
Deer Lodge..	2,447	1,767	3,133	2,587	2,173	3,284
Fergus.....	322	510	619	673	548	780
Gallatin.....	783	539	952	769	855	761
Jefferson...	774	765	1,250	1,134	1,170	1,339
Lewis&Cl'ke.	1,990	1,892	2,862	2,541	2,775	3,290
Madison.....	651	679	696	724	655	763
Meagher.....	673	727	727	691	691	848
Missoula.....	1,692	1,626	1,623	1,651	1,503	2,182
Park.....	590	829	886	1,064	677	1,067
Silver Bow..	3,296	3,104	3,610	3,444	2,848	4,385
Yellowstone.	230	310	281	400	369	556
Total.....	15,411	15,128	19,564	18,988	17,360	22,486
Plurality....	283	....	556	....	....	5,126
Per cent.....	49.57	48.65	50.72	49.28	43.39	56.59
Whole vote	31,090		38,552		40,014	

Field, Lab., received 389 votes. Corbly, Pro., 162.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans..	6	30	36
Democrats.....	10	25	35
Republican majority....	..	5	1
Democratic majority....	4	..	..

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Joseph K. Toole, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, John E. Rickards, Rep.; Secretary of State, Louis Rotwitt, Rep.; Treasurer, R. O. Hickman, Rep.; Attorney-General, Henri J. Haskell, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, H. N. Blake; Justices, E. N. Harwood and W. H. Dewitt; Clerk, W. J. Kennedy—all Republicans.

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE SINCE 1880.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Maj.*
1880.	Congress.....	7,799	6,371	1,428 D
1882.	Congress.....	12,398	10,914	1,484 D
1884.	Congress.....	13,584	13,385	199 D
1886.	Congress.....	17,990	14,272	3,718 D
1888.	Congress.....	17,360	22,486	5,126 R
1889.	Governor.....	19,564	18,988	556 D
1890.	Congress.....	15,411	15,128	283 D

NEBRASKA.

COUNTIES. (89.)	Governor, 1890.			President, 1888.		
	Boyd, *Dem.*	Richards, *Rep.*	Powers, *Ind.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
Adams.....	861	1,331	1,527	1,282	1,929	375
Antelope....	245	68	1,229	583	1,412	143
Banner.....	88	224	88	....	....	....
Blaine.....	44	94	105	96	176	11
Boone.....	137	633	1,138	598	1,188	58
Box Butte...	618	613	196	557	718	46
Brown.....	256	395	308	542	1,075	45
Buffalo.....	943	1,295	2,286	1,375	2,321	152
Butler.....	1,544	937	799	1,495	1,478	226
Burt.....	428	1,085	1,079	613	1,627	112
Cass.....	2,114	1,861	1,089	2,098	3,041	141
Cedar.....	597	440	408	640	886	16
Chase.....	172	303	386	416	734	49
Cheyenne....	410	517	88	1,112	1,689	94
Cherry.....	372	558	309	544	740	41
Clay.....	518	1,107	1,767	995	2,000	363
Colfax.....	1,073	426	686	1,036	829	83
Cuming.....	1,677	849	216	1,816	1,038	96
Custer.....	439	1,598	2,623	1,501	2,778	195
Dakota.....	722	461	66	866	766	6
Dawes.....	486	880	520	636	1,128	....
Dawson.....	349	705	1,194	614	1,087	72
Deuel.....	177	229	137	....	....	....
Dixon.....	540	671	449	628	888	112
Dodge.....	2,127	1,623	549	2,245	1,853	178
Douglas.....	18,308	6,456	1,173	10,818	10,237	430
Dundy.....	126	329	355	290	546	66
Fillmore.....	672	1,168	1,683	1,313	1,923	140
Franklin.....	323	528	778	568	890	106
Frontier.....	221	482	1,008	587	1,043	68
Furnas.....	190	581	1,068	647	1,317	84
Gage.....	2,062	2,575	2,164	2,311	3,563	327
Garfield.....	27	136	233	123	235	6
Gosper.....	93	192	666	368	668	24
Grant.....	58	60	43	49	42	....
Greeley.....	267	148	719	568	519	1
Hall.....	1,538	1,661	1,212	1,849	1,907	99
Hamilton.....	530	931	1,444	981	1,736	140
Harlan.....	146	386	981	431	1,010	200
Hayes.....	227	296	349	320	516	7
Hitchcock.....	85	342	698	456	826	28
Holt.....	566	1,030	1,301	1,529	1,990	170
Hooker.....	13	8	51	....	....	....
Howard.....	543	506	930	963	916	30
Jefferson.....	1,010	1,209	743	1,001	1,742	126
Johnson.....	702	883	908	947	1,252	116
Kearney.....	388	705	949	867	1,068	113
Keya Paha...	129	322	408	338	636	58
Keith.....	133	176	157	203	319	21
Kimball.....	64	131	5	....	....	....
Knox.....	503	654	866	706	1,098	69
Lancaster.....	3,212	4,728	2,076	3,568	5,677	780
Lincoln.....	439	747	1,027	726	1,154	18
Logan.....	66	122	166	148	266	1
Loup.....	21	119	170	58	204	1
Madison.....	1,075	773	1,057	1,147	1,302	100
McPherson...	7	29	13	....	....	....
Merrick.....	426	617	866	638	1,130	273
Nance.....	159	422	745	369	645	98
Nemaha.....	916	1,666	1,661	1,004	1,427	132
Nuckolls.....	380	699	1,346	742	1,281	167
Otoe.....	2,125	1,186	1,320	2,135	2,039	351
Pawnee.....	628	1,214	760	645	1,297	148
Perkins.....	189	213	385	402	645	17
Pierce.....	507	279	424	446	426	22
Phelps.....	135	477	1,663	353	1,228	185
Platte.....	1,557	403	1,370	1,627	1,240	91
Polk.....	246	529	1,416	480	951	175
Red Willow....	392	774	600	565	1,155	64
Richardson....	1,425	1,414	1,671	1,888	2,684	128
Rock.....	99	254	282	....	....	....
Saline.....	1,821	1,088	909	1,747	2,156	293
Sarpy.....	956	407	344	847	1,258	71
Saunders.....	1,286	1,602	2,433	1,802	2,141	309
Scott's Bluff..	87	223	92	....	....	....
Seward.....	1,478	1,238	922	1,650	1,864	104
Sheridan.....	361	609	854	666	1,092	81
Sherman.....	254	298	740	566	776	42
Sioux.....	133	169	157	262	286	6
Stanton.....	588	913	692	867	442	9
Thayer.....	1,043	1,091	911	1,080	1,491	84
Thomas.....	37	60	32	78	86	3
Thurston.....	215	439	33	....	....	....
Valley.....	273	419	800	521	829	142
Washington....	1,241	794	794	951	1,302	147
Wayne.....	50	446	281	434	676	31
Webster.....	251	821	1,033	719	1,319	123
Wheeler.....	46	141	216	126	293	2
York.....	784	1,611	1,378	1,111	2,253	179
Total.....	71,451	68,878	56,187	88,552	108,425	9,429
Plurality.....	1,114	....	....	....	27,873	....
Per cent.....	33 31	32.17	32.31	39.75	53 51	4.65
Scattering....		4,604			4,226	
Whole vote.		214,090			202,653	

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Of the scattering vote for Governor in 1890, Paine, Pro., had 3,676.

The following was the result of a vote on amendments to the constitution in 1890: For Prohibition, 82,292; against Prohibition, 111,728; for license, 75,462; against license, 91,084.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.
District.

I. W. J. Bryan, Dem., 32,376; W. J. Connell, Rep., 25,663; Allen Root, Ind., 13,066; E. H. Chapin, Pro., 1,670. Bryan's plurality, 6,713.

II. A. W. McKeighan, Dem., 36,104; N. V. Harlan, Rep., 21,776; L. B. Palmer, Pro., 1,220. McKeighan's plurality, 14,328.

III. W. H. Thompson, Dem., 22,353; G. E. W. Dorsey, Rep., 25,440; O. M. Kern, Ind., 31,831; W. L. Pierce, Pro., 961. Kern's plurality, 6,391.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James E. Boyd, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas J. Majors, Rep.; Secretary of State, John C. Allen, Rep.; Auditor of Public Accounts, Thomas H. Benton, Rep.; Treasurer, John E. Hill, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. L. Gondy, Rep.; Attorney-General, G. H. Hastings, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court Justices, Amasa Cobb, T. L. Norval and Samuel Maxwell; Clerk, W. A. Leese.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Farmers' Alliance	18	50	68
Democrats	8	28	36
Republicans	7	21	28
Farmers' Alliance maj.	3	1	4

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. President	7,705	18,242	....	....	*10,540	R
1876. President	17,554	31,916	....	....	*14,362	R
1880. President	28,523	54,979	3,950	....	26,456	R
1884. President	†54,391	76,903	....	2,899	22,512	R
1885. Sup. Judge	49,489	72,904	....	4,445	23,415	R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1886. Governor	52,656	75,956	1,442	8,175	23,300	R
1888. President	80,552	108,425	4,226	9,429	27,873	R
1889. Sup. Judge	72,442	91,470	....	5,821	19,028	R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*F. A.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1890. Governor	71,331	68,878	70,187	3,676	1,144	D

* Majority. †Democratic and Greenback Fusion vote.

NEVADA.

COUNTIES. (14.)	Governor, 1890.		President, 1888.		Governor, 1886.	
	Winters, *Dem.*	Colcord, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Adams, *Dem.*	Stevenson, *Rep.*
Churchill	85	83	89	86	96	100
Douglas	202	265	144	269	165	251
Elko	799	649	695	790	609	690
Esmeralda	304	486	265	413	304	446
Eureka	135	507	356	614	516	615
Humboldt	404	319	467	428	490	445
Lander	273	288	270	374	328	381
Lincoln	270	253	177	150	196	157
Lyon	345	352	263	448	303	389
Nye	159	150	137	198	217	181
Ormsby	299	612	354	570	456	442
Storey	1,102	1,524	1,241	1,605	1,318	1,233
Washoe	847	846	655	899	601	761
White Pine	269	277	213	385	261	372
Total	5,791	6,601	5,326	7,229	5,869	6,463
Plurality	....	810	....	1,903	....	594
Per cent	46.72	53.27	42.44	57.14	47.47	52.53
Whole vote	12,392		12,596		12,332	

The vote for Representative in Congress, in 1890, was: George W. Cassidy, Dem., 6,610; H. F. Bartine, Rep., 5,536. Bartine's majority, 874.

NEVADA—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. K. Colcord; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Ponjade; Secretary of State, O. H. Grey; Comptroller, R. L. Horton; Treasurer, J. F. Eagan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. Ring; Attorney-General, J. D. Torryson—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court Justices, O. R. Leonard, Thomas P. Hawley and C. H. Belknap.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1890.

The Republicans have 53 and the Democrats 7 votes on joint ballot.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Plu.*	
1872. President	7,847	7,146	701	D
1876. President	9,308	10,383	1,075	R
1880. President	9,611	8,732	879	D
1884. President	5,578	7,193	1,615	R
1888. President	5,346	7,229	1,903	R
1890. Governor	5,791	6,601	810	R

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTIES. (10.)	Governor, 1890.			President, 1888.		
	Amsden, *Dem.*	Tuttle, *Rep.*	Fletcher, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
Belknap	2,471	2,494	91	2,540	2,687	113
Carroll	2,368	2,167	115	2,434	2,338	162
Cheshire	2,881	3,420	90	3,105	4,118	110
Coos	2,585	1,897	40	2,744	2,208	44
Grafton	4,956	4,542	183	5,075	5,210	191
Hillsborough	8,245	9,320	210	8,440	9,460	268
Merrimack	5,939	6,058	285	6,121	6,004	346
Rockingham	6,037	5,871	163	6,552	6,451	200
Strafford	4,440	4,425	123	4,271	4,580	80
Sullivan	1,863	2,275	65	2,041	2,588	82
Total	42,386	42,479	1,375	43,382	5,724	1,566
Plurality	....	93	....	....	2,342	....
Per cent	49.14	49.25	1.61	47.86	50.36	1.75
Whole vote	86,240			90,730		

The whole vote cast for Governor in 1890 was 86,240, which included 12 scattering votes. No candidate having a majority of all the votes, the election devolved upon the Legislature, which, having a Republican majority, elected Tuttle, Governor.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.
District.

I. Luther F. McKinney, Dem., 21,432; David A. Taggart, Rep., 20,294; F. K. Chase, Pro., 565. McKinney's plurality, 1,138.

II. Warren F. Daniel, Dem., 21,433; Orren C. Moore, Rep., 21,079; C. H. Thorndike, Pro., 621. Daniel's plurality, 354.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Hiram A. Tuttle; Secretary of State, A. B. Thompson; Treasurer, Solon A. Carter; Attorney-General, Daniel Barnard—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, Charles Doe; Associate Justices, George A. Bingham, Isaac W. Smith, Alonzo P. Carpenter, William H. H. Allen, Isaac N. Blodgett, and Lewis W. Clark.

STATE LEGISLATURE.*

	Senate.†	*House*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	13	177	190
Democrats	9	163	172
Republican majority	4	14	18

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1876. President	38,509	41,539	....	....	3,030	R
1880. President	40,741	44,862	528	....	4,088	R
1884. President	39,187	43,250	1,571	552	4,063	R
1886. Governor	37,338	37,799	....	2,137	461	R
1888. President	43,382	45,724	....	1,566	2,342	R
1890. Governor	42,386	42,479	....	1,375	93	R

* As finally constituted. † Two vacancies.

NEW-JERSEY.

COUNTIES. (21.)	Governor 1889.			President, 1888.		
	Abbett, *Dem.*	Grubb *Rep.*	La Monte *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
Atlantic	2,247	2,818	236	2,554	3,030	263
Bergen	4,106	3,374	140	4,867	4,239	124
Burlington	5,898	7,449	463	5,969	7,479	561
Camden	6,979	9,773	392	7,897	10,489	481
Cape May	1,048	1,351	127	1,100	1,463	165
Cumberland	4,000	4,880	626	4,353	5,542	840
Essex	22,955	22,097	682	25,182	25,298	756
Gloucester	2,934	3,369	246	3,092	3,969	316
Hudson	27,822	14,306	189	27,609	19,440	290
Hunterdon	4,926	3,063	475	5,530	3,555	540
Mercer	8,077	8,328	399	8,214	9,455	373
Middlesex	6,727	5,234	212	7,209	6,061	268
Monmouth	7,520	6,046	524	8,509	7,356	646
Morris	4,994	4,894	465	5,580	5,826	521
Ocean	1,446	1,967	97	1,465	2,315	113
Passaic	7,081	8,913	283	8,950	9,984	281
Salem	2,950	3,132	211	3,135	3,352	273
Somerset	2,950	2,680	222	3,263	3,141	195
Sussex	2,779	1,902	165	3,310	2,343	160
Union	6,321	5,620	231	7,568	6,649	252
Warren	4,455	2,797	470	5,077	3,358	506
Total	138245	123992	6,853	151493	144344	7,904
Plurality	14,253	....	....	7,149	....	....
Per cent	51.37	46.07	2.55	49.96	47.64	2.40
Scattering	....	13	....	....	....	....
Whole vote.		269,103			303,741	

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem. Newell, Dem., 16,372; Bergen, Rep., 19,082; Nicholson, Pro., 2,007; Bergen's plurality, 2,710.

II. Counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean. Haven, Dem., 16,352; Buchanan, Rep., 17,515; Brown, Pro., 1,200. Buchanan's plurality, 1,163.

III. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Union. Geissenhainer, Dem., 20,266; Clark, Jr., Rep., 15,748; Snyder, Pro., 1,123. Geissenhainer's plurality, 4,518.

IV. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, Sussex and Warren. Fowler, Dem., 13,459; Goodman, Rep., 8,775; Schenk, Pro., 1,583. Fowler's plurality 4,684.

V. Counties of Bergen, Morris and Passaic. Cadmus, Dem., 16,815; Beckwith, Rep., 15,459; Bradbrook, Pro., 1,069. Cadmus's plurality, 1,356.

VI. County of Essex. English, Dem., 23,278; Condit, Rep., 21,468; Anderson, Pro., 995. English's plurality, 1,810.

VII. County of Hudson. McDonald, Dem., 21,875; McEwan, Jr., Rep., 16,761; Brown, Pro., 448. McDonald's plurality, 5,114.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Leon Abbett, Dem.; Secretary of State, Henry C. Kelsey, Dem.; Treasurer, John J. Toffey, Rep.; Comptroller, E. J. Anderson, Rep.; Attorney-General, John P. Stockton, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Mercer Beasley, Dem.; Associate Justices, William J. Magie, Rep.; David A. Depue, Rep.; Jonathan Dixon, Rep.; Manning M. Knapp, Dem.; Alfred Reed, Dem.; Edward W. Scudder, Dem.; Bennet Vansyckel, Dem.; Charles G. Garrison, Dem.

NEW-JERSEY—*Continued.*

Court of Errors: Judges, John Clement, Abraham C. Smith, Hendrick H. Brown, Martin Cole and J. S. Whittaker, Democrats.

Chancellor, Alexander T. McGill, Jr.; Vice-Chancellors, A. V. Van Fleet and John T. Bird.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1891.

	Senate.	*Assembly.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	13	40	53
Rupublicans	8	20	28
Democratic majority	5	20	25

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. President	76,800	91,666	.....	.....	*14,860	R
1876. President	115,962	103,517	714	.....	12,445	D
1880. President	122,565	120,555	2,617	191	2,010	D
1883. Governor	103,858	97,047	2,960	4,153	6,809	D
1884. President	127,778	123,366	3,456	6,153	4,412	D
1886. Governor	109,939	101,919	.....	19,808	8,020	D
1888. President	151,493	144,344	.....	7,904	7,149	D
1889. Governor	138,245	123,992	.....	6,853	14,253	D

* Majority.

NEW-MEXICO.

COUNTIES. (16.)	Congress, 1890.		Congress, 1888.		Congress, 1886.	
	Joseph, *Dem.*	Otero, *Rep.*	Joseph, *Dem.*	Otero, *Rep.*	Joseph, *Dem.*	Dwyer, *Rep.*
Bernalillo	1,300	2,042	1,299	1,692	1,310	1,578
Chares	391	39	....	....	....	....
Colfax	906	730	849	660	889	621
Doña Afia	1,031	1,020	1,122	893	868	553
Eddy	273	162	....	....	....	....
Grant	1,035	987	1,195	962	913	823
Lincoln	601	361	955	371	919	398
Mora	1,525	807	1,455	739	1,579	533
Rio Arriba	1,155	1,428	1,240	1,211	1,574	1,208
San Juan	310	195	324	169	....	....
San Miguel	3 386	1,908	2,666	2,690	2,717	2,525
Santa Fé	1,571	1,564	1,468	1,108	1,387	977
Sierra	647	530	658	706	700	601
Socorro	1,427	885	1,107	1,400	1,613	920
Taos	994	1,034	1,055	952	1,060	817
Valencia	564	1,510	828	928	706	795
Total	17,206	15,142	16,131	14,481	16,235	12,347
Majority	2,064	....	1,650	....	3,888	....
Per cent	53.16	46.84	52.70	47.30	56.76	43.24
Whole vote	32,348		30,612		28,582	

In 1890 a constitution was voted down by a vote of 16,180 to 7,943.

PRESENT TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Governor, L. Bradford Prince; Secretary, Benjamin M. Thomas; Treasurer, Antonio Ostiz y Salazar; Auditor, Trinidad Alarid; Surveyor-General, E. T. Hobart; Solicitor-General, Edward L. Bartlett; U. S. District-Attorney, Eugene A. Fisk; U. S. Marshal, Trinidad Romero—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Elisha Van Long; Associate Justices, William D. Lee, William H. Whitman, and John R. McFie.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Territorial Legislature elected in 1890 contained 12 Democrats, 18 Republicans and 6 "People's" party.

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1878.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Maj.*	
1878	9,067	9,739	672	R
1880	9,562	10,895	1,333	R
1882	14,378	15,062	1,684	R
1884	12,271	15,122	2,851	R
1886	16,245	12,347	3,888	D
1888	16,131	14,481	1,650	D
1890	17,206	15,142	2,064	D

NEW-YORK.

COUNTIES. (60.)	Judge Ct. of Appeals, 1890.			Secretary of State, 1888.			President, 1888.			Governor, 1888.			President, 1884.	
	Earl, *Dem. and Rep.*	Mason, *Pro.*	Geraud, *Soc.*	Rice, *Dem.*	Gilbert, *Rep.*	Griffen, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*	Hill, *Dem.*	Miller, *Rep.*	Jones, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*
Albany	30,703	726	371	19,157	15,807	366	21,033	19,362	408	21,634	18,741	387	18,341	17,698
Allegany	5,881	1,065	112	2,227	4,780	674	3,622	7,067	1,174	3,602	6,993	1,187	3,886	6,668
Broome	10,400	713	131	4,434	5,890	625	6,446	8,406	796	6,544	8,275	869	5,786	7,182
Cattaraugus	8,707	793	142	4,206	6,168	754	6,172	8,585	867	6,231	8,456	852	6,066	7,463
Cayuga	10,177	587	108	4,843	7,172	537	6,378	9,617	626	6,693	9,301	646	6,041	9,205
Chautauqua	11,439	965	103	3,845	7,766	797	6,178	12,168	893	6,205	12,045	898	5,861	10,670
Chemung	8,855	574	91	4,734	4,902	331	6,037	5,467	376	6,249	5,288	359	4,719	5,198
Chenango	8,073	600	64	3,974	5,279	589	4,640	5,795	605	4,639	5,775	615	4,499	5,161
Clinton	6,836	121	74	2,859	5,034	48	4,724	6,270	61	4,756	6,213	60	5,149	5,974
Columbia	8,746	358	80	4,870	5,599	262	6,037	6,447	292	6,047	6,401	292	5,854	6,124
Cortland	6,071	461	....	2,662	3,859	592	3,163	4,732	555	3,188	4,669	553	2,774	4,042
Delaware	8,600	747	102	4,826	6,223	615	5,332	6,662	677	5,229	6,682	617	4,956	5,934
Dutchess	13,978	793	199	6,747	8,926	486	9,239	10,665	634	9,233	10,235	6 9	8,677	9,701
Erie	50,425	1,102	483	28,627	27,634	612	29,542	31,611	735	33,082	28,011	7 4	21,759	26,249
Essex	6,051	179	70	1,694	3,192	156	2,930	5,043	124	2,977	4,993	1 4	2,776	4,551
Franklin	5,170	191	54	2,068	4,035	135	3,028	5,757	101	3,067	5,709	13	2,948	4,638
Fult'n&H'milt'n	8,260	521	94	4,020	5,220	488	4,634	5,892	396	4,660	5,851	318	4,091	5,138
Genesee	5,918	382	44	2,531	3,524	320	3,633	4,952	408	3,722	4,835	418	3,643	4,631
Greene	5,727	327	82	3,640	3,094	373	4,494	4,400	284	4,439	4,511	27 1	4,152	4,167
Herkimer	9,191	401	126	4,844	5,707	307	5,611	6,603	341	5,640	6,678	301	5,328	6,138
Jefferson	13,235	712	5	6,387	7,660	628	7,562	9,861	702	7,616	9,719	70	7,078	9,029
Kings	120672	1,619	1,669	67,838	59,507	987	82,446	69,979	1,116	82,932	68,747	1,2 8	69,243	53,614
Lewis	6,401	221	55	3,046	3,465	165	3,807	4,369	172	3,850	4,314	167	3,777	3,864
Livingston	6,081	539	81	3,128	3,866	523	4,067	5,684	531	4,188	5,442	540	4,038	5,191
Madison	8,155	571	190	3,355	4,873	525	4,640	7,201	515	4,826	7,006	512	4,864	6,617
Monroe	27,147	1,177	294	12,102	15,026	1,048	16,677	21,646	1,343	17,002	20,574	1,369	13,216	18,376
Montgomery	8,982	333	137	4,747	4,850	174	5,677	6,365	149	5,749	6,291	134	5,413	5,505
New-York	188524	1,256	5,029	130696	67,120	778	162026	102452	1,126	168454	99,352	1,227	133157	99,093
Niagara	10,312	616	106	5,449	5,287	588	6,425	6,884	682	6,603	6,687	696	6,193	5,875
Oneida	23,417	1,212	326	11,877	12,887	974	14,273	16,211	846	14,780	15,660	861	13,820	13,700
Onondaga	22,490	1,087	555	9,541	13,076	710	14,000	20,116	747	14,679	19,332	739	13,165	16,892
Ontario	10,169	405	....	5,107	4,334	354	5,753	6,957	376	5,818	6,890	371	5,643	6,382
Orange	16,436	777	187	8,800	9,328	548	10,852	11,261	637	10,854	11,230	617	9,840	9,668
Orleans	5,052	549	51	2,817	3,610	613	3,213	4,277	734	3,243	4,226	750	2,907	3,997
Oswego	13,522	591	79	5,048	7,815	464	7,428	11,296	625	7,510	11,204	582	7,434	9,976
Otsego	11,080	684	4	5,932	6,368	491	6,972	7,829	563	7,068	7,752	540	7,307	6,871
Putnam	2,183	181	54	830	1,893	116	1,515	2,098	109	1,475	2,125	101	1,456	2,103
Queens	13,966	365	209	9,169	5,059	169	12,677	11,017	243	12,553	10,943	212	10,367	8,445
Rensselaer	24,690	747	210	14,926	11,372	530	15,410	15,719	541	15,827	15,281	429	13,414	13,759
Richmond	7,365	137	111	4,163	3,045	52	5,763	4,100	108	5,532	4,250	174	5,134	3,164
Rockland	4,954	246	55	2,707	2,405	189	3,939	3,012	248	3,811	3,101	254	3,697	2,593
St. Lawrence	9,847	934	153	3,802	10,033	540	6,509	14,611	506	6,631	14,470	506	6,035	13,441
Saratoga	11,473	555	86	4,989	6,587	656	6,509	8,594	646	6,573	8,608	597	5,846	8,190
Schenectady	5,669	223	76	3,207	2,705	130	3,328	3,633	158	3,305	3,640	147	2,977	3,260
Schoharie	6,776	244	58	4,277	2,655	195	5,006	3,696	223	5,060	3,684	228	5,339	3,472
Schuyler	3,148	230	31	1,282	1,858	217	1,975	2,704	219	2,045	2,632	214	2,049	2,616
Seneca	5,068	230	68	3,164	2,790	131	3,765	3,276	156	3,731	3,552	146	3,607	3,309
Steuben	13,531	972	146	6,881	8,317	860	9,151	11,637	1,106	9,418	11,359	1,107	9,060	10,048
Suffolk	9 373	427	118	4,550	5,154	426	6,600	7,167	492	6,386	7,316	507	6,420	5,876
Sullivan	6,227	85	6	3,675	3,222	97	3,757	3,860	156	3,825	3,772	161	3,607	3,332
Tioga	5,286	364	40	2,658	3,680	329	3,609	4,881	381	3,620	4,835	388	3,379	4,367
Tompkins	6,733	353	76	2,930	3,762	302	3,968	5,073	317	3,814	5,162	315	3,992	4,420
Ulster	14,016	690	169	8,513	9,074	47	10,437	10,820	523	10,550	10,763	487	9,870	9,929
Warren	5,028	311	72	2,257	3,451	266	2,853	4,135	314	2,941	4,067	311	2,793	3,577
Washington	8,235	499	79	3,880	4,872	490	4,281	5,985	485	4,324	5,867	373	4,222	5,337
Wayne	9,130	540	84	3,535	5,163	564	5,120	7,849	619	5,268	7,675	638	4,730	6,843
Westchester	20,831	741	....	11,399	11,604	574	14,945	13,799	703	14,485	13,967	743	12,524	11,286
Wyoming	5,117	374	43	2,480	4,083	396	3,166	4,899	524	3,318	4,718	519	3,189	4,441
Yates	4,258	264	....	1,715	2,771	228	2,150	3,409	287	2,222	3,338	258	1,918	3,191
Total	927213	33,621	13,337	503804	485367	26,763	635757	648749	30,231	650461	631293	30,215	561048	562001
Plurality	1893622	.....	.....	20,527	.....	.....	....	13,002	....	19,171	....	....	1,047	....
Per cent	92.40	3.35	1.32	49.61	47.59	2.62	48.16	49.14	2.29	49.46	48.00	2.29	48.67	47.98
Scattering		29,332			1,710			5,362			3,661			46,263
Whole vote		1,003,533			1,019,734			1,320,169			1,315,693			1,171,312

In 1886, the vote for other State officers was as follows: Comptroller, Wemple, Dem., 500,344; Cooke, Rep., 469,134; Rand, Pro., 26 597. Wemple's plurality, 11,190. Treasurer, Danforth, Dem., 502,382; Hedges, Rep., 488,347; Bruce, Pro., 20,527. Danforth's plurality, 13,955. State Engineer, Bogart, Dem., 504,660; Van Rensselaer, Rep., 487,079; Kenyon, Pro., 26,724. Bogart's plurality, 16,681. Judge of the Court of Appeals, O'Brien, Dem., 504,260; Haight, Rep., 487,567; Farrington, Pro., 25,246. O'Brien's plurality, 15,702. Attorney-General, Tabor, Dem., 499,482; Varnum, Rep., 480,769; Hart, Pro., 26,863. Tabor's plurality, 9,711.

Of the small scattering vote in 1886, most was for Greenback candidates.

The scattering vote for President in 1888 was as follows: Cowdry, United Labor, 2,668; Streeter, Union Labor, 626; Socialist vote (no candidate for President), 2,068.

Of the scattering vote for Governor in 1888, Hall, Socialist, received 3,348.

Of the scattering vote for President in 1884, St. John, Pro., received 25,001, and Butler, Gr., 17,002.

NEW-YORK—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Counties of Richmond, Suffolk and Queens. James W. Covert, Dem., 18,999; John L. Childs, Rep., 14,085; E. J. Johnson, Pro., 869. Covert's plurality, 4,914.

II. County of Kings (towns of New-Lots, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Utrecht and the 8th, 9th, 12th, 22d, 24th and 25th Wards of Brooklyn. David A. Boody, Dem., 21,609; James Gresham, Rep., 15,028; John N. Jones, Ind., 469; Francis A. Koenig, Soc., 330. Boody's plurality, 6,581.

III. County of Kings (7th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards of Brooklyn). William J. Coombs, Dem., 15,670; William C. Wallace, Rep., 15,652; F. Garretson, Pro., 383; M. Loeven, Soc., 341. Coombs's plurality, 18.

IV. County of Kings (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th and 11th Wards of Brooklyn). John M. Clancy, Dem., 18,216; Andrew J. Perry, Rep., 8,454; Andrew L. Martin, Pro., 287. Clancy's plurality, 9,762.

V. County of Kings (14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn). Thomas J. Magner, Dem., 16,470; John R. Smith, Rep., 10,814; Gustav Schaefer, Soc., 870. Magner's plurality, 5,656.

VI. County of New-York (1st, 5th and 9th Assembly districts). John R. Fellows, Tam. Dem., 10,170; Cornelius Donovan, Rep., 5,574; Edwin L. Abbett, C. Dem., 1,928. Fellows's plurality, 4,596.

VII. County of New-York (2d, 3d and 7th Assembly districts). Edward J. Dunphy, Tam. Dem., 10,855; William Morgan, Rep., 4,351; W. T. Croasdale, C. Dem., 2,787. Dunphy's plurality, 6,504.

VIII. County of New-York (4th, 6th and 8th Assembly districts). Timothy J. Campbell, United Dem., 12,958; Samuel Rinaldo, Ind., 3,840; Alexander Jonas, Soc., 595; William Brown, Pro., 100. Campbell's plurality, 12,118.

IX. County of New-York (10th, 12th and 14th Assembly districts). Amos J. Cummings, United Dem., 14,252; John Weiss, Rep., 4,462; C. Ensminger, Soc., 1,072. Cummings's plurality, 9,790.

X. County of New-York (11th, 16th and 18th Assembly districts). Francis B. Spinola, Tam. Dem., 13,884; C. S. Van Rensselaer, Rep., 5,288; Charles Wagner, Ind., 404; A. H. B. Hepper, Pro., 106. Spinola's plurality, 8,596.

XI. County of New-York (13th, 15th and 17th Assembly districts). John Dewitt Warner, United Dem., 17,033; C. A. Flammer, Rep., 8,840; A. Freudig, Soc., 488; W. H. Draper, Pro., 173. Warner's plurality, 8,193.

XII. County of New-York (20th, 21st and part of 22d Assembly districts). Roswell P. Flower, Dem., 19,160; Charles H. Blair, Rep., 7,187; John Flick, Soc., 1,136; John L. Thomas, Pro., 129. Flower's plurality, 12,073.

XIII. County of New-York (19th, 23d and part of 22d Assembly districts). Ashbel P. Fitch, Dem., 28,268; Percy D. Adams, Rep., 11,820; E. H. Eckert, Soc., 674; H. G. Myers, Pro., 263. Fitch's plurality, 16,448.

XIV. County of New-York (24th Assembly district and County of Westchester). William G. Stahlnecker, Dem., 18,391; J. Thomas Stearns, Rep., ——; Alexander Taylor, Jr., Ind. Rep., 2,561; S. T. Willis, Pro., 770; F. Bennetts, Soc., 492. Stahlnecker's plurality, 6,180.

XV. Counties of Orange, Rockland and Sullivan. Henry Bacon, Dem., 14,640; Clarence Lexow, Rep., 13,061; John A. Heloin, Pro., 1,074. Bacon's plurality, 1,579.

NEW-YORK—*Continued.*

XVI. Counties of Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia. John H. Ketcham, Rep., 13,474; William W. Smith, Pro., 4,428. Ketcham's majority, 9,046.

XVII. Counties of Ulster, Greene and Delaware. Isaac N. Cox, Dem., 15,439; Theodore C. Teale, Rep., 13,429. Cox's majority, 2,010.

XVIII. Counties of Rensselaer and Washington. Michael F. Collins, Dem., 15,939; John A. Quackenbush, Rep., 17,185; Jonathan E. Hoag, Pro., 1,092. Quackenbush's plurality, 1,246.

XIX. County of Albany. Charles Tracey, Dem., 18,021; Angus McDuffie Shoemaker, Rep., 12,942; Levi Dederick, Pro., 690. Tracey's plurality, 5,079.

XX. Counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton. Alexander B. Baucus, Dem., 16,788; John Sanford, Rep., 18,369; James H. Bronson, Pro., 1,265. Sanford's plurality, 1,581.

XXI. Counties of Clinton, Essex, Warren and Franklin. Anthony J. B. Ross, Dem., 9,820; John M. Wever, Rep., 13,314; Charles S. Judd, Pro., 810. Wever's plurality, 3,494.

XXII. Counties of St. Lawrence and Jefferson. Smith T. Woolworth, Dem., 9,116; Leslie W. Russell, Rep., 13,893; Henry P. Forbes, Pro., 1,679. Russell's plurality, 4,747.

XXIII. Counties of Oneida and Lewis. Henry W. Bentley, Dem., 15,449; James S. Sherman, Rep., 14,933; W. Fletcher Curtis, Pro., 286. Bentley's plurality, 514.

XXIV. Counties of Schoharie, Otsego and Herkimer George Van Horn, Dem., 14,127; Frank B. Arnold, Rep., 13,929; Andrew A. Mather, Pro., 1,222. Van Horn's plurality, 198.

XXV. Counties of Onondaga and Cortland. William Stitt, Dem., 14,455; James J. Belden, Rep., 17,283; Andrew A. Vanderbilt, Pro., 1,547. Belden's plurality, 5,828.

XXVI. Counties of Madison, Chenango, Broome and Tioga. Thomas H. Beal, Dem., 14,402; George W. Ray, Rep., 17,804; Mott C. Dixon, Pro., 2,208. Ray's plurality, 3,402.

XXVII. Counties of Oswego, Cayuga and Wayne. Edwin K. Burnham, Dem., 15,978; Sereno E. Payne, Rep., 17,970; Charles Mills, Pro., 1,588. Payne's plurality, 1,992.

XXVIII. Counties of Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler and Seneca. Hosea H. Rockwell, Dem., 12,440; Henry T. Noyes, Rep., 12,351, Isaac C. Andrews, Pro., 1,171. Rockwell's plurality, 89.

XXIX. Counties of Ontario, Steuben and Yates. De Merville Page, Dem., 13,369; John Raines, Rep., 14,722; Daniel J. Chittenden, Pro., 1,540. Raines's plurality, 1,353.

XXX. County of Monroe. Halbert S. Greenleaf, Dem., 15,047; John Van Voorhis, Rep., 14,796; John J. Cornell, Pro., 1,180. Greenleaf's plurality, 251.

XXXI. Counties of Livingston, Genesee, Orleans and Wyoming. Michael C. Shea, Dem., 701; James W. Wadsworth, Rep., 13,716; Alva Carpenter, Pro., 2,275. Wadsworth's plurality, 11,440.

XXXII. County of Erie (part). Daniel N. Lockwood, Dem., 21,213; Benjamin H. Williams, Rep., 16,240; Calvin S. Crosser, Pro., 631. Lockwood's plurality, 4,973.

XXXIII. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part). Thomas L. Bunting, Dem., 12,586; George A. Davis, Rep., 10,794; Guy C. Humphrey, Pro., 1,027. Bunting's plurality, 1,792.

XXXIV. Counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany. Hiram Smith, Dem., 10,117; Warren B. Hooker, Rep., 15,843; Jesse D. Rogers, Pro., 2,981. Hooker's plurality, 5,726.

NEW-YORK—*Continued.*

At a special election held November 4, 1890, for a Representative in Congress from the Twenty-fourth Congressional district, in place of David Wilber, deceased, John S. Pindar, Dem., received 14,630 votes. Frank B. Arnold, Rep., 13,916, and Geo. W. Ostrander, Pro., 1,227. Majority for Pindar, 114.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*		*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. Pres.	387,221	440,745	....	261	53,524	R	1883. Sec. St.	427,295	446,163	7,221	18,816	16,868 R
1874. Gov.	416,391	366,674	....	11,768	50,317	D	1884. Pres.	563,048	562,001	17,002	25,001	1,047 D
1875. Sec. St.	390,211	375,461	....	11,163	14,816	D	1885. Gov.	501,495	490,831	2,130	30,807	10,134 D
1876. Pres.	522,643	489,221	....	2,389	32,518	D	1886. Ct. App.	466,455	450,657	2,281	32,414	7,858 D
1877. Sec. St.	383,662	374,798	....	7,230	11,264	D		*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*U. L.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1879. Gov.	375,799 Dem. 77,566 Tam.	418,367	20,286	4,437	42,777	R	1887. Sec. St.	466,868	452,811	70,655	41,820	17,057 D
1880. Pres.	534,511	555,544	12,373	1,517	21,033	R	1888. Pres.	635,757	648,759	2,668	30,230	13,002 R
1881. Sec. St.	403,893	416,915	16,018	4,445	13,022	R	1888. Gov.	646,464	631,263	....	30,255	19,151 D
1882. Gov.	535,318	342,464	11,974	25,783	192,854	D	1889. Sec. St.	505,864	485,397	....	26,783	20,547 D
							1889. Atty. Gen.	499,489	489,769	....	26,883	9,711 D

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS (ELECTED 1889).

District.	Counties.	Elected.	Vote.	Plurality.	Defeated.	Vote.
I.	Queens and Suffolk	Edward Hawkins, Dem.	13,540	1,335	Simeon S. Hawkins, Rep.	12,205
					Julius E. Phelps, Pro.	615
II.	Kings (part)	John C. Jacobs, Dem.	25,067	8,193	Philip Casey, Rep.	16,874
					James Gray, Pro.	306
III.	Kings (part)	James W. Birkett, Rep.	22,761	4,033	Matthew T. Bride, Dem.	18,728
					Samuel S. Hart, Pro.	402
IV.	Kings (part)	Patrick H. McCarren, Dem.	21,547	417	Edward H. Schlueter, Rep.	21,130
					Rush D. Avery, Pro.	256
V.	New-York (part) and Richmond	Wm. L. Brown, Tam. Dem.	14,909	2,545	Michael C. Murphy, C. D.	12,454
					F. M. Hammond, Pro.	2
VI.	New-York (part)	John F. Ahearn, C. D. and R.	15,169	4,926	Thomas F. Grady, Tam. Dem.	10,243
					Tim. N. Holden, Pro.	26
VII.	New-York (part)	Geo. F. Roesch, Tam. Dem.	12,261	2,240	Fred. W. Diehl, C. D. and R.	10,021
					Alfred L. Manierre, Pro.	78
VIII.	New-York (part)	Lispenard Stewart, Rep.	11,001	305	Chas. H. Turner, Tam. Dem.	10,780
					Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., C. D.	1,257
					J. A. Bogardus, Pro.	148
IX.	New-York (part)	Chas. A. Stadler, Tam. Dem.	18,277	6,096	Wm. J. Boyhan, C. D. and R.	12,167
					Richard W. Turner, Pro.	52
X.	New-York (part)	Jacob A. Cantor, Tam. Dem.	20,237	5,636	Charles A. Peabody, Rep.	14,561
					Alston G. Culver, C. D.	3,514
					E. D. Garnsey, Pro.	137
XI.	New-York (part)	Eugene S. Ives, Tam. Dem.	21,121	8,349	John Cardis, Rep.	12,772
					Dennis Spellissy, C. D.	2,695
					Geo. B. Hilliard, Pro.	220
XII.	Rockland and Westchester	William H. Robertson, Rep.	15,443	2,713	Henry C. Nelson, Dem.	12,730
					Clarence M. Lyon, Pro.	452
XIII.	Orange & Sullivan	William P. Richardson, Rep.	12,398	282	Peter Ward, Dem.	12,116
					Horace W. McKoon, Pro.	589
XIV.	Greene, Schoharie and Ulster	John J. Linson, Dem.	17,097	3,620	Charles C. Kromer, Rep.	13,477
					A. B. Dart, Pro.	1,021
XV.	Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam	Gilbert A. Deane, Rep.	18,720	3,501	John M. Davies, Dem.	12,210
					William W. Smith, Pro.	830
XVI.	Rensselaer and Washington	Michael F. Collins, Dem.	19,828	3,474	James C. Rogers, Rep.	16,351
					Fred. O. Ives, Pro.	854
XVII.	Albany	Norton Chase, Dem.	19,090	3,151	George H. Treadwell, Rep.	15,939
					Joel R. Wager, Pro.	315
XVIII.	Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schenectady	Harvey J. Donaldson, Rep.	19,598	11,294	Thomas Murphy, Pro.	8,304
XIX.	Clinton, Essex and Warren	Louis W. Emerson, Rep.	11,473	4,609	Henry D. Graves, Dem.	6,864
					Geo. W. Shearer, Pro.	449
XX.	Franklin, Lewis and St. Lawrence	George L. Erwin, Rep.	17,416	8,481	Calvin T. Fletcher, Dem.	8,935
					Horatio S. Hendee, Pro.	600
XXI.	Jefferson & Oswego	George B. Sloan, Rep.	15,392	3,906	George E. Morse, Dem.	11,486
					Charles G. Bacon, Pro.	1,094
XXII.	Oneida	Henry T. Coggeshall, Rep.	12,851	1,046	James A. Flanagan, Dem.	11,745
					Byron S. Fox, Pro.	960
XXIII.	Herkimer, Madison and Otsego	Titus Sheard, Rep.	16,855	2,697	A. Beekman Cox, Dem.	14,158
					P. H. Elwood, Pro.	281

NEW-YORK—*Continued.*

Senators.

District.	Counties.	Elected.	Vote.	Plurality.	Defeated.	Vote.
XXIV.	Broome, Chenango and Delaware....	Edmund O'Connor, Rep.....	16,142	3,160	Fred. A. Shaw, Dem.....	12,982
					Rufus A. Thompson, Pro..	1,988
XXV.	Cortland and Onondaga.....	Francis Hendricks, Rep.....	16,877	4,950	Jabez H. Norton, Dem.....	11,927
					—— Sibley, Pro.....	1,345
XXVI.	Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga and Tompkins.....	Thomas Hunter, Rep.....	16,922	2,781	John D. Teller, Dem.....	14,141
					J. C. Andrews, Pro.....	317
XXVII.	Allegany, Chemung and Steuben.....	J. Sloat Fassett, Rep.....	17,592	4,218	E. W. Chamberlain, Dem..	13,374
					George L. Boynton, Pro...	2,160
XXVIII.	Ontario, Schuyler, Wayne and Yates	Charles T. Saxton, Rep.....	15,134	4,154	Martin J. Sunderlin, Dem.	10,980
					William R. Hunt, Pro.....	1,313
XXIX.	Monroe & Orleans.	Donald McNaughton, Dem...	17,109	371	William A. Sutherland, Rep.	16,738
					John T. Ryan, Pro.....	1,547
XXX.	Genesee, Livingston, Niagara and Wyoming.....	Greenleaf S. Van Gorder, Rep.	16,512	2,883	John H. Buck, Dem.....	13,629
					Alva Carpenter, Pro.....	1,855
XXXI.	Erie.....	John Laughlin, Rep.....	28,157	2,671	Matthias Rohr, Dem.....	25,486
					J. A. Thompson, Pro.....	606
XXXII.	Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.....	Commodore P. Vedder, Rep..	13,597	5,401	E. W. Gallagher, Dem....	8,196
					D. W. C. Huntington, Pro.	1,551

Republicans, 19; Democrats, 13.

Assemblymen (elected 1890).

County.	Dist.	Elected.	Vote.	Majority over next Highest.	Defeated.	Vote.
Albany.....	1	Michael J. Nolan, Dem.....	4,361	973	Henry E. Abell, Rep.....	2,388
					Hilan Gedney, Pro.....	184
"	2	Walter E. Ward, Rep.....	3,618	564	Abram DeGraff, Dem.....	3,054
					F. F. Wheeler, Pro.....	171
"	3	Galen R. Hitt, Dem.....	4,629	2,941	John J. McCabe, Rep.....	1,698
					Clark Van Allen, Pro.....	76
"	4	John T. Gorman, Dem.....	4,711	839	Wm. B. LeRoy, Rep.....	3,872
					Aaron Goddard, Pro.....	272
Allegany.....		Addison S. Thompson, Rep.....	3,320	695	Sheldon L. Stanton, Dem.....	2,625
					George A. Martin, Pro.....	1,051
Broome.....		Israel T. Deyo, Rep.....	5,738	953	James W. Busteed, Dem.....	4,785
					Joseph S. Patterson, Pro.....	691
Cattaraugus.....	1	Burton B. Lewis, Rep.....	2,662	563	Charles W. Phillips, Dem.....	2,099
					Arthur B. Morgan, Pro.....	481
"	2	James S. Whipple, Rep.....	2,304	566	James O. Spencer, Dem.....	1,738
Cayuga.....	1	George W. Dickinson, Rep.....	2,872	146	Lewis C. Mead, Dem.....	2,714
					Robert Andrews, Pro.....	283
"	2	Wm. Leslie Noyes, Rep.....	2,623	197	S. Edwin Day, Dem.....	2,426
					John L. Searing, Pro.....	556
Chautauqua.....	1	Walter C. Gifford, Rep.....	2,479	501	Joseph McGinnis, Dem.....	1,978
					—— Knowlton, Pro.....	300
"	2	Egburt E. Woodbury, Rep.....	4,712	1,731	Charles M. Reed, Dem.....	2,981
					—— Williams, Pro.....	489
Chemung.....		Robert P. Bush, Dem.....	4,563	147	William Van Duzer, Rep.....	4,418
					William R. Rathbun, Pro.....	495
Chenango.....		Harvey A. Truesdell, Rep.....	4,266	359	Almon B. Robinson, Dem.....	3,907
					Sidney P. Spurr, Pro.....	317
Clinton.....		Alfred Guibord, Rep.....	3,525	133	J. Warren Harkness, Dem.....	3,392
Columbia		Aaron B. Gardenier, Rep.....	4,501	174	Henry L. Warner, Dem.....	4,327
					James McNeil, Pro.....	328
Cortland.....		Rufus T. Peck, Rep.....	3,143	94	Stratton S. Knox, Dem.....	3,049
					Frank Haskins, Pro.....	345
Delaware.....		Henry Davie, Dem.....	4,498	230	James Ballantine, Rep.....	4,268
					William Tweedie, Pro.....	720
Dutchess.....	1	Willard H. Mase, Rep.....	3,338	152	James W. Putnam, Dem.....	3,186
					A. H. Morrill, Pro.....	308
"	2	E. B. Osborne, Dem.....	3,856	329	E. A. Briggs, Rep.....	3,527
					E. P. Badgley, Pro.....	397

NEW-YORK—*Continued.*

ASSEMBLYMEN.

County.	Dist.	Elected.	Vote.	Majority over next Highest.	Defeated.	Vote.
Erie	1	William F. Sheehan, Dem.	5,783	2,050	Charles B. Shaver, Rep.	3,703
"	2	Matthias Endres, Dem.	6,731	1,346	Louis J. Friel, Rep.	5,385
"	3	Edward Gallagher, Rep.	8,893	2,279	George Rekbaum, Dem.	6,614
					William S. Hamilton, Pro.	301
"	4	Henry H. Guenther, Dem.	3,453	3,161	John Lehn, Pro.	292
"	5	Frank D. Smith, Dem.	3,481	276	William B. Currier, Rep.	3,205
					Lawton M. Conger, Pro.	233
Essex		Walter D. Palmer, Rep.	3,677	1,283	Wallace W. Pierce, Dem.	2,394
					Matthew A. Moss, Pro.	188
Franklin		William C. Stevens, Rep.	2,916	672	William E. Smallman, Dem.	2,234
					Rufus P. Coppa, Pro.	182
Fulton&Hamilt'n		John Christie, Rep.	4,457	612	Frank M. Beebe, Dem.	3,845
					—— Vibbard, Pro.	499
Genesee		Francis T. Miller, Rep.	3,462	975	M. W. Townsend, Dem.	2,487
					—— Rumsey, Pro.	368
Greene		Omar V. Sage, Dem.	3,377	959	Augustus Sherman, Rep.	2,418
					Noah D. Hill, Pro.	284
Herkimer		Henry H. Greene, Rep.	4,907	421	John D. Henderson, Dem.	4,468
Jefferson	1	Henry J. Lane, Rep.	3,295	405	Amos M. Marsh, Dem.	2,890
					—— Davendorf, Pro.	265
"	2	Isaac Mitchell, Rep.	3,628	142	Byron J. Fox, Dem.	3,486
					—— Gillette, Pro.	370
Kings	1	John J. Cahill, Dem.	5,188	2,390	Charles Bleidorn, Rep.	2,798
"	2	Bernard J. McBride, Dem.	2,517	1,329	C. Alfred Smith, Rep.	1,188
"	3	John Cooney, Dem.	5,414	2,763	Henry Mugge, Rep.	2,651
"	4	John J. O'Connor, Dem.	4,423	2,329	Joseph K. Dains, Rep.	2,094
"	5	John Kelly, Dem.	2,912	2,209	David E. Brown, Rep.	703
"	6	William E. Shields, Dem.	5,414	2,846	James Riley, Rep.	2,568
"	7	Adam Schaaff, Dem.	2,785	768	Charles A. Weller, Rep.	2,017
					Christian Pattberg, Pro.	179
"	8	James F. Quigley, Dem.	7,348	1,245	James Boyd, Rep.	6,103
					Hiram C. Winham, Pro.	184
					Jacob Franz, Soc.	499
					Michael J. Stanley, Lab.	767
"	9	C. W. Sutherland, Dem.	6,548	171	John Kissell, Rep.	6,377
"	10	Thomas F. Byrnes, Dem.	8,906	3,070	Samuel R. Tuomey, Rep.	5,836
					David C. Beatty, Pro.	223
"	11	Joseph Aspinall, Rep.	10,279	123	Francis H. Reinhard, Dem.	10,156
					William H. Ash, Pro.	240
"	12	Mortimer C. Earl, Dem.	9,016	3,173	William Watson, Rep.	6,843
					Elihu B. Estes, Pro.	180
					Theodore F. Cuno, Lab.	135
Lewis		G. H. P. Gould, Dem.	3,213	13	LeRoy Crawford, Rep.	3,200
					Duane D. Foote, Pro.	200
Livingston		Elias H. Davis, Rep.	3,544	481	George S. Ewart, Dem.	3,063
					F. S. Grover, Pro.	461
Madison		Samuel R. Mott, Rep.	4,517	757	Charles F. Nash, Dem.	3,760
					—— Gaige, Pro.	563
Monroe	1	Frank M. Jones, Rep.	2,554	1,121	John C. Gillam, Dem.	1,433
					Edward H. White, Pro.	318
"	2	Cornelius R. Parsons, Rep.	12,246	4,446	Robert Courtney, Dem.	7,800
					Edmund Redmond, Ind. Dem.	285
					Lyman C. Hough, Pro.	534
"	3	William H. Denniston, Rep.	2,880	996	William S. Church, Dem.	1,884
					Lucius W. Byam, Pro.	278
Montgomery		W. Barlow Dunlap, Rep.	4,847	138	John F. Dwyer, Dem.	4,709
					—— Yates, Pro.	307
New-York	1	Patrick H. Duffy, Tam. Dem.	2,646	1,706	John H. Grimes, Rep.	940
					Patrick McConville, C. Dem.	740
					William A. Cummings, Ind.	187
"	2	Timothy D. Sullivan, Tam. Dem.	4,341	3,420	James H. Prescott, Pro. Dem.	921
					William A. Ellis, C. L. U.	336
"	3	Percival Farquhar, Tam. Dem.	3,206	1,874	George H. Wagner, Rep.	1,332
					John E. Amos, C. Dem.	825
"	4	Patrick H. Roche, Tam. Dem.	3,832	464	Thomas Brady, C. Dem. and Rep.	3,368
"	5	Dominick F. Mullaney, Tam. Dem.	3,386	1,689	Ignatius Dugan, Rep.	1,697
"	6	Samuel J. Foley, Tam. Dem.	3,382	212	G. Menninger, C. Dem. and Rep.	3,270
					Samuel Majower, Soc.	188
"	7	Martin T. McMahon, Dem.	4,097	1,336	Lucas L. Van Allen, Rep.	2,761
"	8	John E. Brodsky, Ind. Rep.	2,187		Philip Wissig, Tam. Dem.	1,976
					Frank Wolf, C. Dem.	847
					Samuel Strasbourger, Rep.	820
					Hugo Vogt, Soc.	252
"	9	Wright Holcomb, Dem.	4,243	1,483	William F. Grell, Rep.	2,760
					Joseph F. Hawkins, Ind.	75
"	10	William Sohmer, Dem.	5,392	3,098	William E. Kurz, Rep.	2,294
					Julius Gabler, Soc.	488

NEW-YORK—*Continued.*

ASSEMBLYMEN.

County.	Dist.	Elected.	Vote.	Majority over next Highest.	Defeated.	Vote.
New-York	11	William Miner Lawrence, Dem.	2,480	191	William Nicholas Hoag, Rep.	2,289
"	12	Moses Dinkelspiel, Dem.	4,026	2,356	Charles L. Halberstadt, Rep.	1,670
					Louis Feldman, Soc.	368
"	13	James H. Southworth, Dem.	3,045	559	James A. Cowie, Ind. Rep.	2,486
					Frederick S. Gibbs, Rep.	2,333
"	14	William Sulzer, Tam. Dem.	3,324	1,379	Leo Sounenburg, C. Dem. & Rep.	1,945
					—— Pein, Ind.	268
					Joseph Laugenauer, Soc.	6
"	15	Louis Drypolcher, Tam. Dem.	4,622	930	John P. R. Taaffe, C. Dem. & Rep.	3,692
					Albert Modrow, Soc.	216
"	16	Walter G. Byrne, Tam. Dem.	4,392	3,151	William Henkle, Rep.	1,241
					Thomas F. J. Golding, C. Dem.	1,154
					Hermann Ustoffers, Soc.	196
"	17	John Kerrigan, Tam. Dem.	5,667	2,488	Robert Miller, Rep.	3,179
					James F. Donohue, C. Dem.	1,156
					Samuel Phillip, Soc.	256
"	18	Daniel F. Martin, Tam. Dem.	4,217	2,887	Thomas Bartley, Rep.	1,330
					John J. McDermott, C. Dem.	1,273
					Philip A. Morris, Ind.	349
					John A. Davenport, Soc.	153
"	19	John Connelly, Tam. Dem.	9,811	4,162	Henry Altman, Rep.	5,649
					Thomas H. Boorman, C. Dem.	3,354
					Richard T. Pettit, Ind.	289
					Henry Pohl, Soc.	216
					Edwin V. Wright, Pro.	137
"	20	Myer J. Stein, Tam. Dem.	4,962	3,650	Frederick C. H. Wendel, Rep.	1,312
					Henry A. Schulz, C. Dem.	992
					Charles Eneib, Soc.	257
"	21	D. Morgan Hildreth, Jr., Rep.	3,637	303	George M. Bersick, Dem.	3,334
"	22	Joseph Blumenthal, Tam. Dem.	9,988	5,963	Albert Nielsen, Rep.	4,025
					Daniel DeLeon, Soc.	997
"	23	George P. Webster, Tam. Dem.	10,487	5,004	J. J. Cummins, New-York Dem.	974
					William Johnston, Jr., Rep.	5,483
					James Loucheim, C. Dem.	2,262
					John A. Butler, Ind.	846
					Frederick G. Yoerg, Soc.	419
					Cornelius F. Doody, C. L. U.	312
					Charles Arnold, Pro.	152
"	24	Christopher C. Clarke, Tam. Dem.	6,680	3,013	William G. Davis, Rep.	3,367
					Augustus Cortlandt, Jr., C. Dem.	1,733
					Anton Frank, Soc.	250
Niagara	1	Garwood L. Judd, Dem.	3,160	515	Edward Manning, Rep.	2,645
					—— Dix, Pro.	314
"	2	Levi Parsons Gillette, Dem.	2,340	146	Samuel H. Pettit, Rep.	2,194
					R. L. Lamb, Pro.	262
Oneida	1	Cornelius Haley, Dem.	4,434	715	James H. O'Connor, Rep.	3,719
					Joseph H. Kent, Ind. Dem.	531
					Melville H. Hubbard, Pro.	217
"	2	James L. Dempsey, Dem.	4,260	168	George G. McAdam, Rep.	4,092
					John W. Peckham, Pro.	117
"	3	Russell S. Johnson, Rep.	3,473	136	Leonard E. Adsit, Dem.	3,337
					B. Frank Ranny, Pro.	362
Onondaga	1	Howard G. White, Rep.	4,381	707	James C. Raun, Dem.	3,674
					Carl W. Norman, Pro.	361
"	2	William Kennedy, Rep.	4,128	579	Robert E. Dorchester, Dem.	3,549
					James A. Root, Pro.	336
"	3	Ignatius Sawmiller, Rep.	4,219	1,541	Alburtus B. Rowley, Dem.	2,678
					Raymond D. Swift, Pro.	322
Ontario		Frank O. Chamberlain, Rep.	5,228	280	Sanford W. Abbey, Dem.	4,948
					Thomas J. Powell, Pro.	376
Orange	1	Grant B. Taylor, Dem.	3,962	33	Louis F. Goodsell, Rep.	3,929
					—— Stevenson, Pro.	361
"	2	Michael N. Kane, Dem.	4,715	829	Clinton W. Wisner, Rep.	3,886
					—— Mullison, Pro.	298
Orleans		Wallace L'Hommedieu, Rep.	3,122	492	Henry G. Tanner, Dem.	2,630
					W. H. Tinkham, Pro.	457
Oswego	1	Nevada N. Stranahan, Rep.	4,085	75	William B. Howard, Dem.	4,010
					Charles W. Richards, Dem.	262
"	2	Wilber H. Selleck, Rep.	3,351	146	Fowler H. Berry, Dem.	2,205
					Clayton H. Davis, Pro.	290
Otsego	1	Oscar F. Lane, Dem.	2,915	235	Samuel S. Edick, Rep.	2,680
					Joseph Slasum, Pro.	177
"	2	Walter L. Brown, Rep.	3,527	786	Robert M. Townsend, Dem.	2,741
					Theodore J. Martin, Pro.	444
Putnam		Hamilton Fish, Jr., Rep.	1,577	1,032	James E. Warner, Dem.	545
					William A. Wood, Pro.	201

NEW-YORK—*Continued.*

ASSEMBLYMEN.

County. Dist.	Elected.	Vote.	Majority over next Highest.	Defeated.	Vote.
Queens.....1	Solomon S. Townsend, Dem	3,262	1,292	George H. Allen, Rep.	1,970
				Howard P. Goodale, Pro.....	142
" 2	James A. McKenna, Dem.....	4,334	198	Henry C. Johnson, Rep.....	4,136
				Thomas Collum, Ind.....	1,630
				Julius E. Phelps, Pro.	1,630
Rensselaer.....1	James M. Riley, Dem.....	4,630	996	William C. Cozier, Rep.....	3 634
" 2	Levi E. Worden, Rep.....	5,574	1,910	William J. Cooper, Jr., Dem...	3 664
" 3	John W. McKnight, Dem.....	3,886	610	Peter B. Sutherland, Rep.....	3,276
Richmond.....	John Crook, Dem.....	4,346	1,128	Clarence W. Smith, Rep.....	3 118
Rockland.....	Frank P. Demarest, Dem.....	2,911	891	Harry C. Wanamaker, Rep....	2,020
				Jacob A. Craig, Pro.....	240
St. Lawrence...1	George R. Malby, Rep.....	2,541	1,305	Frank H. Smith, Dem.....	1,236
" ...2	John C. Keeler, Rep.....	2,247	1,286	Edwin H. Atwater, Dem.....	961
" ...3	William Bradford, Rep.....	1,886	872	Frederick P. Kirkbridge, Dem.	1,014
Saratoga.....1	Cornelius R. Sheffer, Rep.....	2,998	127	Robert O. Davis, Dem.....	2,841
				Chester Batcheller, Pro.....	223
" 2	Lewis Varney, Rep.....	3,152	585	Frank M. Boyce, Dem.....	2,567
Schenectady.....	Alvin J. Quackenbush, Dem.....	3,057	423	Samuel R. James, Rep.....	2,634
Schoharie.....	Ambrose R. Hunting, Dem.....	4,020	2,787	George W. White, Rep.....	2,787
				Clarence Miller, Pro.....	246
Schuyler.....	Charles T. Willis, Rep.....	1,746	293	John B. Reynolds, Dem.....	1,453
				Homer Andrews, Pro.....	303
Seneca.....	William H. Dunham, Dem.....	3,008	369	George C. Thomas, Rep.....	2,639
				Addison Baldridge, Pro.....	266
Steuben 1	Grattan H. Brundage, Rep.....	3,151	145	Peter P. Pealer, Dem.....	3,006
				Charles R. St. John, Pro.....	314
" 2	Milo M. Acker, Rep.....	4,050	585	Amos Jewett, Dem.....	3,465
				Arad J. Hunt, Pro.....	528
Suffolk.....	James H. Pierson, Rep.....	5,024	593	George H. Cleaves, Dem.....	4,431
				Schuyler B. Horton, Pro.....	411
Sullivan.....	George M. Beakes, Dem.....	3,216	225	William R. Rose, Rep.....	2,996
Tioga.....	Royal W. Clinton, Rep.....	2,682	44	Enoch S. Williams, Dem.....	2,638
				Ira P. Bennett, Pro.....	319
Tompkins.....	Nelson Stevens, Rep.	3,704	571	DeForest Van Vleet, Dem.....	3,133
				William H. Richardson, Pro...	299
Ulster.....1	George M. Brink, Rep.	2,413	279	Alfred W. Fraser, Dem.....	2,134
" 2	Jacob Rice, Dem.....	2,959	896	Edward B. Walker, Jr., Rep....	2,063
" 3	George H. Bush, Dem.....	2,477	622	Charles W. Baker, Rep.....	1,855
Warren.....	William M. Cameron, Dem.....	2,710	339	A. Willard Hitchcock, Rep.....	2,371
				Philip Moston, Pro.....	293
Washington.... 1	William D. Stevenson, Rep.....	3,818	814	George H. Reynolds, Dem.....	3,004
				William J. Cooper, Pro.....	225
" 2	Albert Johnson, Rep.....	2,254	517	Alfred J. Long, Dem.....	1,737
				Robert R. Hutton, Pro.....	196
Wayne.....1	Elliott B. Norris, Dem.....	2,231	133	John P. Bennett, Rep.....	2,098
" 2	Richard P. Groat, Rep.....	2,549	189	Lyman Bickford, Dem.....	2,360
Westchester....1	Charles P. McClelland, Dem.....	3,651	351	J. Irving Burns, Rep.....	3,300
" 2	William Ryan, Dem.....	.....	1,174	Bradford Rhodes, Rep.....	....
				George K. Carroll, Dem.....	....
" 3	James W. Husted, Rep.....	3,496	587	Abram Hyatt, Dem.....	2,909
				John A. Beale, Pro.....	260
Wyoming.....	J. Sam Johnson, Rep.....	3,098	1,091	Stephen Naramore, Dem.....	2,007
				Edward J. Copeland, Pro.....	373
Yates.....	Everett Brown, Rep.	2,321	238	Calvin J. Huson, Dem.....	2,083

Recent Vote of the City of New-York.

	Robinson, Dem.	*Cornell, Rep.*	*Kelly, Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plurality.*
1879. Gov..	60,559	46,422	43,047	56	14,234 Rob.
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	
1880. Pres..	123,015	81,730	610	26	41,285 Dem.
	Edson.	*Campbell.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	
1882. May'r	97,802	76,385	2,581	170	21,417 Edson
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	
1884. Pres..	133,157	90,093	3,499	1,031	43,064 Dem.
	Grace, C.D.	*Gibbs, Rep.*	*Grant, Tam.*	*Pro.*	
1884. May'r	96,288	41,386	85,361	501	10,927 Grace
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	
1885. Gov..	123,603	75,364	1,215	156	48,239 Dem.
	Hewitt, Dem.	*Roosevelt, Rep.*	*George, U. Lab.*	*Pro.*	
1886. May'r	90,582	67,445	68,110	582	22,442 Hew.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*U. Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plurality.*
1887. Sc.St.	111,248	59,034	37,377	1,313	52,214 Dem
1888. Pres..	162,735	166,922	2,184	1,126	55,813 Dem
1888. Gov..	168,454	99,352	.....	1,227	69,102 Dem
	Grant, Dem.	*Erhardt, Rep.*	*Coogan, U. Lab.*	*Pro.*	
1888. May'r	114,111	73,037	9,809	832	41,074 Grant
	Hewitt, C. D.	*Tam.*	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	
	71,979				
1889. Sc.St.	130,696	67,120	778	.....	63,576 Dem.
	Fitzgerald, Dem.	*Bellamy, C. D., Rep.*		*Pro.*	
1889. Reg..	165,818	91,076	791		14,742 Tam.
	Grant, Tam.	*Scott, P. M. L..*	*Soc. Pro.*		
1890. May'r	116,581	93,382	4,604	1,004	23,199 Tam.

VOTE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 1890—*Continued.*

Assembly District.	Whole Vote.*	Mayor. Grant, *Tam. Dem.*	Scott, *P. M. L.*	Demorest, *Pro.*	Delabar, *Soc.*	Redpath, *Com.*	Comptroller. Myers, *P. M. L. & Tam.*	Wardwell, *Pro.*	Waldinger, *Soc.*	Sheriff. Gorman, *Tams. Dems.*	Coran, *P. M. L.*	Bohm, *Soc.*	Mark *Cit.*
I	5,057	3,329	1,653	14	20	10	4,968	22	23	2,836	1,758	22	31
II	5,870	4,528	1,236	23	24	32	5,557	55	23	4,064	1,274	27	29
III	5,756	3,577	2,058	26	28	15	5,497	31	22	3,180	2,108	29	28
IV	8,029	5,243	2,558	30	112	27	7,714	89	118	4,610	2,510	119	57
V	5,492	3,317	1,986	24	65	40	5,279	27	65	2,769	2,122	64	26
VI	7,159	3,885	2,980	27	204	14	6,766	89	203	3,602	3,024	293	29
VII	7,393	3,119	4,128	49	35	14	7,028	69	44	2,706	4,230	43	26
VIII	6,257	3,696	2,227	14	270	4	5,895	19	286	3,309	2,202	280	29
IX	8,926	4,312	3,471	63	45	64	7,697	77	42	3,617	3,980	43	32
X	8,672	4,400	3,707	18	460	31	7,986	19	527	3,876	3,655	516	50
XI	5,313	1,737	3,427	26	17	11	5,181	33	16	1,556	3,473	15	19
XII	6,819	3,012	3,391	25	278	24	6,269	32	298	2,634	3,310	270	38
XIII	8,231	3,981	4,111	38	45	19	7,948	82	56	3,318	4,292	41	30
XIV	5,862	3,233	2,269	23	229	19	5,484	41	268	2,829	2,380	267	29
XV	9 211	5,074	3,866	44	208	37	8,843	63	221	4,349	4,049	211	42
XVI	7,365	4,391	2,695	23	196	25	7,049	32	211	3,836	2,725	205	42
XVII	11,246	6,274	4,560	55	255	41	10,527	61	246	5,431	4,793	276	43
XVIII	8,276	4,989	3,051	36	135	39	8,003	38	137	4,543	3,099	142	33
XIX	19,715	9,694	9,508	139	186	35	18,694	157	193	8,403	9,703	190	89
XX	8,387	5,681	2,948	25	262	23	7,978	48	285	4,618	2,884	275	39
XXI	8,603	2,855	5,103	31	12	14	7,879	50	14	2,717	4,994	12	21
XXII	17,858	9,692	7,136	61	564	41	16,662	70	928	8,559	7,975	923	94
XXIII	21,076	10,676	9,671	101	393	60	20,076	105	434	9,391	9,683	415	1,11
XXIV	12,675	6,525	5,703	95	231	23	12,096	102	255	5,804	5,795	228	53
Total	217,809	116,581	93,382	1,004	4,604	684	207,011	1,298	4,899	102,631	94,999	4,860	10,42

* This was the vote for Mayor. P. M. L., People's Municipal League. Soc., Socialist Labor Party. Com., Commonwealth Party. Cit., Citizen's Independent Party. For Sheriff, McMullen, Pro., had 1,04 votes.

Assembly District.	County Clerk. Giegerich *Tam. Dem.*	Bellamy, *P. M. L.*	Willson, *Soc.*	District Attorney. Nicoll, *Tam. Dem.*	Goff, *P. M. L.*	Thorne, *Soc.*	Coroner. Mexcer, *Tam. Dem.*	Raelle, *P. M. L.*	Stebbing, *Soc.*	President of the Board of Aldermen. Arnold, *Tam. Dem.*	Hawes *P. M. L.*	Bostwick, *Soc.*
I	3,328	1,636	24	2,981	1,981	18	3,320	1,631	18	3,310	1,657	1
II	4,581	1,286	20	4,201	1,371	25	4,573	1,671	27	4,527	1,107	3
III	3,647	1,984	28	3,356	2,254	27	3,680	1,948	30	3,624	2,001	2
IV	5,343	2,414	116	4 602	3,737	95	5,418	2,326	111	5,293	2,447	10
V	3,416	1,965	64	3,014	2,268	59	3,342	1,956	64	3,247	1,992	6
VI	4,129	2,811	201	3,883	3,188	261	4,043	2,880	170	3,937	2,969	20
VII	3,174	4,050	42	3,103	4,120	39	3,218	4,010	43	3,206	4,015	4
VIII	3,888	2,022	284	3,686	2,821	287	3,928	2,664	283	2,788	3,123	27
IX	4,404	3,373	50	4,085	3,676	41	4,426	3,440	46	4,268	3,380	8
X	4,818	3,739	509	4,474	3,599	501	4,811	3,715	512	4,557	3,491	49
XI	1,897	3,386	18	1,593	3,381	15	1,866	3,351	17	1,853	3,372	1
XII	3,605	2,848	302	3,048	3,347	289	3,403	3,091	313	3,129	3,260	31
XIII	3,994	4,013	53	3,758	4,213	41	3,943	3,991	44	3,919	4,151	5
XIV	3,488	2,014	264	3,144	2,355	265	3,438	2,664	267	3,345	2,156	26
XV	5,119	3,744	219	4,792	4,115	208	5,157	3,868	211	5,032	3,793	21
XVI	4,614	2,430	191	4,202	2,864	200	4,697	2,416	188	4,447	2,619	19
XVII	6,347	4,425	259	6,078	4,704	265	6,484	4,429	246	6,407	4,469	25
XVIII	5,162	2,954	138	4,761	3,275	138	5,134	2,895	136	5,041	2,966	13
XIX	9,749	9,394	276	9,455	9,707	194	9,941	9,222	195	9,805	9,428	16
XX	5,413	2,934	266	4,900	3,106	273	5,435	2,875	266	5,279	2,973	28
XXI	3,048	4,929	12	3,007	4,980	12	3,182	4,766	11	3,134	4,783	1
XXII	10,141	6,556	947	9,277	7,416	948	10,345	6,364	950	9,914	6,744	9
XXIII	11,099	9,212	425	10,345	9,894	423	11,311	8,982	431	11,048	9,307	4
XXIV	6,767	5,439	240	6,398	5,868	246	6,735	5,371	257	6,691	5,574	2
Total	120,978	88,605	4,876	111,057	98,268	4,791	121,662	87,734	4,856	117,795	91,480	4,92

For County Clerk, Brooks, Pro., had 1,069 votes. For District Attorney, Manderre, Pro., had 1,079 votes. For Coroner, Needham, Pro., had 1,190 votes. For President of the Board of Aldermen, Hammond, Pro., has 1,191 votes.

For Judges of the Superior Court the vote was: Freedman, P. M. L. and Tam., 266,128; Varnum, P. M. L., 88,282; McAdam, Tam., 122,350; Reed, Soc., 4,885; Roth, Soc., 4,744; Laird, Pro., 1,091; Hart, Pro., 1,068. For two Judges of the City Court the vote was: Thomas, P. M. L., 91,119; McLean, P. M. L., 87,596; Fitzsimons, Tam., 117,774; Newberger, 121,429; Gretsch, Soc., 4,820; Victor, Soc., 4,776; Lee, Pro., 1,080; Hadley, Pro., 1,051.

VOTE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN, 1890.

District.

I. Cornelius Flynn., Tam., 2,638; Michael J. Reardon, C. D., 1,273; Peter Riley, Rep., 559; Michael J. Conners, Ind. Dem., 57; George F. Carr, Pro., 26. Flynn's plurality, 1,365.

II. Nicholas T. Brown, Tam., 4,350; Thomas F. Wynn, C. D., 886; Dennis F. Coffey, U. L., 292; Robert Morgan, Pro., 53. Brown's plurality, 3,464.

III. Patrick N. Oakley, Tam., 3,216; Peter Tighe, Rep., 1,452; Alfred E. Goetz, C. D., 721. Oakley's plurality, 1,764.

IV. Andrew A. Noonan, Tam., 3,382; Thomas Sheils, C. D., 3,129; Michael Hines, Rep., 738; Bryan Reilly, Ind., 156. Noonan's plurality, 253.

V. Patrick J. Ryder, Tam., 3,044; Thomas Dwyer, C. D. and Rep., 2,053. Ryder's majority, 991.

VI. William Clancy, C. D. and Rep., 3,642; Philip Kiernan, Tam., 3,024; Aaron Lefkowitz, Soc., 222. Clancy's plurality, 618.

VII. John Morris, Tam., and C. D., 3,857; George Gregory, Rep., 2,962; Aaron R. Lewis, Pro., 60. Morris's plurality, 895.

VIII. Charles Smith, Rep., 2,365; Philip B. Benjamin, Tam., 1,723; Charles S. Adler, Rep., 912; John W. Reppenhagan, C. D., 868; John Rose, Soc., 238. Smith's plurality, 642.

IX. Abraham Mead, Tam., 4,354; Hubert H. Cline, C. D. and Rep., 1,890; Thomas C. Knox, Rep., 1,267; Robert F. Kyle, Com., 74; Robert Blair, Pro., 69. Mead's plurality, 2,595.

X. Henry Flegenheimer, Tam., 2,890; Joseph Martin, Ind. Dem., 1,825; Jacob Roth, Rep., 1,612; Lorenz Zeller, C. D., 1,358; Henry Schmidt, Soc., 484. Flegenheimer's plurality, 1,065.

XI. George B. Morris, Rep., 2,556; Charles W. Gardner, Tam. and C. D., 2,119. Morris's majority, 437.

XII. William Tait, Tam. and C. D., 4,226; Thomas M. Dwyer, Rep., 1,515; Adolph Jablinowski, Soc., 310. Tait's plurality, 2,711.

XIII. Isaac H. Terrell, Tam., 3,473; William Wade, Ind. Dem., 2,297; George F. Satterlee, Rep., 1,194; William H. Reed, C. D., 811; Theodore Rogers, Pro., 51. Terrell's plurality, 1,176.

XIV. Jacob Kunzenmann, N. Y. Dem., 2,010; Bernard Curry, Tam., 1,872; William F. Daly, C. D., 1,455; Joseph Sangenauer, Ind., 236. Kunzenmann's plurality, 138.

District.

XV. Frank Rogers, Tam., 4,489; William M. Montgomery, C. D. and Rep., 3,564; Carl Finkenstaedt, Soc., 222; Louis Diemert, Pro., 53. Rogers's plurality, 925.

XVI. William H. Murphy, Tam., 4,388; Andrew J. Flynn, C. D., 1,318; Michael J. Horan, Rep., 1,051; Charles Behncke, Soc., 182. Murphy's plurality, 3,070.

XVII. Peter J. Dooling, Tam., 5,590; James E. Coulter, C. D. and Rep., 4,400; Carl Stephan, Soc., 265; Robert J. McAusland, Pro., 62. Dooling's plurality, 1,190.

XVIII. Charles H. Duffy, Tam., 3,920; Lawrence McMahon, C. D., 1,456; Hugh Coleman, Rep., 1,434; Thomas S. Callahan, Ind., 313; William F. Gallivan, Soc., 172. Duffy's plurality, 2,434.

XIX. Horatio S. Harris, Tam., 7,456; Thomas F. Timmins, Rep., 5,401; William F. Geissel, C. D., 3,306; Archibald Rutherford, N. Y. Dem., 2,309; August C. Schwager, Ind., 431; Louis Sinniger, Soc., 196; James Taylor, Pro., 168. Harris's plurality, 2,055.

XX. David J. Roche, Tam., 4,879; William Atkinson, Rep., 1,272; James Kiernan, C. D., 988; James G. Coffey, Ind., 414; Jacob Bohm, Soc., 291; Charles A. Barter, Pro., 37. Roche's plurality, 3,607.

XXI. Rollin M. Morgan, Tam. and C. D., 3,555; Benjamin E. Hall, Rep., 3,398. Morgan's plurality, 157.

XXII. Harry C. Hart, Tam. and C. D., 10,314; James McGill, Rep., 3,659; William F. Ehret, Soc., 955; Daniel G. McGowan, Ind. Dem., 388; Charles Knappman, Pro., 101. Hart's plurality, 6,655.

XXIII. Samuel H. Bailey, Tam., 9,976; James B. Kilsheimer, Rep., 5,349; Thomas P. Kennedy, C. D., 3,848; Albert Falke, Soc., 522; Daniel W. Whited, Pro., 137; Timothy O. Herlihy, Ind., 53. Bailey's plurality, 4,627.

Wards.

23d. August Moebus, Tam., 4,152; Charles M. Hammond, Rep., 3,101; William H. Davis, C. D., 1,058; Ernest Miller, Soc., 187; John P. Wallace, Pro., 77. Moebus's plurality, 1,051.

24th. Thomas M. Lynch, Tam., 2,020; Benjamin Van Tassell, Rep., 972; John E. Kerby, C. D., 434; John Hood, Pro., 20. Lynch's plurality, 1,048.

VOTE OF KINGS COUNTY IN DETAIL.

Brooklyn Wards.	Registration, 1890.	Sheriff, 1890. Courtney, *Dem.*	Sheriff, 1890. Kramer, *Rep.*	Sheriff, 1887. Furey, *Dem.*	Sheriff, 1887. Rhinehart, *Rep.*
1st	3,619	1,718	1,332	1,238	1,067
2d	1,699	1,238	254	991	337
3d	3,383	1,683	1,278	1,261	1,807
4th	2,603	1,431	780	1,194	1,223
5th	3,419	2,290	656	1,130	803
6th	6,148	4,013	1,335	3,362	1,716
7th	7,003	3,316	2,871	2,405	3,526
8th	5,348	2,973	1,523	1,709	1,343
9th	3,363	2,205	677	1,938	913
10th	5,018	3,823	1,364	2,793	1,836
11th	4,422	2,226	1,395	1,858	2,113
12th	4,484	2,954	672	2,833	780
13th	3,680	1,807	1,673	1,343	2,186
14th	4,746	3,252	856	2,365	1,003
15th	4,755	2,019	2,025	1,553	2,521
16th	5,851	2,634	2,172	2,313	3,084
17th	6,816	3,370	2,214	1,758	3,404
18th	10,859	4,637	4,161	2,521	3,515
19th	6,181	2,353	2,925	1,712	3,548
20th	4,856	2,084	2,293	1,352	2,854
21st	8,282	3,512	3,424	2,496	3,674
22d	8,593	3,962	3,440	2,053	3,332
23d	5,617	1,925	3,057	1,128	3,054
24th	2,764	1,371	976	859	863
25th	7,468	2,873	3,418	1,536	3,134
26th	4,931	2,307	1,913	1,479	1,360
Total Brooklyn	139,967	67,947	48,648	48,171	60,041
Flatbush		1,164	647	668	451
Flatlands		413	360	311	354
Gravesend		233	1,023	520	261
New-Utrecht		950	602	588	213
Total in County Towns		2,760	2,632	2,087	1,270
Aggregate		70,707	51,280	50,258	57,320
Plurality		19,427	....	....	7,062

For Sheriff, James E. Ramsey, Prohibition, received 1,419, and Charles Reas, Socialist Labor candidate, received 1,543.

NEW-YORK STATE BY TOWNS—1889.

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

	Dem. Rice.	Rep. Gilbert.
ALBANY COUNTY.		
Albany City..	12,139	8,963
Berne	319	314
Bethlehem	399	537
Coeymans	412	287
Cohoes	1,967	2,025
Guilderland	409	517
Knox	88	259
New-Scotland	253	450
Rensselaerville	275	230
Watervliet	2,598	1,954
Westerlo	268	259
Total	19,157	15,807
Total Pro., 366.		
ALLEGANY COUNTY.		
Alfred	27	242
Allen	20	87
Alma	55	46
Almond	112	121
Amity	106	271
Andover	129	223
Angelica	73	225
Belfast	87	199
Birdsall	66	85
Bolivar	133	151
Burns	105	167
Centerville	15	112
Clarksville	19	106
Cuba	137	284
Friendship	149	294
Genesee	7	97
Granger	20	123
Grove	53	91
Hume	91	242
Independence	47	171
New-Hudson	38	95
Rushford	63	178
Scio	90	137
Ward	27	37
Wellsville	349	450
West Almond	26	61
Willing	73	115
Wirt	33	95
Total	2,227	4,780
Total Pro , 974.		
BROOME COUNTY.		
Barker	83	134
Binghamton 1st	213	444
Binghamton 2d	2,422	2,334
Chenango	78	212
Colesville	290	364
Conklin	55	88
Fenton	82	210
Kirkwood	152	96
Lisle	109	276
Maine	113	234
Nanticoke	86	86
Sanford	231	362
Triangle	211	277
Union	210	284
Vestal	177	201
Windsor	146	324
Total	4,434	5,890
Total Pro. 625.		
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.		
Allegany	206	269
Ashford	103	180
Carrollton	128	100
Cold Spring	95	81
Conewango	90	124
Dayton	80	208
East Otto	94	154
Ellicottville	190	186
Farmersville	63	124
Franklinville	193	240
Freedom	90	238
Great Valley	125	161
Hinsdale	106	122
Humphrey	54	108
Ischua	70	98
Leon	60	150
Little Valley	74	178
Lyndon	17	103
Machias	75	169
Mansfield	45	106
Napoli	46	125
New-Albion	96	266
Olean	819	963
Otto	75	122
Perrysburgh	113	119
Persia	152	156
Portville	176	260
Randolph	135	240
Red House	56	56
Salamanca	344	435
South Valley	59	61
Yorkshire	112	204
Total	4,266	6,108
Total Pro., 754.		
CAYUGA COUNTY.		
Auburn	1,606	2,479
Aurelius	165	159
Brutus	199	366
Cato	128	264
Conquest	159	172
Fleming	93	158
Genoa	138	263
Ira	211	256
Ledyard	107	235
Locke	60	147
Mentz	223	219
Montezuma	139	113
Moravia	231	392
Niles	205	175
Owasco	62	105
Scipio	139	191
Sempronius	89	112
Sennett	96	153
Springport	182	230
Sterling	257	440
Summer Hill	52	83
Throop	107	107
Venice	105	184
Victory	118	217
Total	4,843	7,172
Total Pro., 537.		
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.		
Arkwright	58	96
Busti	71	198
Carroll	44	322
Charlotte	132	162
Chautauqua	174	377
Cherry Creek	86	208
Clymer	38	161
Dunkirk	695	686
Ellery	71	149
Ellicott	31	192
Ellington	46	191
French Creek	37	101
Gerry	29	117
Hanover	357	492
Harmony	132	366
Jamestown	504	1,525
Kiantone	30	43
Mina	52	128
Poland	49	190
Pomfret	340	640
Portland	135	218
Ripley	148	172
Sheridan	79	130
Sherman	87	199
Stockton	151	199
Villenova	85	104
Westfield	187	400
Total	3,845	7,766
Total Pro., 797.		
CHEMUNG COUNTY.		
Ashland	64	119
Baldwin	94	79
Big Flats	178	155
Catlin	87	119
Chemung	154	162
Elmira Town	140	129
Elmira City	2,719	2,135
Erin	144	127
Horseheads	424	309
Southport	350	242
Van Etten	215	198
Veteran	165	228
Total	4,734	4,002
Total Pro., 331.		
CHENANGO COUNTY.		
Afton	219	287
Bainbridge	269	348
Columbus	82	151
Coventry	127	147
German	51	72
Greene	412	398
Guilford	236	296
Lincklaen	60	125
McDonough	143	134
New-Berlin	286	373
New-Norwich	80	145
Norwich	644	808
Otselic	115	204
Oxford	372	403
Pharsalia	109	150
Pitcher	110	119
Plymouth	113	147
Preston	92	87
Sherburne	237	411
Smithville	188	186
Smyrna	89	258
Total	3,974	5,279
Total Pro., 589.		
CLINTON COUNTY.		
Altona	98	308
Ausable	157	263
Beekmantown	128	323
Black Brook	116	194
Champlain	267	563
Chazy	136	485
Clinton	127	90
Dannemora	257	251
Ellenburgh	146	379
Mooers	130	513
Peru	208	389
Plattsburgh	735	764
Saranac	239	329
Schuyler Falls	85	232
Total	2,869	5,034
Total Pro., 48.		
Ancram	165	149
Austerlitz	54	150
Canaan	88	234
Chatham	321	972
Claverack	488	515
Clermont	113	90
Copake	157	276
Gallatin	40	157
Germantown	126	172
Ghent	233	436
Greenport	165	119
Hillsdale	185	184
Hudson	1,319	1,034
Kinderhook	493	421
Livingston	202	239
New-Lebanon	212	169
Stockport	184	276
Stuyvesant	232	176
Taghkanick	128	160
Total	4,870	5,599
Total Pro., 262.		
CORTLAND COUNTY.		
Cincinnatus	131	111
Cortlandville	981	1,042
Cuyler	136	178
Freetown	58	100
Harford	80	123
Homer	265	541
Lapeer	60	71
Marathon	189	245
Preble	133	101
Scott	56	143
Solon	95	66
Taylor	87	118
Truxton	147	154
Virgil	125	181
Willett	119	75
Total	2,562	3,859
Total Pro., 592.		
DELAWARE COUNTY.		
Andes	216	391
Bovina	63	202
Colchester	327	384
Davenport	290	187
Delhi	272	497
Depeyster	168	202
Franklin	264	424
Hamden	85	289
Hancock	497	488
Harpersfield	126	164
Kortright	200	186
Masonville	163	210
Meredith	125	182
Middletown	419	371
Roxbury	332	271
Sidney	372	361
Stamford	250	284
Tompkins	240	302
Walton	388	617
Total	4,820	6,023
Total Pro., 615.		
DUTCHESS COUNTY.		
Amenia	217	264
Beekman	146	168
Clinton	169	171
Dover	217	295
East Fishkill	230	211
Fishkill	673	982
Hyde Park	218	186

NEW-YORK STATE BY TOWNS—*Continued.*

	Dem. Rice.	*Rep.* Gilbert.
DUTCHESS CO. (*cont'd*).		
Lagrange	135	152
Milan	119	128
North East	198	225
Pawling	179	265
Pine Plain	155	158
Pleasant Val	164	192
Poughkeepsie	369	348
Poughkeepsie C'y	1,879	2,251
Red Hook	429	536
Rhinebeck	344	479
Stanford	247	208
Union Vale	109	120
Wappingers	286	370
Washington	276	288
Total	6,747	8,006
Total Pro., 486.		
ERIE COUNTY.		
Alden	261	219
Amherst	336	165
Aurora	224	329
Boston	128	72
Brant	76	133
Buffalo	20,263	21,698
Cheektowaga	234	180
Clarence	143	383
Golden	140	169
Collins	249	248
Concord	329	450
E. Hamburgh	157	226
Eden	190	250
Elma	158	225
Evans	189	262
Grand Island	81	154
Hamburg	405	257
Holland	173	216
Lancaster	318	329
Marilla	142	172
Newstead	265	417
North Collins	156	187
Sardinia	186	192
Tonawanda	581	378
Wales	150	88
West Seneca	163	235
Total	25,627	27,634
Total Pro., 612.		
ESSEX COUNTY.		
Chesterfield	153	265
Crown Point	105	347
Elizabeth'wn	50	168
Essex	86	130
Jay	177	178
Keene	30	181
Lewis	65	138
Minerva	76	56
Moriah	376	513
Newcombe	25	37
North Elba	42	110
North Hudson	24	59
St. Armand	25	80
Westport	87	105
Willsborough	119	170
Wilmington	14	87
Total	1,694	3,192
Total Pro., 156.		
FRANKLIN COUNTY.		
Bangor	88	344
Belmont	88	267
Bombay	152	124
Brandon	42	112
Brighton	10	37
Burke	138	240
Chateaugay	257	295
Constable	107	158
Dickinson	45	262
Duane	12	57
Ft. Covington	132	251
Franklin	58	117
Harrietstown	65	123
Malone	534	984
Moira	197	219
Santa Clara	50	114
Waverly	24	187
Westville	69	145
Total	2,068	4,035
Total Pro., 135.		
FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.		
Bleecker	141	33
Broadalbin	172	297
Caroga	71	53
Ephratah	206	284
Johnstown	1,974	3,072
Mayfield	195	311
Northampton	242	244
Oppenheim	192	185
Perth	73	117
Stratford	112	142
Total	3,378	4,738
Hamilton Co.	642	482
Grand Total	4,020	5,220
Pro., Fulton, 472; Hamilton, 16.		
GENESEE COUNTY.		
Alabama	89	195
Alexander	93	181
Batavia	814	880
Bergen	238	143
Bethany	58	134
Byron	92	252
Darien	142	201
Elba	170	181
Le Roy	334	483
Oakfield	104	204
Pavilion	89	192
Pembroke	231	264
Stafford	77	214
Total	2,531	3,524
Total Pro., 320.		
GREENE COUNTY.		
Ashland	96	99
Athens	274	293
Cairo	271	248
Catskill	913	870
Coxsackie	419	389
Durham	250	209
Greenville	234	185
Halcott	59	84
Hunter	200	265
Jewett	109	70
Lexington	297	57
New-Baltim're	291	149
Prattsville	137	66
Windham	180	100
Total	3,640	3,094
Total Pro., 373.		
HERKIMER COUNTY.		
Columbia	136	210
Danube	165	160
Fairfield	187	213
Frankfort	347	456
German Flats	817	763
Herkimer	561	556
Litchfield	92	155
Little Falls	947	938
Manheim	423	382
Newport	170	269
Norway	116	87
Ohio	87	111
Russia	183	320
Salisbury	115	256
Schuyler	80	190
Stark	129	204
Warren	112	163
Wilmurt	28	32
Winfield	119	221
Total	4,804	5,707
Total Pro., 307.		
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
Adams	210	443
Alexandria	466	351
Antwerp	235	413
Brownsville	220	376
Cape Vincent	380	202
Champion	157	256
Clayton	430	377
Ellisburgh	339	617
Henderson	136	225
Hounsfield	171	313
Le Ray	200	263
Lorraine	140	133
Lyme	242	279
Orleans	260	253
Pamelia	59	89
Philadelphia	195	213
Rodman	77	212
Rutland	112	225
Theresa	247	253
Watertown Tn	71	153
Watertown Cy	1,373	1,443
Wilna	485	468
Worth	92	106
Total	6,387	7,660
Total Pro., 628.		
KINGS COUNTY.		
Brooklyn	65,515	57,457
Flatbush	988	569
Flatlands	259	357
Gravesend	217	956
New-Utrecht	871	270
Total	67,850	59,597
Total Pro., 987.		
LEWIS COUNTY.		
Croghan	337	246
Denmark	146	356
Diana	213	224
Greig	172	207
Harrisburgh	66	110
High Market	99	37
Lewis	119	42
Leyden	212	201
Lowville	985	575
Lyonsdale	175	118
Martinsburgh	140	310
Montague	92	77
New-Bremen	226	170
Osceola	63	60
Pinckney	126	94
Turin	90	214
Watson	167	198
West Turin	218	217
Total	3,046	3,465
Total Pro., 165.		
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.		
Avon	265	341
Caledonia	124	194
Conesus	119	162
Geneseo	257	418
Groveland	107	113
Leicester	146	187
Lima	233	162
Livonia	247	308
Mt. Morris	309	341
N. Dansville	498	338
Nunda	140	309
Ossian	87	101
Portage	83	119
Sparta	116	84
Springwater	136	304
West Sparta	76	86
York	96	299
Total	3,128	3,866
Total Pro., 523.		
MADISON COUNTY.		
Brookfield	205	416
Cazenovia	360	458
De Ruyter	92	236
Eaton	235	414
Fenner	76	93
Georgetown	64	131
Hamilton	261	462
Lebanon	83	170
Lenox	1,006	1,264
Madison	183	300
Nelson	126	166
Smithfield	76	156
Stockbridge	143	219
Sullivan	445	388
Total	3,355	4,873
Total Pro., 525.		
MONROE COUNTY.		
Brighton	164	301
Chili	150	179
Parkson	173	190
Gates	155	155
Greece	356	300
Hamlin	86	228
Henrietta	174	220
Irondequoit	105	132
Mendon	292	274
Ogden	197	243
Parma	131	328
Penfield	134	318
Perinton	313	523
Pittsford	205	211
Riga	125	231
Rochester	8,447	9,799
Rush	102	118
Sweden	401	619
Webster	191	399
Wheatland	201	260
Total	12,102	15,026
Total Pro., 1,046.		
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.		
Amsterdam Cy	1,459	1,671
Amsterd'm Tn	187	322
Canajoharie	462	461
Charleston	118	166
Florida	229	255
Glen	333	317
Minden	654	674
Mohawk	499	307
Palatine	377	252
Root	215	195
St. Johnsville	303	230
Total	4,747	4,850
Total Pro., 174.		

NEW-YORK STATE BY TOWNS—*Continued.*

	Dem. Rice.	Rep. Gilbert.
NEW-YORK COUNTY.		
New-York	130,696	67,120
Total Pro., 778.		
NIAGARA COUNTY.		
Cambria	161	198
Hartland	312	328
Lewiston	245	257
Lockport	192	274
Lockport City	1,501	1,531
Newfane	324	334
Niagara	876	758
Pendleton	183	94
Porter	174	199
Royalton	580	409
Somerset	153	244
Wheatfield	526	353
Wilson	222	308
Total	5,449	5,287
Total Pro., 588.		
ONEIDA COUNTY.		
Annsville	239	250
Augusta	231	238
Ava	91	106
Boonville	419	548
Bridgewater	104	145
Camden	206	468
Deerfield	168	254
Florence	178	146
Floyd	113	108
Forestport	90	144
Kirkland	609	462
Lee	250	216
Marcy	114	176
Marshall	191	250
New-Hartford	380	499
Paris	318	348
Remsen	59	198
Rome	1,639	1,276
Sangerfield	303	325
Steuben	51	126
Trenton	175	453
Utica	4,061	3,078
Vernon	243	380
Verona	436	472
Vienna	300	248
Western	228	212
Westmoreland	208	306
Whitestown	473	545
Total	11,877	12,887
Total Pro., 971.		
ONONDAGA COUNTY.		
Camillus	321	235
Cicero	118	358
Clay	139	306
De Witt	280	325
Elbridge	392	315
Fabius	105	162
Geddes	41	119
La Fayette	100	153
Lysander	310	161
Manlius	524	641
Marcellus	222	309
Onondaga	280	387
Otisco	112	126
Pompey	260	237
Salina	193	374
Skaneateles	253	381
Spafford	72	148
Syracuse	5,388	7,351
Tully	98	181
Van Buren	320	370
Total	9,540	13,076
Total Pro., 710.		

	Dem. Rice.	Rep. Gilbert.
ONTARIO COUNTY.		
Bristol	117	168
Canadice	43	113
Canandaigua	989	718
E. Bloomfield	249	220
Farmington	139	146
Geneva	904	598
Gorham	290	223
Hopewell	192	147
Manchester	416	429
Naples	223	269
Phelps	566	312
Richmond	142	193
Seneca	263	207
South Bristol	120	102
Victor	298	233
W. Bloomfield	156	166
Total	5,107	4,334
Total Pro., 354.		
ORANGE COUNTY.		
Blooming G	197	286
Chester	231	210
Cornwall	266	353
Crawford	263	179
Deer Park	1,087	888
Goshen	587	471
Greenville	129	38
Hamptonb'gh	123	103
Highland	241	352
Minisink	102	125
Monroe	434	477
Montgomery	432	547
Mount Hope	119	138
Newburgh	315	315
Newburgh C	1,936	2,484
New-Windsor	252	199
Wallkill	1,124	1,458
Warwick	723	527
Wawayanda	209	148
Total	8,800	9,328
Total Pro., 548.		
ORLEANS COUNTY.		
Albion	606	665
Barre	182	308
Carlton	156	360
Clarendon	204	167
Gaines	197	263
Kendall	117	245
Murray	355	306
Ridgeway	548	625
Shelby	360	396
Yates	102	291
Total	2,817	3,610
Total Pro., 673.		
OSWEGO COUNTY.		
Albion	128	284
Amboy	74	117
Boylston	52	116
Constantia	162	315
Granby	393	503
Hannibal	168	340
Hastings	165	258
Mexico	155	439
New-Haven	55	219
Orwell	51	169
Oswego	114	306
Oswego City	1,804	1,972
Palermo	68	194
Parish	112	162
Redfield	68	96
Richland	192	404
Sandy Creek	116	269
Schroeppel	263	372
Scriba	129	255

	Dem. Rice.	Rep. Gilbert.
OSWEGO CO. (*cont'd*).		
Volney	578	814
West Monroe	91	88
Williamstown	110	123
Total	5,048	7,815
Total Pro., 464.		
OTSEGO COUNTY.		
Burlington	140	189
Butternuts	144	266
Cherry Valley	260	230
Decatur	80	79
Edmeston	187	283
Exeter	102	200
Hartwick	238	230
Laurens	203	257
Maryland	318	246
Middlefield	328	202
Milford	299	230
Morris	215	299
New-Lisbon	167	174
Oneonta	852	1,039
Otego	204	246
Otsego	548	510
Pittsfield	103	145
Plainfield	57	147
Richfield	243	389
Roseboom	145	165
Springfield	302	142
Unadilla	298	234
Westford	145	125
Worcester	354	331
Total	5,932	6,358
Total Pro., 491.		
PUTNAM COUNTY.		
Carmel	217	337
Kent	88	184
Patterson	49	196
Phillipstown	244	468
Putnam Valley	97	161
Southeast	135	547
Total	830	1,893
Total Pro., 116.		
QUEENS COUNTY.		
Flushing	1,028	836
Hempstead	1,232	1,588
Jamaica	861	693
L. I. City	3,787	1,463
Newtown	1,028	992
N. Hempstead	393	440
Oyster Bay	827	712
Total	9,156	6,724
Total Pro., 163.		
RENSSELAER COUNTY.		
Berlin	205	241
Brunswick	256	473
E. Greenbush	224	179
Grafton	178	190
Greenbush	8 8	618
Hoosick	1,261	970
Lansingburgh	749	1,428
Nassau	232	265
N. Greenbush	393	490
Petersburgh	189	222
Pittstown	317	480
Polstenkill	294	105
Sandlake	278	288
Schaghticoke	324	388
Schodack	515	368
Stephentown	260	242
Troy	8,453	4,689
Total	14,926	11,372
Total Pro., 530.		

	Dem. Rice.	Rep. Gilbert.
RICHMOND COUNTY.		
Castleton	1,363	1,067
Middletown	1,026	444
Northfield	702	668
Southfield	591	321
Westfield	481	545
Total	4,163	3,045
Total Pro., 52.		
ROCKLAND COUNTY.		
Clarkstown	507	319
Haverstraw	799	591
Orangetown	720	726
Ramapo	431	562
Stony Point	220	267
Total	2,707	2,465
Total Pro., 189.		
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.		
Brasher	180	274
Canton	366	803
Clare	7	25
Clifton	8	22
Colton	68	229
De Kalb	98	423
De Peyster	26	136
Edwards	48	146
Fine	32	131
Fowler	79	179
Gouverneur	239	579
Hammond	51	244
Hermon	108	180
Hopkinton	63	265
Lawrence	126	307
Lisbon	111	584
Louisville	116	200
Macomb	49	156
Madrid	57	301
Massena	150	320
Morristown	82	299
Norfolk	126	97
Oswegatchie	824	1,202
Parishville	52	331
Pierpont	47	285
Pitcairn	22	106
Potsdam	296	915
Rossie	107	140
Russell	88	300
Stockholm	80	410
Waddington	96	314
Total	3,802	10,933
Total Pro., 541.		
SARATOGA COUNTY.		
Ballston	162	199
Charlton	147	121
Clifton Park	154	263
Corinth	110	255
Day	85	140
Edinburgh	135	163
Galway	127	239
Greenfield	135	327
Hadley	59	180
Half Moon	385	456
Malta	104	137
Milton	419	745
Moreau	171	269
Northumberl'd	152	112
Providence	57	161
Saratoga	383	417
Saratoga Sp'gs	1,271	1,495
Stillwater	445	475
Waterford	499	694
Wilton	73	170
Total	4,989	6,587
Total Pro., 656.		

NEW-YORK STATE BY TOWNS—*Continued.*

	Dem. Rice.	Rep. Gilbert.
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.		
Duanesburgh	242	316
Glenville	348	227
Niskayuna	105	108
Princetown	61	118
Rotterdam	353	243
Schenectady	2,098	1,693
Total	3,207	2,705
Total Pro., 130.		
SCHOHARIE COUNTY.		
Blenheim	160	82
Broome	159	202
Carlisle	191	124
Cobleskill	565	237
Conesville	131	78
Esperance	109	174
Fulton	410	114
Gilboa	201	211
Jefferson	132	193
Middleburgh	495	266
Richmondville	302	178
Schoharie	424	307
Seward	266	85
Sharon	294	171
Summit	228	96
Wright	211	137
Total	4,277	2,655
Total Pro., 195.		
SCHUYLER COUNTY.		
Catharine	72	163
Cayuta	79	40
Dix	270	370
Hector	285	557
Montour	117	197
Orange	186	146
Reading	117	149
Troyne	162	245
Total	1,282	1,858
Total Pro., 217.		
SENECA COUNTY.		
Covert	227	211
Fayette	391	277
Junius	94	126
Lodi	202	271
Ovid	297	236
Romulus	284	166
Seneca Falls	849	785
Tyre	112	133
Varick	148	150
Waterloo	580	435
Total	3,164	2,790
Total Pro., 127.		
STEUBEN COUNTY.		
Addison	277	306
Avoca	254	282
Bath	819	772
Bradford	105	82
Cameron	94	193
Campbell	121	191
Canisteo	241	405
Caton	42	163
Cohocton	364	360
Corning	720	998
Dansville	192	123
Erwin	125	226
Fremont	101	114
Greenwood	109	164
Hartsville	91	80
Hornby	107	137
Hornellsville	976	940
Howard	165	230
Jasper	91	218
Lindley	103	113
Prattsburgh	277	353
Pultney	149	218
Rathbone	99	129
Thurston	75	112
Troupsburgh	106	238
Tuscarora	99	142
Urbana	300	271
Wayland	200	195
Wayne	78	93
West Union	84	103
Wheeler	155	146
Woodhull	84	312
Total	6,881	8,317
Total Pro., 860.		
SUFFOLK COUNTY.		
Babylon	389	465
Brookhaven	1,022	980
East Hampton	214	228
Huntington	553	600
Islip	423	524
Riverhead	411	466
Shelter Island	84	96
Smithtown	157	202
Southampton	698	796
Southold	709	791
Total	4,550	5,154
Total Pro., 426.		
SULLIVAN COUNTY.		
Bethel	179	285
Callicoon	312	108
Cochecton	142	77
Delaware	272	66
Fallsburgh	251	346
Forestburgh	74	55
Fremont	174	142
Highland	69	103
Liberty	281	395
Lumberland	94	80
Mamakating	238	498
Neversink	205	285
Rockland	283	311
Thompson	360	413
Tusten	141	60
Total	3,075	3,222
Total Pro., 97.		
TIOGA COUNTY.		
Barton	577	685
Berkshire	75	171
Candor	348	429
Newark V'll'y	186	272
Nichols	97	245
Owego	786	1,211
Richford	105	196
Spencer	183	239
Tioga	301	239
Total	2,658	3,680
Total Pro., 329.		
TOMPKINS COUNTY.		
Carollne	169	298
Danby	129	231
Dryden	329	533
Enfield	147	153
Groton	222	483
Ithaca	1,268	1,163
Lansing	201	261
Newfield	266	229
Ulysses	202	411
Total	2,930	3,762
Total Pro., 302.		
ULSTER COUNTY.		
Denning	113	114
Esopus	350	541
Gardiner	227	187
Hardenburgh	78	112
Hurley	189	262
Kingston T'n	55	48
Kingston City	2,082	1,900
Lloyd	234	344
Marbletown	269	497
Marlborough	335	456
New-Paltz	280	249
Olive	434	270
Plattekill	171	244
Rochester	389	315
Rosendale	643	469
Saugerties	692	1,288
Shandaken	370	345
Shawangunk	307	208
Ulster	412	275
Wawarsing	771	735
Woodstock	118	221
Total	8,513	9,074
Total Pro., 470.		
WARREN COUNTY.		
Bolton	99	226
Caldwell	182	152
Chester	141	305
Hague	59	74
Horicon	54	204
Johnsburgh	233	331
Luzerne	77	187
Queensbury	908	1,243
Stony Creek	124	190
Thurman	103	167
Warrensburgh	257	182
Total	2,257	3,353
Total Pro., 265.		
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
Argyle	87	368
Cambridge	167	320
Dresden	44	92
Easton	186	350
Fort Ann	243	402
Fort Edward	438	482
Granville	444	587
Greenwich	333	572
Hampton	76	81
Hartford	88	247
Hebron	100	291
Jackson	51	166
Kingsbury	332	555
Putnam	12	79
Salem	236	468
White Creek	216	375
Whitehall	807	442
Total	3,860	5,872
Total Pro., 400.		
WAYNE COUNTY.		
Arcadia	615	605
Butler	114	233
Galen	434	563
Huron	133	193
Lyons	489	721
Macedon	187	255
Marion	58	213
Ontario	120	290
Palmyra	309	541
Rose	104	238
Savannah	123	215
Sodus	352	397
Walworth	82	242
Williamson	121	466
Wolcott	294	351
Total	3,535	5,463
Total Pro., 564.		
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.		
Bedford	306	469
Cortlandt	1,329	1,583
East Chester	1,200	1,099
Greenburgh	989	1,018
Harrison	109	106
Lewisboro	110	182
Mamaroneck	178	184
Mt. Pleasant	536	484
New-Castle	201	270
New-Rochelle	612	454
North Castle	134	193
North Salem	106	189
Ossining	898	877
Pelham	216	184
Poundridge	131	81
Rye	761	681
Scarsdale	39	46
Somers	198	284
West Chester	506	374
White Plains	458	417
Yonkers	2,052	2,255
Yorktown	291	273
Total	11,399	11,604
Total Pro., 574.		
WYOMING COUNTY.		
Arcade	182	209
Attica	343	337
Bennington	279	149
Castile	137	328
Covington	44	187
Eagle	79	209
Gainesville	143	289
Genesee Falls	78	111
Java	247	137
Middlebury	71	278
Orangeville	68	168
Perry	98	452
Pike	75	325
Sheldon	243	137
Warsaw	256	653
Weathersfield	137	114
Total	2,480	4,083
Total Pro., 390.		
YATES COUNTY.		
Barrington	119	162
Benton	134	298
Italy	150	178
Jerusalem	198	387
Middlesex	115	181
Milo	660	693
Potter	144	257
Starkey	201	435
Torrey	94	180
Total	1,715	2,771
Total Pro., 228.		

NORTH-CAROLINA.

COUNTIES. (96.)	Chief Justice, 1890.		President, 1888.		President, 1884.	
	Merrimon, *Dem.*	Price, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*
Alamance	1,796	1,289	1,716	1,544	1,607	1,259
Alexander	788	327	943	548	938	359
Alleghany	677	319	687	407	624	355
Anson	1,623	303	2,157	1,055	1,865	1,090
Ashe	1,272	1,300	1,416	1,518	1,245	1,192
Beaufort	1,880	1,388	2,033	1,893	1,905	1,713
Bertie	1,656	1,485	1,218	1,109	1,545	1,914
Bladen	1,503	1,179	1,520	1,375	1,410	1,532
Brunswick	940	822	1,023	965	928	936
Buncombe	3,333	2,759	2,956	2,873	2,649	2,007
Burke	1,256	967	1,249	1,162	1,273	973
Cabarrus	1,263	234	1,659	933	1,893	990
Caldwell	1,187	459	1,257	723	1,257	426
Camden	574	535	588	614	706	571
Carteret	1,109	409	1,082	714	1,166	612
Caswell	1,402	1,402	1,351	1,627	1,543	1,615
Catawba	1,845	248	2,349	765	2,307	662
Chatham	2,418	1,507	2,581	2,027	5,451	1,718
Cherokee	653	680	673	888	517	678
Chowan	739	858	738	808	699	829
Clay	409	232	401	290	359	210
Cleveland	1,875	384	2,265	762	2,042	616
Columbus	1,742	859	2,078	893	1,887	948
Craven	1,353	2,182	1,359	2,618	1,330	2,539
Cumberland	2,680	1,431	2,523	2,028	2,469	2,192
Currituck	924	375	1,001	461	983	425
Dare	280	294	321	337	255	291
Davidson	1,886	1,909	2,023	2,346	1,900	2,097
Davie	978	1,049	1,008	1,199	1,058	1,104
Duplin	1,967	742	2,209	1,135	2,247	1,181
Durham	1,631	1,004	1,895	1,618	1,575	1,193
Edgecombe	1,692	2,356	1,331	3,512	1,688	3,293
Forsyth	2,510	2,570	2,238	2,613	2,060	1,941
Franklin	2,231	1,499	2,218	2,019	2,121	1,997
Gaston	1,324	497	1,589	1,260	1,356	978
Gates	1,107	697	1,146	808	1,135	737
Graham	310	213	284	195	276	144
Granville	2,396	1,990	2,399	2,625	2,184	2,110
Greene	1,033	756	994	1,078	1,042	1,007
Guilford	2,849	2,398	2,464	2,724	2,422	2,262
Halifax	2,152	2,609	2,188	2,867	2,423	4,021
Harnett	1,495	601	1,498	1,100	1,254	744
Haywood	1,478	800	1,328	991	1,181	765
Henderson	816	1,104	915	1,297	779	995
Hertford	1,129	1,108	1,107	1,085	1,112	1,327
Hyde	905	666	843	771	881	671
Iredell	2,359	976	2,720	1,894	2,644	1,736
Jackson	1,022	496	902	612	722	563
Johnston	3,030	893	2,992	2,129	2,905	1,831
Jones	677	....	706	613	754	747
Lenoir	1,517	857	1,598	1,427	1,609	1,409
Lincoln	1,059	328	1,205	922	1,171	759
Macon	923	659	805	754	766	538
Madison	1,006	1,595	1,158	1,901	1,065	1,435
Martin	1,026	1,108	1,163	1,308	1,564	1,250
McDowell	917	370	1,002	874	949	651
Mecklenburg	2,866	486	4,206	3,253	3,666	3,101
Mitchell	615	1,278	679	1,586	575	1,142
Montgomery	882	812	992	1,207	891	950
Moore	1,893	994	1,955	1,826	1,769	1,468
Nash	2,010	1,087	2,181	1,719	1,845	1,456
New-Hanover	1,956	2,058	1,870	2,856	1,745	2,894
Northampton	1,661	1,500	1,684	1,996	1,731	2,384
Onslow	1,135	216	1,177	453	1,292	564
Orange	1,583	934	1,613	1,299	1,668	1,064
Pamlico	951	508	730	625	767	599
Pasquotank	819	1,126	826	1,221	1,255	1,246
Pender	1,058	959	725	758	1,207	1,246
Perquimans	797	877	783	986	769	992
Person	1,552	1,325	1,360	1,292	1,485	1,095
Pitt	2,282	1,823	2,569	2,358	2,428	2,283
Polk	453	504	436	418	443	490
Randolph	2,231	1,779	2,121	2,349	1,968	1,890
Richmond	1,902	1,853	1,729	1,743	1,946	1,708
Robeson	2,490	1,886	2,879	1,970	2,603	2,278
Rockingham	2,292	1,878	2,351	2,176	2,524	1,647

NORTH-CAROLINA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Chief Justice, 1890.		President, 1888.		President, 1884.	
	Merrimon, *Dem.*	Price, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*
Rowan	2,327	688	2,732	1,274	2,642	1,372
Rutherford	1,740	616	1,678	1,669	1,506	1,004
Sampson	2,501	1,063	2,390	1,608	2,551	1,591
Stanley	681	138	1,021	776	1,115	589
Stokes	1,304	1,402	1,442	1,303	1,341	1,049
Surry	1,620	1,547	1,672	1,611	1,402	1,413
Swain	678	371	527	453	481	167
Transylvania	491	450	523	505	452	330
Tyrrell	417	332	472	374	504	340
Union	1,443	131	2,067	879	1,846	627
Vance	1,367	163	1,385	1,929	1,143	1,633
Wake	4,817	3,770	4,511	5,029	4,750	4,291
Warren	1,072	1,974	549	879	1,145	2,141
Washington	544	767	778	1,051	658	1,080
Watauga	883	868	908	976	763	695
Wayne	2,717	1,573	2,748	2,629	2,744	2,542
Wilkes	1,395	2,075	1,691	2,292	1,341	2,020
Wilson	1,958	2	2,130	1,880	2,141	1,540
Yadkin	1,030	1,392	1,065	1,431	908	1,241
Yancey	765	629	929	805	743	658
Total	142316	99.987	147902	134784	142952	125088
Majority	42,329	....	13,118	....	17,864	....
Per cent	58.73	41.27	51.82	47.22	53.24	46.58
Scattering	....	....	2,787		454	
Whole vote	242,303		285,512		268,174	

The scattering vote for President in 1888 was 2,70 for Fisk, Prohibitionist, and 47 for Streeter, U. Lab. in 1884 for St. John, Prohibitionist, and in 1880 for Weaver, Greenbacker.

In 1888 the vote for Governor was as follows: David G. Fowle, Dem., 145,925; A. H. Dockery, Rep., 133,475. Majority for Fowle, 12,450.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

Districts.

I. W. A. Branch, Dem., 16,436; Claude M. Bernard, Rep., 12,683. Branch's majority, 3,753.

II. J. M. Mewborne, Dem., 15,713; H. P. Cheatham, Rep., 16,942. Cheatham's majority, 1,230.

III. Benjamin F. Grady, Dem., 17,348; G. C. Scurlock, Rep., 8,541. Grady's majority, 8,807.

IV. Benjamin H. Bunn, Dem., 18,995; Alexander McIver, Rep., 12,417; J. M. Templeton, Pro. Bunn's plurality, 6,578.

V. A. H. A. Williams, Dem., 16,143; J. M. Brower, Rep., 14,204; Williams's majority, 1,939.

VI. S. B. Alexander, Dem., 16,820; R. M. Norment, Rep., 8,424. Alexander's majority, 8,396.

VII. J. S. Henderson, Dem., 13,246; P. C. Thomas, Rep., 9,280; T. M. George, Pro., 539. Henderson's plurality, 3,966.

VIII. W. H. H. Cowles, Dem., 9,986; E. W. Faucette, Rep., 9,243; S. S. McCall, Pro., 151. Cowles's plurality, 743.

IX. W. T. Crawford, Dem., 15,979; H. G. Ewart, Rep., 14,851. Crawford's majority, 1,128.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, D. G. Fowle; Lieutenant-Governor, T. M. Holt; Secretary of State, W. L. Saunders; Auditor, G. W. Sanderlin; Treasurer, Donald W. Bain; Attorney-General, Theodore F. Davidson; Adjutant-General, J. D. Glenn; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sidney M. Finger—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, A. S. Merrimon; Justices, Joseph J. Davis, J. E. Shepherd, A. C. Avery and Walter Clark; Clerk, Thomas S. Kenan—all Democrats.

NORTH-CAROLINA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1891.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	43	102	145
Republicans	7	17	24
Independent	0	1	1
Democratic majority	36	84	120

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*	
1872. Gov	96,731	98,630	.....	.....	1,899	R
1872. Pres	70,092	94,783	.....	.....	24,691	R
1876. Pres	125,427	108,410	.....	.....	17,008	D
1878. Cong	68,263	53,369	.....	.....	14,894	D
1880. Pres	124,204	115,878	1,136	.....	*8,326	D
1882. Cong. L'rge	111,763	111,320	.....	.....	443	D
1884. Pres	142,952	125,068	.....	454	*17,884	D
1884. Gov	143,249	123,010	.....	.....	20,239	D
1886. Ch. Justice	117,428	94,079	.....	.....	23,349	D
1888. Pres	147,902	134,784	.....	2,789	13,118	D
1890. Ch. Justice	142,316	99,987	.....	.....	42,329	D

* Plurality.

NORTH-DAKOTA.

COUNTIES. (38.)	Governor, 1890.			Governor, 1889.	
	Roach, *Dem.*	Burke, *Rep.*	Muir, *Ind.*	Roach, *Dem.*	Miller, *Rep.*
Barnes	405	715	358	498	1,191
Benson	153	406	21	111	467
Billings	23	36	.....	14	45
Bottineau	346	358	31	304	335
Burleigh	288	745	26	322	771
Cass	900	2,249	256	1,411	2,712
Cavalier	626	439	196	534	647
Dickey	441	761	54	566	1,087
Eddy	184	228	10	161	241
Emmons	212	342	1	78	391
Foster	140	204	4	131	255
Grand Forks	1,377	1,190	523	1,263	1,929
Griggs	212	386	21	205	346
Kidder	120	244	12	88	259
La Moure	245	472	109	235	594
Logan	22	97	.....	13	77
McHenry	61	140	151	68	219
McIntosh	106	373	30	20	375
McLean	39	169	.....	41	223
Mercer	47	22	.....	15	70
Morton	371	602	18	335	680
Nelson	203	412	162	260	628
Oliver	56	18	.....	48	28
Pembina	923	1,006	625	1,241	1,553
Pierce	42	161	12	46	181
Ramsey	340	734	128	343	779
Ransom	237	723	127	261	998
Richland	1,008	899	56	771	1,199
Roulette	265	267	14	238	250
Sargent	174	584	424	216	1,027
Stark	204	357	17	182	432
Steele	57	326	269	92	546
Stutsman	548	576	46	603	815
Towner	228	207	3	214	184
Traill	418	963	576	469	1,524
Walsh	1,203	1,306	479	1,100	1,842
Ward	146	203	48	114	296
Wells	154	165	14	152	186
Total	12,604	19,654	4,821	12,743	25,366
Plurality	.....	6,449	.....	.....	12,623
Per cent	34.54	52.38	13.20	33.17	66.17
Whole vote		36,480		38,068	

For Representative in Congress, voted for in 1890, John D. Benton, Dem., had 14,830 votes, and W. M. Johnson, Rep., 21,365. Johnson's majority, 6,535.

NORTH-DAKOTA—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. H. Burke; Lieutenant-Governor, Roger Allin; Secretary of State, John Flittie; Treasurer, L. E. Booker; Auditor, John P. Bray; Insurance Commissioner, A. L. Carey; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Ogden; Labor and Agricultural Commissioner, H. T. Helgesen; Attorney-General, A. C. M. Spencer—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court Justices, Guy C. H. Corliss, Alfred Wallin and J. M. Bartholomew; Clerk, R. D. Hoskins.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1891.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	21	40	61
Democrats	5	16	21
Farmers' Alliance	5	6	11
Republican majority	11	18	29

VOTE OF THE STATE AND TERRITORY.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*F. A.*	*Maj.*	
*1884. Congress	3,352	28,906	.....	25,554	R
*1886. Congress	15,540	23,567	.....	8,027	R
*1888. Congress	15,801	25,290	.....	9,489	R
1889. Governor	12,733	25,365	.....	12,632	R
1890. Governor	12,604	19,053	4,821	6,449	R

* Vote of the north half of Dakota Territory, corresponding to the present State of North-Dakota.

OHIO.

COUNTIES. (88.)	Secretary of State, 1890.			Governor, 1889.		
	Cromley, *Dem.*	Ryan, *Rep.*	Lockwood, *Pro.*	Campbell, *Dem.*	Foraker, *Rep.*	Helwig, *Pro.*
Adams	3,232	2,348	212	2,948	2,950	151
Allen	4,434	3,005	318	4,788	3,319	327
Ashland	2,902	2,048	153	3,118	2,302	215
Ashtabula	1,694	4,959	562	2,160	6,163	710
Athens	1,770	3,267	366	2,648	4,095	431
Auglaize	3,442	1,546	134	3,824	1,746	114
Belmont	5,370	5,897	568	5,901	5,820	568
Brown	3,576	2,620	166	4,132	2,777	183
Butler	6,633	3,609	249	7,619	4,044	239
Carroll	1,608	2,295	104	1,658	2,251	115
Champaign	2,636	3,674	303	2,858	3,697	358
Clarke	4,562	5,590	866	5,251	6,193	964
Clermont	4,218	3,733	189	4,420	3,809	181
Clinton	2,086	3,404	288	2,270	3,697	353
Columbiana	4,936	5,735	365	4,435	6,038	504
Coshocton	3,219	2,288	228	3,402	2,594	238
Crawford	4,284	1,905	161	4,767	2,353	222
Cuyahoga	20,670	22,731	627	17,788	20,334	625
Darke	4,930	3,698	472	5,090	3,760	503
Defiance	3,487	2,028	183	3,120	1,974	170
Delaware	2,741	3,138	461	3,017	3,335	508
Erie	3,792	3,486	89	3,921	3,576	124
Fairfield	4,461	2,703	224	4,866	2,924	206
Fayette	1,881	2,811	247	2,137	3,029	289
Franklin	12,515	11,846	500	14,596	12,338	580
Fulton	1,953	2,732	370	1,726	2,427	262
Gallia	1,710	2,824	98	2,234	3,359	133
Geauga	621	1,832	138	647	2,236	201
Greene	2,304	3,911	362	2,571	4,460	410
Guernsey	2,222	3,042	505	2,422	3,301	598
Hamilton	29,562	38,001	345	28,803	33,450	392
Hancock	4,673	5,000	372	4,542	4,768	417
Hardin	3,452	3,454	243	3,418	3,435	296
Harrison	1,607	2,273	338	1,884	2,584	328
Henry	3,333	1,964	113	2,982	1,714	203
Highland	3,149	3,240	338	3,381	3,515	343
Hocking	2,218	1,586	164	2,453	1,738	211

OHIO—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Secretary of State, 1890.			Governor, 1889.		
	Cromley, *Dem.*	Ryan, *Rep.*	Lockwood, *Pro.*	Campbell, *Dem.*	Forsaker, *Rep.*	Helwig, *Pro.*
Holmes	3,495	1,225	185	3,072	1,162	176
Huron	2,904	3,644	277	2,964	3,845	368
Jackson	2,515	3,203	252	2,590	3,044	251
Jefferson	2,434	3,775	367	3,115	4,362	350
Knox	3,159	3,166	264	3,497	3,407	269
Lake	755	2,197	137	959	2,540	181
Lawrence	1,993	3,567	127	2,948	4,011	124
Licking	5,251	3,977	253	5,935	4,435	284
Logan	1,951	3,366	296	2,465	3,692	349
Lorain	2,340	4,685	408	2,608	4,686	520
Lucas	7,360	8,891	272	7,250	7,904	280
Madison	2,163	2,395	240	2,309	2,620	312
Mahoning	4,630	5,943	274	4,906	5,345	321
Marion	3,232	2,491	235	3,302	2,336	261
Medina	2,239	3,269	190	2,037	2,972	230
Meigs	1,958	3,233	212	2,219	3,644	229
Mercer	3,791	1,553	90	3,770	1,617	97
Miami	4,152	4,970	492	4,299	4,882	441
Monroe	3,512	1,376	74	3,656	1,412	70
Montgomery	12,648	11,499	643	13,052	11,647	473
Morgan	1,863	2,201	214	1,958	2,424	218
Morrow	2,664	2,295	303	2,670	2,368	333
Muskingum	5,590	5,542	334	5,994	5,781	462
Noble	1,983	3,359	148	2,135	3,446	149
Ottawa	2,790	1,329	41	2,713	1,315	76
Paulding	2,997	2,529	74	2,899	2,707	138
Perry	3,292	3,323	153	3,575	3,108	168
Pickaway	3,513	2,491	153	3,830	2,811	184
Pike	2,093	1,548	103	2,216	1,702	87
Portage	2,600	3,072	258	2,886	3,307	310
Preble	2,733	2,864	308	2,920	3,019	341
Putnam	3,530	1,866	214	3,889	2,181	186
Richland	4,726	3,507	200	5,080	3,701	301
Ross	4,240	4,370	283	4,359	4,648	252
Sandusky	3,744	2,778	103	3,592	2,831	127
Scioto	2,443	3,896	145	2,981	3,670	199
Seneca	5,031	4,112	240	4,978	3,858	241
Shelby	3,075	1,996	121	3,409	2,202	111
Stark	10,040	9,982	476	9,417	8,324	544
Summit	4,663	5,422	427	4,802	5,373	541
Trumbull	2,067	4,548	165	2,529	5,247	545
Tuscarawas	5,093	4,057	258	5,254	4,257	344
Union	2,114	3,131	253	2,145	3,240	271
Van Wert	3,507	2,955	220	3,526	3,254	253
Vinton	1,831	1,673	52	1,969	1,661	68
Warren	2,228	3,458	189	2,667	3,790	202
Washington	4,141	4,404	198	4,471	4,553	217
Wayne	4,924	4,085	487	4,662	3,732	513
Williams	3,030	2,721	180	3,003	2,780	101
Wood	4,120	4,666	355	4,138	4,638	336
Wyandot	2,881	2,074	171	2,912	2,071	207
Total	352579	363548	23,837	379423	368551	26,504
Plurality	....	10,970	....	10,872	....	....
Per cent	47.50	48.98	3.21	48.91	47.51	3.41
Scattering	....	2,222		....	1,243	....
Whole vote		742,187			775,721	

Of the scattering vote for Secretary of State in 1890, Curtis, U. Lab., received 1,752.

Of the scattering vote for Governor in 1889, Rhodes, U. Lab., received, 1,048.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. County of Hamilton (part of). O. J. Cosgrave, Dem., 14,373; Bellamy Storer, Rep., 16,661; C. P. Bennett, Pro., 128. Storer's plurality, 2,288.

II. County of Hamilton (part of). Oliver Brown, Dem., 14,291; J. A. Caldwell, Rep., 22,021; C. B. Bosserman, Pro., 119. Caldwell's plurality, 7,730.

OHIO—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Butler, Montgomery and Warren—G. W. Houk, Dem., 21,270; H. L. Morey, Rep., 18,639; W. M. Hollinger, Pro., 951; S. H. Ellis, U. Lab., 447. Houk's plurality, 2,631.

IV. Counties of Champaign, Darke, Mercer, Miami, Preble and Shelby. M. K. Gantz, Dem., 20,705; William P. Orr, Rep., 19,295; Randolph Rock, Pro., 1,602; I. Freeman, U. Lab., 198. Gantz's plurality, 1,410.

V. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, Logan-Putnam and Van Wert. F. C. Layton, Dem., 20,179; L. K. Stroup, Rep., 15,973; Henry Price, Pro., 1,452; John Smith, U. Lab., 684. Layton's plurality, 4,206.

VI. Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams and Wood. D. D. Donovan, Dem., 18,741; J. H. Brigham, Rep., 17,029; W. A. Corkle, Pro., 1,005. Donovan's plurality, 1,712.

VII. Counties of Erie, Lucas, Ottawa and Sandusky. Wm. E. Haynes, Dem., 18,126; J. M. Ashley, Rep., 16,070; A. I. Jones, Pro., 391. Haynes's plurality, 2,056.

VIII. Counties of Hancock, Marion, Seneca, Union and Wyandot. D. D. Hare, Dem., 17,414; Chas. Foster, Rep., 17,220; W. H. Likins, Pro., 1,436. Hare's plurality, 194.

IX. Counties of Franklin, Madison and Pickaway. J. H. Outhwaite, Dem., 18,550; T. B. Wilson, Rep., 16,418; A. Dunlap, Pro., 860. Outhwaite's plurality, 2,132.

X. Counties of Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene and Ross. J. Q. Smith, Dem., 15,569; R. E. Doan, Rep., 19,353; R. Rathburn, Pro., 1,954. Doan's plurality, 3,784.

XI. Counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland and Pike. J. M. Pattison, Dem., 16,110; D. W. C. Loudon, Rep., 13,157; S. G. Linsey, Pro., 819; H. W. Rhodes, U. Lab. and F. A., 955. Pattison's plurality, 2,953.

XII. Counties of Athens, Gallia, Lawrence, Meigs and Scioto. Ezra V. Dean, Dem., 9,814; W. H. Enochs, Rep., 16,851; Jona Morris, Pro., 897. Enochs's plurality, 7,037.

XIII. Counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Jackson, Morgan, Perry and Vinton. I. Dungan, Dem., 16,225; William T. Lewis, Rep., 14,719; W. J. Kirkendall, Pro., 1,006. Dungan's plurality, 1,466.

XIV. Counties of Coshocton, Licking, Muskingum and Tuscarawas. J. W. Owens, Dem., 19,193; Samuel Slade, Rep., 15,773; A. S. Caton, Pro., 1,056. Owens's plurality, 3,420.

XV. Counties of Ashland, Crawford, Delaware, Knox, Morrow and Richland. M. D. Harter, Dem., 19,832; G. L. Sackett, Rep., 16,084; W. D. Miller, Pro., 1,445; D. T. Adams, U. Lab., 414. Harter's plurality, 3,748.

XVI. Counties of Holmes, Medina, Stark and Wayne. J. G. Warwick, Dem., 20,059; William McKinley, Jr., Rep., 19,757; J. G. Ashenhurst, Pro., 846. Warwick's plurality, 302.

XVII. Counties of Belmont, Monroe, Noble and Washington. A. J. Pearson, Dem., 14,028; C. L. Poorman, Rep., 14,224; L. C. Crippen, Pro., 812. Pearson's plurality, 704.

XVIII. Counties of Carroll, Columbiana, Guernsey, Harrison and Jefferson. H. H. McFaddon, Dem., 11,783; J. D. Taylor, Rep., 16,083; S. W. Wilkins, Pro., 1,468. Taylor's plurality, 5,210.

OHIO—*Continued.*

XIX. Counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Mahoning, Portage and Trumbull. T. E. Hoyt, Dem., 11,972; E. B. Taylor, Rep., 19,419; Richard Brown, Pro., 1,753. Taylor's plurality, 7,447.

XX. Counties of Cuyahoga (part of), Huron, Lake, Lorain and Summit. H. L. Stewart, Dem., 14,748; V. A. Taylor, Rep., 22,672; A. S. Root, Pro., 1,613. Taylor's plurality, 7,924.

XXI. County of Cuyahoga (part of). T. L. Johnson, Dem., 17,636; T. E. Burton, Rep., 14,286; F. W. Cramer, Pro., 178; E. C. Vail, U. Lab., 259. Johnson's plurality, 3,390.

Present State Government.

Governor, James E. Campbell, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, William V. Marquis, Dem.; Secretary of State, Daniel J. Ryan, Rep.; Treasurer, John C. Brown, Rep.; Auditor, E. W. Poe, Rep.; Commissioner of Common Schools, John Hancock, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Morton L. Hawkins, Dem..; Attorney-General, David K. Watson, Rep.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, Marshall J. Williams; Associate-Justices, F. J. Dickman, William T. Spear, Joseph B. Bradbury and Thaddeus A. Minshall; Clerk, Urban H. Hester.

State Legislature.

(Elected 1889.)

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	19	60	79
Republicans	17	54	71
Democratic majority	2	6	8

Vote of the State since 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. President	241,484	281,852	....	2,100	36,368	R
1876. President	323,182	330,698	....	1,636	7,516	R
1877. Governor	271,625	249,105	....	4,836	22,520	D
1879. Governor	319,132	336,261	9,072	4,115	17,129	R
1880. President	340,821	375,048	6,456	2,616	34,227	R
1881. Governor	288,426	312,735	6,330	16,597	24,309	R
1882. Sec. of State	316,874	297,759	5,345	12,202	19,115	D
1883. Governor	359,693	347,164	2,949	8,362	12,529	D
1884. Sec. of State	380,275	391,599	3,580	8,785	11,324	R
1884. President	368,280	400,082	5,170	11,269	31,802	R
1885. Governor	341,830	359,281	2,001	28,081	17,451	R
1886. Sec. of State	329,314	341,095	2,010	28,982	11,781	R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Labor.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1887. Governor	333,205	356,534	24,711	29,700	23,329	R
1888. Sec. of State	395,522	417,510	3,452	24,618	21,988	R
1888. President	390,455	416,054	3,496	24,356	10,599	R
1889. Governor	379,423	368,451	1,048	26,504	10,872	D
1890. Sec. of State	352,570	363,548	1,752	23,837	10,970	R

OKLAHOMA.

An election for Delegate to Congress was held in this newly organized Territory in 1890 with the following result: J. G. McCoy, Dem., 2,446; David M. Harvey, Rep., 4,478; Samuel Crocker, F. A., 1,529. Harvey's plurality, 2,032. The Territory is not yet divided into counties.

Territorial Legislature.

	Council.	*House.*
Republicans	6	14
Democrats	5	8
Farmers' Alliance	2	4

Territorial Government.

Governor, George W. Steele; Secretary, Robert Martin; United States District Attorney, Horace Speed; United States Marshal, William Grimes—all Republicans.

OREGON.

COUNTIES. (31.)	Congress, 1890. Miller, *Dem.*	Hermann, *Rep.*	Bruce, *Pro.*	President, 1888. Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Streeter, *Union Labor.*
Baker	900	960	....	747	843	8
Benton	1,058	1,287	134	969	1,206	18
Clackamas	1,694	1,758	333	1,005	1,527	120
Clatsop	999	1,726	20	647	1,060	....
Columbia	428	809	9	335	611	3
Coos	636	1,011	378	779	906	29
Crook	614	471	3	522	438	....
Curry	136	313	10	143	234	....
Douglas	1,237	1,594	122	1,117	1,305	2
Gilliam	474	576	2	440	601	6
Grant	634	735	17	933	971	....
Harney	507	530	....	....	....	....
Jackson	1,506	1,204	155	1,320	1,181	13
Josephine	611	730	30	528	535	....
Klamath	361	381	....	405	315	....
Lake	409	405	....	371	358	....
Lane	1,515	1,963	103	1,368	1,593	37
Linn	2,070	1,835	157	1,633	1,603	10
Malheur	355	348	....	303	331	....
Marion	1,755	2,676	314	1,567	2,235	....
Morrow	537	592	9	479	598	7
Multnomah	4,284	8,374	151	3,996	6,259	65
Polk	966	1,039	86	729	785	....
Sherman	171	301	61	....	....	....
Tillamook	288	534	8	220	393	....
Umatilla	1,631	1,625	294	1,551	1,523	29
Union	1,866	1,880	12	1,223	1,303	....
Wallowa	364	512	....	306	455	....
Wasco	804	1,074	323	1,063	1,595	4
Washington	1,022	1,399	72	838	1,248	3
Yamhill	1,001	1,344	53	994	1,289	9
Total	30,263	40,176	2,856	26,522	33,291	363
Plurality	....	9,913	....	....	6,769	....
Scattering	....	.....			1,735	
Whole vote		73,295			61,911	

Of the scattering vote for President in 1888, Fisk, Pro., had 1,677.

For Governor, in 1890, the vote was as follows: Sylvester Pennoyer, Dem., 38,919; D. P. Thompson, Rep., 33,786. Pennoyer's majority, 5,151.

Present State Government.

Governor, Sylvester Pennoyer, Dem.; Secretary of State, G. W. McBride, Rep.; State Treasurer, P. Metchan, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, E. B. McElroy, Rep.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, William W. Thayer; Associate-Justices, Reuben S. Strahan and William P. Lord; Clerk, W. H. Holmes.

State Legislature, 1890.

	Senate.	*House*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	23	43	66
Democrats	7	17	24
Republican majority	16	26	42

Vote of the State since 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Lab*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. President.	7,753	11,818	....	....	4,065	R
1876. President.	14,158	15,208	....	....	1,050	R
1880. President.	19,948	20,619	249	....	671	R
1884. President.	24,604	29,800	726	492	2,289	R
1886. Sec. of St.	25,922	26,212	....	2,775	290	R
1888. President.	26,522	33,201	363	1,677	6,769	R
1890. Governor.	38,91		....	....	5,151	D
1890. Congress.	30,26		....	2,856	9,913	R

PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTIES. (67.)	Governor, 1890.			President, 1888.			
	Pattison, *Dem.*	Delamater, *Rep.*	Gill, *Pro.*	Cleveland *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*	
Adams	3,838	2,989	59	3,794	3,371	76	
Allegheny	33,170	35,012	546	24,710	45,118	1,117	
Armstrong	3,774	4,161	96	3,763	5,030	193	
Beaver	4,104	4,521	252	3,706	5,552	252	
Bedford	3,731	3,984	62	3,822	4,287	82	
Berks	17,870	8,669	169	15,105	10,626	232	
Blair	5,410	5,932	316	5,175	7,311	316	
Bradford	5,744	7,426	299	4,552	8,762	536	
Bucks	8,677	7,593	33	8,642	8,584	283	
Butler	4,722	4,997	418	3,986	5,358	434	
Cambria	5,834	4,092	179	5,948	5,417	237	
Cameron	710	736	23	551	792	11	
Carbon	3,773	2,994	118	3,665	3,279	180	
Centre	5,249	3,468	188	4,712	4,574	173	
Chester	8,464	9,515	476	7,541	11,578	666	
Clarion	3,968	2,231	101	3,880	2,950	117	
Clearfield	6,443	4,249	425	6,266	5,297	337	
Clinton	3,396	2,307	87	3,204	2,756	80	
Columbia	4,830	2,624	252	4,676	2,484	258	
Crawford	6,972	5,674	527	5,664	8,040	747	
Cumberland	5,584	4,300	182	5,386	4,693	256	
Dauphin	8,502	9,696	168	7,684	10,852	286	
Delaware	5,386	7,679	322	5,028	8,791	346	
Elk	2,141	1,167	30	1,824	1,321	52	
Erie	6,744	6,737	493	7,111	9,372	710	
Fayette	7,496	5,666	263	6,951	7,034	278	
Forest	757	857	52	612	917	72	
Franklin	4,976	5,224	145	5,082	5,772	174	
Fulton	1,180	966	20	1,230	951	34	
Greene	3,667	1,876	92	4,116	2,373	141	
Huntingdon	3,267	3,596	112	2,789	4,377	117	
Indiana	3,089	3,759	146	2,231	5,084	294	
Jefferson	3,583	3,466	292	3,257	4,090	178	
Juniata	1,890	1,562	70	1,842	1,760	96	
Lackawanna	10,198	8,154	855	9,868	10,279	1,058	
Lancaster	9,578	18,697	297	10,495	21,976	528	
Lawrence	2,605	3,729	359	2,113	4,342	437	
Lebanon	3,575	4,881	151	3,670	6,069	119	
Lehigh	9,249	6,277	130	8,927	6,977	167	
Luzerne	14,994	12,556	754	15,218	15,543	790	
Lycoming	7,449	4,941	560	7,467	6,591	303	
McKean	3,533	2,738	329	2,922	4,066	426	
Mercer	5,510	5,291	350	4,806	6,428	556	
Mifflin	2,143	1,944	61	2,034	2,321	108	
Monroe	3,303	993	42	3,274	1,107	56	
Montgomery	13,106	11,976	381	12,882	13,445	370	
Montour	1,952	1,370	40	1,865	1,769	41	
Northampton	9,772	5,883	105	10,027	6,781	192	
Northumb'rl'd	7,035	5,584	387	6,257	6,288	231	
Perry	2,807	2,907	77	2,738	3,168	66	
Philadelphia	85,126	106014	812	92,786	111358	1,225	
Pike	1,173	318	24	1,265	559	16	
Potter	2,032	2,327	122	1,692	2,570	172	
Schuylkill	14,581	10,375	85	13,054	12,523	211	
Snyder	1,625	2,099	27	1,493	2,360	57	
Somerset	2,230	3,893	137	2,319	4,825	238	
Sullivan	1,254	710	71	1,269	946	48	
Susquehanna	3,414	3,797	462	3,328	5,019	717	
Tioga	3,985	5,559	172	2,972	7,808	251	
Union	1,995	2,059	68	1,882	2,448	59	
Venango	3,858	3,608	482	3,475	4,424	688	
Warren	3,869	3,291	318	2,910	4,320	676	
Washington	6,300	5,268	417	5,817	7,005	571	
Wayne	3,194	2,112	299	3,010	2,639	375	
Westmoreland	10,059	8,672	318	9,602	9,926	430	
Wyoming	2,661	1,929	112	1,841	2,026	125	
York	12,426	7,921	191	12,456	9,047	301	
Total	491249	447655	16,108	446033	526011	20,647	
Plurality	10,554				79,452		
Per cent.	5.44	46.23	1.73	44.77	52.74	2.09	
Scattering		412			1,807		
Whole vote		968,196			997,398		

Of the scattering vote for President in 1888, Streeter, Union Labor, had 3,873.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

The aggregate vote for other candidates for State officers in 1890 was as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Chauncey F. Black, Dem., 445,005; Louis A. Waters, Rep., 467,371; Charles E. Hyatt, Pro., 17,048. Waters's plurality, 22,366. Secretary of Internal Affairs: William H. Barclay, Dem., 443,478; Thomas J. Stewart, Rep., 468,969; William T. Dunn, Pro., 17,105. Stewart's plurality, 25,491.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. County of Philadelphia (part). Flanagan, Dem., 14,497; Bingham, Rep., 22,166. Bingham's majority, 7,669.

II. County of Philadelphia (part). Lott, Dem., 9,785; O'Neill, Rep., 16,324. O'Neill's majority, 6,539.

III. County of Philadelphia (part). McAleer, Reg. Dem., 13,121; Vaux, Ind. Dem., 10,037. McAleer's majority, 3,084.

IV. County of Philadelphia (part). Ayres, Dem., 20,988; Reyburn, Rep., 33,283; Walker, Pro., 395. Reyburn's plurality, 12,265.

V. County of Philadelphia (part). Taylor, Dem., 19,213; Harmer, Rep., 30,616. Harmer's majority, 11,403.

VI. Counties of Chesterand Delaware. Pierce, Dem., 13,342; Robinson, Rep., 17,447; Kent, Pro., 939. Robinson's plurality, 4,105.

VII. Counties of Bucks and Montgomery. Hallowell, Dem., 20,810; Wanger, Rep., 20,623; Holcomb, Pro., 572. Hallowell's plurality, 187.

VIII. Counties of Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Carbon. Mutchler, Dem., 17,423; Davis, Pro., 10,549. Mutchler's majority, 6,875.

IX. Counties of Berks and Lehigh. Brunner, Dem., 26,627; Wingerd, Rep., 15,434; Gross, Pro., 330. Brunner's plurality, 11,193.

X. County of Lancaster. Magee, Dem., 9,358; M. Brosius, Rep., 19,126; J. Brosius, Pro., 335. M. Brosius's plurality, 9,768.

XI. County of Lackawanna. Amerman, Dem., 9,336; Scranton, Rep., 9,033; Hockenbury, Pro., 839. Amerman's plurality, 303.

XII. County of Luzerne. Reynolds, Dem., 13,074; Shonk, Rep., 14,558; Harding, Pro., 764. Shonk's plurality, 1,484.

XIII. County of Schuylkill. Reilly, Dem., 13,368; Shoner, Rep., 11,828. Reilly's majority, 1,480.

XIV. Counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Perry. Gorgas, Dem., 14,308; Rife, Rep., 17,795; Campbell, Pro., 367. Rife's plurality, 3,487.

XV. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming. Caufield, Dem., 13,854; Wright, Rep., 16,076; Bateson, Pro., 1,679. Wright's plurality, 2,222.

XVI. Counties of Tioga, Potter, Lycoming and Clinton. Elliott, Dem., 15,774; Hopkins, Rep., 15,823; Ames, Pro., 1,663. Hopkins's plurality, 51.

XVII. Counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Montour and Sullivan. Wolverton, Dem., 15,178; Farnsworth, Rep., 9,234; Patton, Pro., 893; Wolverton's plurality, 5,941.

XVIII. Counties of Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Snyder, Union and Mifflin. Skinner, Dem., 16,743; Atkinson, Rep., 17,413. Atkinson's majority, 670.

XIX. Counties of Cumberland, Adams and York. Bellzhoover, Dem., 21,969; Trimmer,

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Rep., 14,860; Bachelder, Pro., 428. Beltzhoover's plurality, 7,109.

XX. Counties of Cambria, Blair, Somerset and Bedford. Greevy, Dem., 10,908; Scull, Rep., 17,434; Hocking, Pro., 915. Scull's plurality, 526.

XXI. Counties of Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson. Creps, Dem., 19,714; Huff, Rep., 21,212. Huff's majority, 1,498.

XXII. County of Allegheny (part). Brennan, Dem., 13,559; Dalzell, Rep., 21,464; Simons, Pro., 246. Dalzell's plurality, 7,905.

XXIII. County of Allegheny (part). Foster, Dem., 6,788; Stone, Rep., 13,904; Martin, Pro., 134. Stone's plurality, 7,116.

XXIV. Counties of Fayette, Greene, Washington and Allegheny (part). Craig, Dem., 21,585; Stewart, Rep., 21,708; Campbell, Pro., 995. Stewart's plurality, 123.

XXV. Counties of Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Butler. Gillespie, Dem., 13,797; Phillips, Rep., 10,636; McDowell, Rep., 10,531. Gillespie's plurality, 3,161.

XXVI. Counties of Crawford and Erie. Tilden, Dem., 12,891; Griswold, Rep., 13,779; Wilson, Pro., 1,008. Griswold's plurality, 888.

XXVII. Counties of Venango, Warren, McKean and Cameron. Dunn, Dem., 9,405; Stone, Rep., 12,718; Boulton, Pro., 1,212. Stone's plurality, 3,313.

XXVIII. Counties of Clarion, Forest, Elk, Clearfield and Centre. Kribbs, Dem., 17,636; Oyster, Rep., 12,944; Hayden, Pro., 715. Kribbs's plurality, 4,692.

Present State Government.

Governor, Robert E. Pattison, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, Louis A. Watres, Rep.; Secretary of the Commonwealth, William F. Harrity, Dem.; Treasurer, Henry K. Boyer, Rep.; Auditor-General, Thomas M. McCamant, Rep.; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Thomas J. Stewart, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, D. J. Waller, Jr.; Secretary of Agriculture, Thomas J. Edge, Rep.; Adjutant-General, W. McClelland, Dem.; Attorney-General, W. U. Hensel.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, Edward M. Paxson; Associate Justices, James P. Sterrett, Henry Green, Silas M. Clark, Henry W. Williams, James T. Mitchell and J. B. McCollum; Clerks, Eastern District, Charles S. Greene; Middle District, William Pearson; Western District, John C. Newmyer.

State Legislature, 1891.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	31	164	195
Democrats	19	90	109
Republican majority.	12	74	86

Vote of the State since 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872.	Pres...212,041	349,589	.....	1,630	137,548	R
1876.	Pres...366,204	384,118	7,204	1,318	17,914	R
1880.	Pres...407,428	444,704	20,668	1,939	37,276	R
		Rep.				
1881.	Treas..258,471	265,295	14,976	4,507	6,824	R
		Ind. Rep.				
		49,984				
		Rep.				
1882.	Gov....355,791	315,589	23,996	5,196	40,202	D
1884.	Pres...392,785	473,804	16,992	15,284	81,019	R
1886.	Gov....289,934	412,285	4,835	32,458	42,61	R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1887.	Treas .340,269	385,514	8,900	18,471	45,245	R
1888.	Pres....446,633	526,091	3,873	20 917	79,452	R
1889.	Treas..280,318	341,244	.....	21,308	60,926	R
1890.	Gov....464,209	447,655	.....	16,108	16,554	D

RHODE-ISLAND.

COUNTIES (5.)	Governor, 1890.		Governor, 1889.		President, 1888.	
	Davis, *Dem.*	Ladd, *Rep.*	Davis, *Dem.*	Ladd, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dm.*	Harrison, *Rep.*
Bristol	763	790	765	766	793	981
Kent	1,252	1,596	1,221	1,612	1,261	1,988
Newport	1,885	2,209	1,864	2,029	1,634	2,447
Providence	15,354	12,693	10,231	10,806	12,440	14,206
Washing'on	1,294	1,706	1,198	1,657	1,492	2,340
Total	20,548	18,988	21,289	16,870	17,530	21,968
Plurality	1,560	.....	4,419	.....	.....	4,438
Scattering	2,572		4,952		1,268	
Whole vote	42,108		43,111		40,766	

Of the scattering vote for President in 1888, Fisk, Pro., had 1,220. Of the scattering vote for Governor in 1889, Chase, "Law Enforcement," had 3,597, and Richardson, Pro., 1,346. Of the scattering vote for Governor in 1890, Chase, Union Party, had 752, and Larry, Pro., 1,820.

There was no election of State officers by the people in 1890, and the Legislature, having a Democratic majority, chose the Democratic candidates.

Vote for Representatives in Congress, 1890.

District.

I. Oscar Lapham, Dem., 10,382; H. J. Spooner, Rep., 8,616; H. E. Richardson, Pro., 758. Lapham's plurality over all, 1,008.

II. C. H. Page, Dem., 8,341; W. O. Arnold, Rep., 8,325; J. S. Tripp, Pro., 785. Page's plurality, 16. As he lacked a majority, there was no election, and a new election will be held April 1, 1891.

Present State Government.

Governor, John W. Davis; Lieutenant-Governor, William T. C. Wardwell; Secretary of State, Edward D. McGuinness; Treasurer, John G. Perry; Auditor, Elisha W. Bucklin; Attorney-General, Ziba O. Slocum—all Democrats.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Thomas Durfee; Associate Justices, Charles Matteson, John H. Stiness, Pardon E. Tillinghast and George A. Wilbur; Clerk of the Court, Charles Blake—all Republicans.

State Legislature, 1890.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	14	43	57
Republicans	23	29	52
Republican majority.	9	—	—
Democratic majority.	—	14	5

Vote of the State since 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872.	President.....	5,329	13,665	....	....	*8,336	R
1876.	President....	10,712	15,787	....	....	*5,075	R
1880.	President.....	10,779	18,195	236	....	7,416	R
1884.	President.....	12,391	19,030	422	928	6,639	R
1885.	Governor.....	8,574	12,563	...	1,206	3,989	R
1886.	Governor.....	9,944	14,340	....	2,888	4,396	R
1887.	Governor.....	18,095	15,111	....	1,895	2,984	D
1888.	Governor.....	17,444	20,778	....	1,389	3,334	R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1888.	President.....	17,530	21,968	18	1,250	4,438	R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Law E.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1889.	Governor.....	21,289	16,870	3,597	1,346	4,419	D
1890.	Governor.....	20,548	18,988	752	1,820	1,560	D

* Majority.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

COUNTIES. (34)	Governor, 1890. Till-man, *Dem.*	Governor, 1890. Has-kell, *Ind. Dem.*	President, 1888. Cleve-land, *Dem.*	President, 1888. Harri-son, *Rep.*	President, 1884. Cleve-land, *Dem.*	President, 1884. Blaine *Rep.*
Abbeville	2,315	109	2,985	74	3,638	76
Aiken	2,079	290	2,532	401	2,855	461
Anderson	2,043	191	2,045	124	2,719	137
Barnwell	2,338	404	2,908	613	3,247	1,254
Beaufort	275	630	509	1,769	251	2,644
Berkeley	947	1,535	1,611	1,318	1,230	1,870
Charleston	1,195	537	2,652	435	3,008	941
Chester	1,489	245	1,735	42	1,858	356
Chesterfield	1,459	218	1,871	177	1,568	355
Clarendon	1,145	180	1,452	331	1,263	566
Colleton	1,790	666	2,805	704	1,921	818
Darlington	1,268	220	1,852	294	2,066	750
Edgefield	3,055	93	3,142	54	3,573	307
Fairfield	995	771	1,389	5	1,808	197
Florence	1,237	512	....	....	....	...
Georgetown	603	331	703	628	290	805
Greenville	3,399	180	3,305	456	3,458	441
Hampton	1,548	209	1,398	321	1,667	581
Horry	1,370	868	1,241	363	1,311	379
Kershaw	1,388	277	1,258	170	1,490	407
Lancaster	1,920	440	1,740	221	1,786	557
Laurens	2,062	81	1,451	36	2,097	50
Lexington	2,187	76	1,903	91	1,835	304
Marion	1,802	747	2,417	705	2,896	967
Marlborough	1,026	168	1,231	12	1,707	455
Newberry	1,694	344	1,729	58	2,121	325
Oconee	1,314	210	1,212	231	1,182	212
Orangeburg	2 923	629	3,044	1,165	3,000	1,704
Pickens	1,392	43	855	95	1,320	104
Richland	962	456	1,812	443	1,761	870
Spartanburg	2,671	588	3.344	502	2,938	423
Sumter	838	749	1,735	944	1,685	925
Union	1,830	707	1,920	30	2,302	124
Williamsb'rg	1,294	621	1,634	813	992	741
York	2,624	107	2,305	105	2,489	832
Total	59,159	14,828	65,825	13,736	69,845	21,733
Majority	44,331	....	52,089	....	48,112	....
Per cent	83.31	16.68	82.78	17.20	76.26	23.73
Scattering	137		380		...	
Whole vote	74,124		79,941		91,578	

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.
District.

I. W. H. Brawley, Dem., 7,249; W. D. Crum, Rep., 1,349. Brawley's majority, 5,900

II. George D. Tillman, Dem., 9,956; E. G. Smith, Rep., 1,671. Tillman's majority, 8,285.

III. George Johnstone, Dem., 8,972; J. R. Tolbert, Rep., 803. Johnstone's majority, 8,139.

IV. George W. Shell, Dem., 10,372; J. F. Ensor, Rep., 2,258. Shell's majority, 8,114.

V. John J. Hemphill, Dem., 9,432; C. G. Alexander, Rep., 1,321. Hemphill's majority, 8,111.

VI. L. T. Stackhouse, Dem., 9,022; E. H. Deas, Rep., 2,352. Stackhouse's majority, 6,670.

VII. William Elliott, Dem., 3,792; T. E. Miller, Rep., 3,315; E. M. Brayton, Ind. Rep., 1,410. Elliott's plurality, 476.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor. Benjamin R. Tillman; Lieutenant-Governor, E. B. Gray; Secretary of State, J. E. Tindal; Attorney-General, Y. J. Pope; Treasurer, W. T. C. Bates; Comptroller, W. H. Ellerbe; Superintendent of Education, W. D. Mayfield; Adjutant-General, H. L. Farley—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Justices, Henry McIver, Samuel McGowan and one vacancy; Clerk, A. M. Boozer—all Democrats.

SOUTH-CAROLINA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Democrats	33	115	148
Republicans	3	9	12
	—	—	—
Democratic majority	30	106	134

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Maj.*	
1872. President	22,683	72,290	49,607	R
1876. President	91,540	92,081	641	R
1880. President	112,312	58,071	54,241	D
1884. President	69,845	21,733	48,112	D
1886. Governor	33,111	.....	33,111	D
1888. President	65,825	13,736	52,089	D
	Dem.	*Ind. Dem.*	*Maj.*	
1890. Governor	59,159	14,828	44.331	D

SOUTH-DAKOTA.

COUNTIES. (51.)	Governor, 1890. Taylor, *Dem.*	Governor, 1890. Mel-lette, *Rep.*	Louks, *F. A.*	Governor, 1889. Mc-Clure, *Dem.*	Governor, 1889. Mellette *Rep.*
Aurora	384	420	163	553	781
Beadle	804	917	638	943	1,946
Bon Homme	818	782	231	808	926
Brookings	201	1,644	1,041	438	1,794
Brown	723	1,602	1,589	1,399	3,208
Brule	537	406	305	757	918
Buffalo	38	100	10	56	202
Butte	53	152	186	102	222
Campbell	36	509	299	129	573
Charles Mix	102	433	409	305	762
Clark	104	602	1,056	495	1,477
Clay	368	788	571	249	1,311
Coddington	703	924	146	540	1,560
Custer	380	598	188	337	582
Davison	258	666	515	470	1,094
Day	289	746	1,165	471	1,411
Deuel	167	450	531	92	913
Douglas	365	414	285	397	677
Edmunds	335	479	342	474	833
Fall River	476	541	89	261	422
Faulk	344	636	89	315	815
Grant	54	496	871	571	899
Hamlin	222	557	982	298	895
Hand	170	611	671	634	1,280
Hanson	388	306	402	405	681
Hughes	557	706	399	704	676
Hutchinson	549	1,007	142	977	676
Hyde	89	257	94	166	386
Jerauld	62	288	333	237	709
Kingsbury	271	836	910	470	1,539
Lake	439	669	651	334	1,360
Lawrence	643	2,130	1,450	1,227	2,356
Lincoln	408	1,030	557	419	1 543
Marshall	232	424	459	387	900
McCook	678	574	243	680	893
McPherson	359	443	119	228	742
Meade	460	495	384	479	642
Miner	359	421	536	399	893
Minnehaha	1,150	2,574	1,040	1,133	3,643
Moody	193	650	634	230	1,160
Pennington	732	1,079	498	545	1,280
Potter	189	360	267	286	624
Roberts	91	269	182	45	366
Sanborn	151	559	368	240	977
Spink	315	1,239	972	664	2,299
Stanley	91	112	....	...	....
Sully	90	285	205	207	542
Turner	826	1,040	189	513	1,499
Union	284	772	1,041	748	1,112
Walworth	62	237	299	172	402
Yankton	892	894	455	941	1,124
Total	18,484	34,487	24,591	23,840	53,06
Plurality	....	9,896	....	.....	30,12
Per cent	23.80	44.44	31.65	30.52	69.4
Whole vote		77,607		77,804	

SOUTH-DAKOTA—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Two Representatives in Congress were elected at large in 1890 as follows: W. Y. Yuigley, Dem., 17,767; F. W. C. Park, Dem., 17,527; F. A. Leavitt, F. A., 24,907; F. C. Zipp, Ind., 24,805; John A. Pickler, Rep., 34,846; John R. Gamble, Rep., 34,553. The last two were elected.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. C. Mellette; Lieutenant-Governor, G. H. Hoffman; Secretary of State, A. O. Ringsrud; Treasurer, W. W. Taylor; Auditor, L. C. Taylor; Commissioner of School and Public Lands, T. H. Ruth; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Cortez Salmon; Attorney-General, Robert Dollard—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, Dighton Corson; Justices, A. J. Kellam and John E. Bennett; Clerk, Ivan W Goodner—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	23	61	84
Democrats	14	46	60
Independent	8	11	19
Republican majority	1	4	5

VOTE OF SOUTH-DAKOTA SINCE 1886.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*F. A.*	*Maj.*
1886, Congress*	22,339	43,365	....	21,026 R
1888, Congress*	25,044	44,906	....	19,862 R
1889, Governor	23,830	53,961	....	30,124 R
1890, Governor	18,484	34,187	24,591	9,896 R

* The vote of 1886 and 1888 was that of the counties of Dakota Territory, which now compose the State of South-Dakota.

TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES. (95.)	Governor, 1890.			President, 1888.	
	Buchanan, *Dem.*	Baxter, *Rep.*	Kelly, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison *Rep.*
Anderson	626	1,137	1	733	1,740
Bedford	1,691	962	280	2,475	1,988
Benton	1,123	526	12	1,075	640
Bledsoe	416	554	11	462	653
Blount	801	1,526	69	1,009	2,237
Bradley	768	1,355	127	991	1,518
Campbell	433	1,206	14	559	1,845
Cannon	1,181	668	51	1,194	658
Carroll	1,925	1,897	76	1,875	2,356
Carter	272	1,601	116	453	1,797
Cheatham	902	166	60	1,003	305
Claiborne	690	621	20	959	1,302
Clay	721	377	11	749	479
Cocke	713	1,200	23	842	1 947
Coffee	1,395	339	173	1,813	539
Crockett	1,026	632	129	1,253	1,080
Cumberland	302	383	9	422	632
Davidson	3,132	606	1,403	9,715	9,321
Decatur	756	618	2	862	757
De Kalb	1,133	1,042	181	1,462	1,310
Dickson	1,169	353	123	1,511	765
Dyer	1,533	346	77	1,013	925
Fayette	1,269	537	12	3,813	980
Fentress	199	301	4	249	602
Franklin	1,743	384	166	2,362	674
Gibson	2,700	824	415	3,703	1,893
Giles	2,164	880	328	3,181	2,100
Grainger	698	829	9	931	1,416
Greene	1,764	2,094	223	2,195	2,722

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Governor, 1890.			President, 1888.	
	Buchanan, *Dem.*	Baxter, *Rep.*	Kelly, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison *Rep.*
Grundy	699	152	50	901	216
Hamblen	570	854	87	891	1,219
Hamilton	2,805	3,508	249	3,956	6,264
Hancock	386	837	7	480	1,216
Hardeman	1,800	810	39	1,913	1,099
Hardin	1,102	1,127	52	1,208	1,745
Hawkins	1,486	1,695	22	1,624	2,260
Haywood	1,752	255	17	1,962	1,724
Henderson	1,448	1,347	46	1,512	1,772
Henry	1,583	560	104	2,103	1,107
Hickman	1,276	527	70	1,509	1,137
Houston	563	146	28	745	259
Humphreys	1,302	213	92	1,443	395
Jackson	1,334	370	42	1,585	545
James	2,217	471	10	308	587
Jefferson	628	1,551	41	806	2,348
Johnson	178	1,630	22	180	1,347
Knox	2,417	2,434	201	3,929	6,123
Lake	158	6	24	450	59
Lauderdale	1,287	508	32	1,838	1,433
Lawrence	924	656	104	1,089	633
Lewis	186	54	7	254	132
Lincoln	2,334	485	489	3,285	1,082
Loudon	439	709	16	530	1,226
Macon	773	915	44	879	1,120
McMinn	1,228	1,703	87	1,364	1,901
McNairy	1,493	1,169	37	1,525	1,511
Madison	2,059	575	172	3,206	1,479
Marion	952	962	55	1,198	1,483
Marshall	2,043	531	287	2,291	786
Maury	2,610	1,889	356	3,628	2,836
Meigs	638	535	22	740	589
Monroe	1,342	1,213	34	1,467	1,399
Montgomery	2,362	1,170	141	2,628	2,164
Moore	710	56	52	980	102
Morgan	286	510	7	369	760
Obion	2,242	473	241	2,987	1,167
Overton	1,081	469	60	1,188	614
Perry	725	385	13	849	527
Pickett	332	345	6	362	469
Polk	618	578	6	679	695
Putnam	1,149	605	53	1,361	817
Rhea	884	836	30	1,177	1,414
Roane	593	1,117	53	844	2,042
Robertson	1,585	587	403	2,203	952
Rutherford	2,381	1,197	349	3,302	2,479
Scott	144	825	15	163	1,418
Sequatchie	350	177	1	350	180
Sevier	353	1,760	56	489	2,830
Shelby	4,487	731	50	11,932	8,277
Smith	1,735	779	116	2,108	1,102
Stewart	1,009	225	47	1,277	563
Sullivan	1,455	828	259	2,255	1,513
Sumner	1,892	452	188	2,778	1,228
Tipton	1,879	636	42	2,351	1,486
Trousdale	647	190	35	792	316
Unicoi	72	480	10	85	645
Union	431	1,036	6	523	1,501
Van Buren	415	78	10	423	103
Warren	1,545	551	141	1,975	636
Washington	1,155	1,483	310	1,524	2,008
Wayne	577	787	37	772	1,204
Weakley	2,322	985	222	2,764	1,764
White	1,467	464	130	1,634	499
Williamson	1,831	544	204	2,358	1,491
Wilson	1,974	855	378	2,518	1,676
Total	113,549	76,081	11,082	168,779	138,988
Plurality	37,468	.....	.....	29,791	.....
Per cent	56-57	37-93	5-50	52-49	45-87
Scattering	.....			6017	
Whole vote	202,712			303,736	

Of the scattering vote for President in 1888, Fisk, Pro., received 5,969, and Streeter, U. Lab., 48.

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. A. A. Taylor, Rep., 11,461; R. R. Butler, Ind. Rep., 10,717; A. J. Brown, Pro., 1,063. Taylor's plurality, 747.

II. J. C. J. Williams, Dem., 7,378; L. C. Houk, Rep., 12,760; W. C. Murphy, Pro., 359. Houk's plurality, 5,382.

III. H. C. Snodgrass, Dem., 13,773; H. Clay Evans, Rep., 13,250; J. E. Rodgers, Pro., 384. Snodgrass's plurality 523.

IV. Benton McMillin, Dem., 14,514; C. W. Garrett, Rep., 7,630; J. R. Goodpasture, Pro., 523. McMillan's plurality, 6,884.

V. Joseph D. Richardson, Dem., 12,890; P. C. Smithson, Rep., 4,340; H. R. Moore, Pro., 1,484. Richardson's plurality, 8,550.

VI. Joseph E. Washington, Dem., 11,656; Sam Watson, Rep., 2,708; W. D. Turney, Pro., 1,302. Washington's plurality, 8,948.

VII. N. N. Cox, Dem., 10,362; A. M. Hughes, Rep., 5,364; John Graham, Pro., 1,289. Cox's plurality, 4,998.

VIII. B. A. Enloe, Dem., 12,444; J. R. McKinney, Rep., 4,469; John T. Warren, Pro., 1,070. Enloe's plurality, 7,975.

IX. Rice A. Pierce, Dem., 12,191; W. F. Poston, Rep., 3,959; J. B. Cummings, Pro., 1,109. Pierce's plurality, 8,232.

X. Josiah Patterson, Dem., 9,108; L. B. Eaton, Rep., 2,962. Patterson's majority, 6,146.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John P. Buchanan; Secretary of State, C. A. Miller; Treasurer, M. F. House; Commissioner of Agriculture, B. M. Hord; Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. M. Smith; Comptroller, J. W. Allen; Adjutant-General, Laps. D. McCord; Attorney-General, G. W. Pickle—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, Peter Turney; Associate Justices, W. C. Caldwell, D. L. Snodgrass, W. C. Folkes and H. H. Lurton.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	25	79	104
Republicans	8	20	28
Democratic majority	17	59	76

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres	94,391	83,611	.....	.....	10,739 D
1876. Pres	133,166	89,566	.....	.....	43,600 D
1880. Pres	128,191	107,677	5,917	.....	20,514 D

	Debt-Paying.		*No-Credit.*		
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Dem.*	
1880. Gov	79,003	103,971	3,614	57,546	24,968 R
1882. Gov	120,637	93,168	5,180	4,814	27,469 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	
1884. Pres	133,270	124 090	987	1,181	9 180 D
1886. Sup. Jud	156,150	122,431	.....	.....	33 719 D
1886. Gov	126,628	109,835	.....	.....	16,793 D
1888. Pres	158,779	148,988	48	5,969	19 791 D
1890. Gov	113,549	76,081	.....	11,082	37,468 D

TEXAS.

COUNTIES. (243.)*	President, 1888.				President, 1884.	
	Cleveland, Dem.	*Harrison, Rep.*	*Streeter, Union Labor.*	*Fisk, Pro.*	*Cleveland, Dem.*	*Blaine Rep.*
Anderson	1,635	1,321	179	18	1,994	1,649
Angelina	1,050	82	95	7	951	57
Aransas	172	34	.....	.....	156	20
Archer	109	52	2	4	84	38
Atascosa	645	4	.....	19	710	40
Austin	2,040	1,126	.....	13	1,349	1,566
Bandera	461	212	.....	.....	464	88
Bastrop	2,079	1,408	143	.....	1,724	1,581
Baylor	238	1	.....	2	296	5
Bee	422	84	.....	7	228	13
Bell	4,596	466	491	64	4,480	471
Bexar	4,335	2,798	10	17	3,965	2,636
Blanco	613	156	35	8	615	217
Bosque	1,864	193	337	26	1,830	172
Bowie	2,110	1,297	39	58	1,216	871
Brazoria	452	1,298	.....	3	430	1,128
Brazos	1,869	1,382	145	15	1,474	1,349
Brewster	283	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	1,198	38	440	5	1,636	62
Burneson	1,212	1,039	118	28	1,080	968
Burnet	1,222	141	.....	117	1,080	70
Caldwell	1,491	743	272	169	1,463	790
Calhoun	119	47	.....	.....	179	115
Callahan	619	58	100	7	889	23
Cameron	1,432	423	.....	.....	1,889	1,271
Camp	597	559	59	17	624	542
Carson	58	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass	2,034	1,065	246	14	2,144	1,113
Chambers	267	136	7	.....	299	117
Cherokee	2,394	1,677	42	31	2,130	877
Childress	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay	718	114	158	10	820	197
Coleman	895	35	1	1	715	10
Collin	5,647	556	467	125	4,823	620
Colorado	1,855	1,629	154	3	1,359	1,700
Comal	692	435	.....	.....	453	516
Comanche	1,329	46	846	7	1,826	90
Concho	193	46	.....	.....	253	49
Cooke	2,354	595	882	85	3,698	560
Coryell	1,700	78	742	21	2,413	74
Crosby	223	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Dallas	7,059	3,029	679	223	6,066	2,221
Delta	1,475	161	.....	70	987	121
Denton	2,709	509	476	81	3,073	527
De Witt	1,114	836	84	16	916	765
Dimmit	146	49	.....	.....	207	33
Donley	273	52	9	4	125	12
Duval	360	366	.....	.....	363	128
Eastland	1,163	44	223	7	1,202	73
Edwards	223	80	2	.....	66	2
Ellis	4,761	732	361	174	4,390	709
El Paso	1,418	1,028	19	17	1,167	805
Erath	1,866	36	1,006	29	2,060	52
Falls	1,819	1,298	510	42	2,173	1,444
Fannin	5,114	1,175	488	63	3,800	919
Fayette	3,279	1,695	179	28	2,723	2,683
Fisher	213	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Fort Bend	542	1,967	.....	.....	317	1,588
Franklin	979	58	146	1	938	37
Freestone	1,765	1,088	.....	31	1,592	994
Frio	44	77	2	2	288	60
Galveston	3 887	2,178	76	11	4,964	2,081
Gillespie	759	419	.....	.....	469	479
Goliad	467	430	.....	15	527	332
Gonzales	2,037	895	459	34	1,893	812
Grayson	5 822	2,297	304	107	5,664	2,158
Gregg	633	471	262	6	754	807
Grimes	265	16	75	1	.....	.....
Grimes	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,677	1,847
Guadalupe	1,346	991	200	.....	1 235	998
Hale	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	1,179	8	234	14	1,420	25
Hardeman	259	4	15	6	.....	.....
Hardin	352	160	186	.....	324	52
Harris	3,571	2,813	216	18	3,501	3,053

TEXAS—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	President, 1888.				President, 1884.	
	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Streeter, *Union Labor.*	Fisk, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*
Harrison	1,937	786	....	....	1,153	1,588
Haskell	179	....	....	....	....	....
Hays	1,304	342	155	39	1,191	401
Hemphill	141	53	....	....	....	....
Henderson	1,188	288	705	3	1,305	406
Hidalgo	513	45	....	....	318	1
Hill	3,389	370	923	147	3,611	315
Hood	958	12	73	85	1,106	22
Hopkins	3,080	453	41	253	2,114	382
Howard	187	81	17	....	223	87
Houston	1,728	1,272	18	....	1,759	1,244
Hunt	4,369	552	455	134	3,601	392
Jack	860	136	336	5	1,260	109
Jackson	312	304	....	....	258	271
Jasper	511	257	8	2	553	246
Jeff Davis	162	206	....	....	....	....
Jefferson	482	301	10	....	583	319
Johnson	2,966	114	1,050	116	3,139	171
Jones	365	10	42	5	312	10
Karnes	444	40	22	1	348	70
Kaufman	3,701	676	296	85	3,349	564
Kendall	251	443	....	....	184	398
Kerr	331	211	84	....	370	146
Kimble	329	10	....	10	284	19
King	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kinney	193	315	....	....	438	295
Knox	157	....	....	....	....	....
Lamar	3,667	1,537	129	68	3,465	1,272
Lampasas	837	107	145	153	1,150	79
La Salle	147	283	....	....	300	72
Lavaca	2,47 7	564	1	10	1,607	502
Lee	1,401	494	130	5	1,059	769
Leon	1,454	701	113	7	1,560	839
Liberty	373	316	198	....	476	369
Limestone	2,115	571	707	98	2,186	446
Lipscomb	132	76	3	1	....	....
Live Oak	322	....	....	9	320	8
Llano	905	50	....	5	985	5
Madison	772	193	339	....	877	283
Marion	....	....	....	....	534	1,265
Martin	97	58	....	....	....	....
Mason	617	185	....	3	623	141
Matagorda	250	505	....	1	248	479
Maverick	334	381	....	....	184	239
McCulloch	453	78	....	....	387	19
McLennan	4,023	1,791	951	233	3,170	1,410
McMullen	177	4	13	....	157	21
Medina	712	330	....	1	440	371
Menard	251	27	....	....	201	43
Midland	120	32	8	8	....	....
Milam	2,733	790	467	33	2,828	916
Mills	638	67	61	25	....	....
Mitchell	279	96	30	10	394	209
Montague	2,102	68	728	24	2,650	80
Montgomery	1,047	893	168	33	1,030	980
Morris	760	483	15	....	579	395
Nacogdoches	2,063	590	5	4	1,675	505
Navarro	3,863	1,319	574	137	3,406	1,174
Newton	527	87	36	6	558	189
Nolan	216	7	36	4	351	33
Nueces	1,091	347	....	....	975	219
Oldham	247	24	170	....	159	....
Orange	....	....	....	....	540	157
Palo Pinto	925	....	....	....	1,211	23
Panola	1,616	747	60	....	1,621	479
Parker	2,405	203	237	97	2,627	266
Pecos	156	17	....	....	227	70
Polk	989	623	27	....	926	536
Potter	60	3	....	....	....	....
Presidio	676	80	....	....	401	243
Rains	490	....	400	7	542	43
Red River	2,576	1,286	....	26	1,936	1,095
Reeves	38	14	....	....	....	....
Refugio	161	68	....	....	90	37
Robertson	1,918	2,184	298	109	2,072	2,078
Rockwall	1,020	41	29	32	602	32

TEXAS—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	President, 1888.				President, 1884.	
	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Streeter, *Union Labor.*	Fisk, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine *Rep.*
Runnels	..	28	4	5	302	6
Rusk	2,216	1,477	8	18	2,097	1,440
Sabine	680	....	....	....	545	87
San Augustine	802	....	1	....	612	351
San Jacinto	369	594	203	....	391	666
San Patricio	149	....	....	....	124	13
San Saba	783	87	18	12	934	96
Scurry	117	2	14	7	110	17
Shackelford	245	80	42	.. 7	387	108
Shelby	1,927	195	22	14	1,520	35
Smith	2,714	1,976	207	19	2,649	1,926
Somervville	292	....	144	....	471	....
Starr	479	2	....	....	385	254
Stephens	676	....	78	1	775	7
Tarrant	4,129	1,669	1,676	69	5,018	1,270
Taylor	646	86	57	33	863	123
Throckmorton	135	34	....	2	225	19
Titus	1,162	237	139	....	997	203
Tom Green	878	418	....	....	757	444
Travis	3,178	2,738	108	63	3,119	2,522
Trinity	992	89	35	1	916	228
Tyler	953	455	823	....	978	320
Upshur	1,237	510	294	31	1,390	502
Uvalde	510	153	....	2	547	138
Val Verde	318	198	....	....	....	....
Van Zandt	2,001	147	952	36	2,147	346
Victoria	723	843	....	2	654	775
Walker	722	332	865	....	898	1 031
Waller	787	1,351	4	1	820	1,187
Washington	2,698	2,212	4	12	2,350	3,010
Webb	766	138	....	....	1,376	391
Wharton	342	1,416	....	....	161	756
Wheeler	357	108	....	....	347	49
Wichita	339	99	....	1	381	126
Wilbarger	286	110	42	5	218	23
Williamson	2,686	803	229	105	2,635	726
Wilson	1,479	63	225	12	1,139	251
Wise	2,318	263	568	37	3,569	375
Wood	1,543	447	886	....	1,769	444
Young	648	53	49	15	764	77
Zapata	196	....	....	....	66	163
Zavala	163	12	....	....	143	2
Total	234883	88,422	29,459	4,749	225309	93,141
Plurality	146461	....	....	....	132168	....
Per cent	65.69	21.96	8.55	1.05	69.25	28.63
Scattering					6 855	
Whole vote		357,513			325,317	

* There are 50 unorganized counties in Texas.

An election was held in Texas in 1890 for State officers, but the detailed vote could not be obtained in time for insertion in this edition of the ALMANAC. The vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor could be known officially only after it had been canvassed by the Legislature. The following was the aggregate vote for other State officers, and that for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor was substantially the same as those.

Attorney-General: C. A. Culberson, Dem., 260,864; J. P. Hague, Rep., 76,381; J. B. Goff, Pro., 1,986. Culberson's plurality, 184,483.

Comptroller: J. D. McCall, Dem., 263,117; William Westhoff, Rep., 75,017; D. G. Mullins, Pro., 1,684. McCall's plurality, 188,100.

Treasurer: W. B. Wortham, Dem., 262,755; J. B. Schmitz, Rep., 76,401; W. D. Jackson, Pro., 1,889. Wortham's plurality, 186,354.

For an amendment to the constitution authorizing the Legislature to create a railroad commission, the vote was: For, 181,954; against, 73,106.

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Present State Officers.

Governor, James S. Hogg; Lieutenant-Governor, G. C. Pendleton; Secretary of State, J. M. Moore; Treasurer, W. B. Wortham; Comptroller, John D. McCall; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. C. Pritchett; Attorney-General, C. A. Culberson—all Democrats.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, John W. Stayton; Associate Justices, Reuben R. Gaines and John L. Henry.

Court of Appeals: Presiding Judge, John P. White; Judges, Samuel A. Willson and J. M. Hurt.

State Legislature, 1891.

Legislature: All Democrats, except two members of the House of Representatives, who are Republicans.

Vote of the State since 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. Pres....	66,455	47,426	.....	.....	19,029 D
1876. Pres....	104 755	44.800	.....	.....	59,955 D
1878. Gov....	158,933	23,402	55,002	.....	*103,931 D
1880. Pres....	150,428	57,893	27,405	.....	*98,535 D
1884. Pres....	225,309	93,141	3,321	3,533	*132,168 D
1886. Gov....	228,776	65,236	.....	19,186	*163,540 D
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1888. Pres....	234,883	88,422	29,459	4,749	*146,461 D
1890. Comp..	263,117	75,017	.....	1,684	*188,100 D

* Plurality.

UTAH.

COUNTIES. (25.)	Congress, 1890. Goodwin, *Anti-Mormon.*	Congress, 1890. Caine, *Mormon.*	Congress, 1888. Paskin *Anti-Mormon.*	Congress, 1888. Caine, *Mormon.*	Congress, 1886. Farry *Anti-Mormon.*	Congress, 1886. Caine, *Mormon.*
Beaver	77	324	76	174	127	419
Box Elder	139	624	74	366	110	682
Cache	123	1,415	87	904	25	1,795
Davis	75	651	55	341	44	792
Emery	86	392	49	221	41	403
Grant	48	15	....	....	....	....
Garfield	24	216	8	104	2	128
Iron	15	285	14	171	8	376
Juab	242	459	146	258	92	501
Kane	....	130	....	92	....	134
Millard	40	400	48	224	30	647
Morgan	29	211	21	127	16	244
Pi Ute	65	270	28	116	17	198
Rich	25	160	8	105	5	164
Salt Lake	3,092	3,515	1,189	2,099	619	3,925
San Juan	....	25	....	14	....	....
San Pete	174	1,216	128	914	122	1,665
Sevier	93	499	65	325	67	657
Summit	1,001	408	717	309	674	617
Tooele	103	323	100	275	86	472
Uintah	25	173	18	32	2	93
Utah	457	2,364	254	1,438	204	2,550
Wasatch	17	309	5	190	5	304
Washington	19	438	16	369	50	678
Weber	943	1,482	388	948	464	2,042
Total	6,912	16,353	3,481	10,127	2,810	22,483
Plurality	....	9,441	....	6,643	....	19,673
Per cent	29.70	70.28	23.93	72.37	10.80	89.20
Whole vote	23,290		14,132		25,298	

In 1888 there were 511 votes for Thurman, Ind. Mormon.

Territorial Legislature.

All but six members of the Utah Legislature are Mormons.

UTAH—*Continued.*

Present Territorial Government.

Governor, Arthur L. Thomas, Rep.; Secretary, Elijah Sells, Rep.; Auditor, Arthur Pratt, Dem.; Commissioner of Common Schools, J. S. Boreman, Rep.; United States District Attorney, Charles S. Varian, Rep.; United States Marshal, Ellis H. Parsons, Rep.; United States Surveyor, Ellsworth Daggett, Rep.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, Charles S. Zane; Associate Justices, H. P. Henderson, Thomas J. Anderson and John W. Blackburn.

VERMONT.

COUNTIES. (14.)	Governor, 1890. Brigham, *Dem.*	Governor, 1890. Page, *Rep.*	Governor, 1890. Allen, *Pro.*	President, 1888. Cleveland, *Dem.*	President, 1888. Harrison, *Rep.*	President, 1888. Fisk, *Pro.*
Addison	774	3,057	119	618	4,036	164
Bennington	1,489	1,978	45	1,128	2,497	91
Caledonia	1,302	2,258	108	1,249	3,083	162
Chittenden	2,116	2,766	72	1,940	4,149	166
Essex	446	701	33	522	907	25
Franklin	1,731	2,601	132	1,343	3,121	171
Grand Isle	245	448	1	180	465	3
Lamoille	1,024	1,135	75	543	1,797	66
Orange	1,359	2,489	72	1,277	2,792	114
Orleans	1,215	2,033	53	724	3,036	103
Rutland	2,700	4,308	281	2,417	6,088	153
Washington	2,141	2,898	81	1,892	3,715	163
Windham	1,488	2,980	55	1,518	4,344	122
Windsor	1,269	3,870	34	1,457	5,103	77
Total	19,299	33,462	1,161	16,788	45,192	1,460
Plurality	....	14,163	....	....	28,404	....
Per cent	35.58	61.70	2.15	26.96	71.23	1.81
Scattering	....	304		....	35	
Whole vote		54,226			63,440	

Vote for Representatives in Congress, 1890.

District.

I. Thomas W. Maloney, Dem., 8,605; H. H. Powers, Rep., 17,136. Powers's majority, 8,531.

II. S. C. Shurtleff, Dem., 8,060; W. W. Grout, Rep., 18,092. Grout's majority, 9,132.

Present State Government.

Governor, Carroll S. Page; Lieutenant-Governor, Henry A. Fletcher; Secretary of State, Chauncey W. Brownell, Jr.; Treasurer, Henry F. Field; Auditor of Accounts, E. H. Powell; Adjutant-General, Theodore S. Peck; Superindendent of Education, E. F. Palmer—all Republicans.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court: Chief-Judge, Jonathan Ross; Assistant-Justices, H. Henry Powers, Loveland Munson, John W. Rowell, Russell S. Taft, Henry R. Start, L. H. Thompson and James M. Tyler.

State Legislature, 1890.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	29	172	201
Democrats	1	62	63
Independents	—	5	5
Republican majority	28	104	133

Vote of the State since 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	10,927	41,481	.....	.....	30,554 R
1876. President	20,350	44,428	.....	.....	24,078 R
1878. Governor	17,247	37,312	2,635	....	20,065 R
1880. President	18,316	45,567	....	.....	27,251 R
1884. President	17,331	39,514	785	1,752	22,183 R
1886. Governor	19,527	48,422	.....	1,372	28,895 R
1888. President	16,788	45,192	.....	1,460	28,404 R
1890. Governor	19,299	33,462	.....	1,161	14,163 R

VIRGINIA.

COUNTIES AND CITIES. (115.)	Governor, 1889.		President, 1888.		Governor, 1885.	
	McKinney, *Dem.*	Mahone, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Lee, *Dem.*	Wise, *Rep.*
Accomac	3,250	1,651	3,184	1,993	2,797	1,591
Alleghany	771	702	759	995	723	925
Albemarle	2,727	2,017	2,573	2,166	3,216	2,528
AlexandriaC'y	1,723	1,246	255	462	286	409
Alexandria Co	289	416	1,665	1,523	1,725	1,121
Amherst	1,852	1,134	1,777	1,411	1,788	1,186
Amelia	726	929	704	1,036	664	1,023
Appomattox	463	442	680	787	512	824
Augusta	3,572	1,906	3,371	2,525	3,120	2,348
Bath	489	376	482	405	498	349
Bedford	2,424	1,732	3,204	1,991	3,226	1,734
Bland	570	482	587	509	519	537
Botetourt	1,734	1,092	1,559	1,217	1,531	1,055
Brunswick	1,436	1,541	1,289	1,521	1,245	1,568
Buchanan	436	482	492	427	412	393
Buckingham	1,414	1,243	1,184	1,520	1,448	1,488
Campbell	2,231	1,279	2,089	1,663	4,054	3,032
Carroll	1,328	1,166	1,322	1,147	1,308	1,093
Caroline	1,515	1,462	1,442	1,588	1,677	1,500
Charlotte	1,702	785	1,720	1,036	1,653	1,023
Charles City	336	633	303	684	372	661
Charlott'sville	681	359	674	407	....	....
Chesterfield	1,758	1,513	1,589	1,576	1,813	1,479
Clarke	1,197	436	1,204	529	1,183	366
Craig	368	117	350	177	366	168
Culpeper	1,622	944	1,404	1,181	1,541	1,122
Cumberland	784	822	578	1,045	744	1,011
Danville	1,174	741	1,070	812	1,069	625
Dickenson	442	389	451	324	453	276
Dinwiddie	1,091	1,278	1,066	1,411	993	1,421
Elizabeth City	658	1,312	547	1,316	529	1,324
Essex	926	920	774	1,088	868	1,032
Fairfax	1,969	1,611	2,010	1,824	1,986	1,532
Fauquier	2,783	1,301	2,661	1,778	2,554	1,535
Floyd	822	1,327	952	1,482	868	1,395
Fluvanna	1,128	653	1,004	1,739	1,181	702
Franklin	2,489	1,466	2,493	1,757	2,442	1,433
Frederick	1,870	662	1,832	871	2,133	1,117
Fredericksb'rg	616	336	595	409	570	362
Giles	1,089	528	977	940	1,004	635
Gloucester	1,047	1,316	1,073	1,368	1,245	1,258
Goochland	723	772	674	981	901	998
Grayson	1,319	1,199	1,288	1,259	1,228	1,068
Greene	511	499	532	520	552	497
Greenesville	639	589	714	893	620	1,068
Halifax	4,097	1,922	3,576	2,473	3,910	2,407
Hanover	1,938	1,362	1,721	1,511	1,931	1,401
Henrico	2,686	2,041	1,712	2,326	1,725	2,091
Henry	1,053	1,093	1,409	1,608	1,763	1,507
Highland	614	432	454	445	504	504
Isle of Wight	1,549	959	1,200	1,116	1,534	999
James City	277	532	219	607	236	621
King George	620	588	542	720	499	746
King & Queen	948	808	958	829	1,003	924
King William	904	647	746	1,093	882	959
Lancaster	916	822	839	928	715	842
Lee	1,363	1,328	1,479	1,295	1,430	1,303
Loudoun	1,488	1,296	1,157	1,677	1,687	1,562
Louisa	2,835	1,431	2,842	1,190	2,753	1,863
Lunenburg	997	816	1,215	856	914	1,017
Lynchburg	2,157	1,317	2,053	1,706	*	....
Madison	1,222	676	961	907	1,069	876
Manchester	1,112	701	896	735	873	562
Matthews	1,026	569	1,023	615	976	566
Mecklenburg	2,180	2,285	1,761	2,607	1,894	2,450
Middlesex	658	871	635	939	691	856
Montgomery	1,724	1,299	1,353	1,516	1,398	1,492
Nansemond	2,034	1,921	1,382	2,086	1,320	2,007
Nelson	1,589	1,220	1,554	1,221	1,718	1,045
New-Kent	465	620	375	689	447	694
Norfolk City	3,288	1,401	2,613	3,199	2,232	1,872
Norfolk C'nty	2,166	1,670	1,969	3,740	2,054	3,309
N. Danville	431	196	337	273	263	129
Northampton	1,024	1,139	963	1,221	913	1,095
Northumb'rl'd	1,023	849	851	905	881	805
Nottoway	819	1,098	611	1,116	574	1,282

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Governor, 1889.		President, 1888.		Governor, 1885.	
	McKinney, *Dem.*	Mahone, *Rep.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Lee, *Dem.*	Wise, *Rep.*
Orange	1,342	968	1,126	1,163	1,255	1,141
Page	1,191	1,174	1,195	1,333	1,166	1,258
Patrick	1,039	912	1,238	1,022	1,267	734
Petersburg	1,972	1,533	2,037	2,198	1,675	2,416
Pittsylvania	4,637	2,665	4,261	3,847	4,383	3,181
Portsmouth	1,631	791	1,439	1,103	1,430	895
Powhatan	636	651	581	767	575	873
PrinceEdw'rd	1,067	1,018	1,130	1,569	1,108	1,614
Prince George	550	1,027	661	1,018	613	1,136
Prince William	1,293	568	1,311	740	1,178	518
Princess Anne	1,047	830	841	1,004	1,011	922
Pulaski	1,206	927	1,070	993	920	801
Rappahann'ck	1,155	303	1,034	553	1,016	401
Richmond C'y	9,840	4,305	8,206	6,268	7,716	5,232
Richmond Co.	693	677	553	741	637	739
Roanoke City	1,481	921	2,090	2,188	1,535	1,632
RoanokeC'nty	1,158	946	....	....	....	....
Rockbridge	2,264	1,726	2,030	2,074	2,208	2,012
Rockingham	3,248	2,464	2,895	3,175	2,937	2,950
Russell	1,663	1,207	1,601	1,333	1,390	1,468
Scott	....	....	1,550	1,800	1,485	1,732
Shenandoah	2,254	1,685	2,164	2,063	2,103	2,011
Smyth	1,334	1,178	1,310	1,728	1,340	1,588
Southampton	2,159	1,612	1,660	2,117	1,938	1,801
Spottsylvania	934	738	876	922	964	787
Stafford	769	758	595	883	670	859
Staunton	798	434	719	535	747	490
Surrey	935	753	661	1,101	764	973
Sussex	773	1,185	896	1,582	831	1,459
Tazewell	1,382	1,762	1,307	2,245	1,042	1,974
Warren	1,244	492	1,224	442	1,122	252
Warwick	455	930	385	763	279	620
Washington	3,005	2,277	2,930	2,548	2,545	2,029
Westmoreland	734	866	626	1,009	671	921
Williamsb'rgh	101	155	101	161	132	174
Winchester	518	474	488	540	†	....
Wise	743	758	722	742	666	595
Wythe	1,751	1,379	1,462	1,643	1,431	1,473
York	725	884	495	972	523	922
Total	162654	120477	151977	150438	152844	136510
Plurality	42,177	....	1,539	....	16,034	....
Per cent	57.45	42.55	49.99	49.61	52.77	47.22
Scattering	897		1,678		17	
Whole vote	284,028		304,093		289,071	

* Vote included with that of Campbell. † Vote included with Frederick.

Vote for Representatives in Congress, 1890.

District.

I. William A. Jones, Dem., 14,613; H. B. Browne, Rep., 12,150; Jones's majority, 2,463.

II. John W. Lawson, Dem., 13,484; G. E. Bowden, Rep., 12,317; Lawson's plurality, 1,167.

III. George D. Wise, Dem., 13 937. No opposition.

IV. James F. Epes, Dem., 13,325; J. M. Langston, Rep., 9,991. Epes's majority, 3,334.

V. P. G. Lester, Dem., 10,569; — Adams, Ind., 1,360; — Ring, Ind., 949. Lester's plurality, 9,209.

VI. P. C. Edmunds, Dem., 11,615; W. J. Shelburne, Pro., 901. Edmunds's majority, 10,714.

VII. Charles T. O'Ferrall, Dem., 10,167; — Underwood, Pro., 1,225. O'Ferrall's majority, 8,942.

VIII. W. H. F. Lee, Dem., 13,499; — Hume, Ind. Dem., 10,181. Lee's majority, 3,318.

IX. John A. Buchanan, Dem., 15,324; G. T. Mills, Rep., 11,977. Buchanan's majority, 3,347.

X. H. St. George Tucker, Dem., 9,269; A. J. Taylor, Ind., 485. Tucker's majority, 8,779.

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

Present State Government.

Governor, Philip W. McKinney; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Hoge Tyler; Secretary of State, H. W. Flournoy; First Auditor, Morton Marye; Second Auditor, Frank G. Ruffin; Treasurer, A. W. Harmon; Adjutant-general, J. McDonald; Superintendent of Free Schools, John E. Massey; Attorney-General, R. Taylor Scott—all Democrats.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court: President of the Court, Lunsford L. Lewis. Judges: B. W. Lacy, Robert A. Richardson, Drury A. Hinton and T. T. Fauntleroy; Clerk, George K. Taylor.

State Legislature, 1890.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	30	86	116
Republicans	10	14	24
Democratic majority	20	72	92

Vote of the State since 1886.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1886 Congress	102 221	123,080	....	20,859D
1887. Legislature	119,806	119,380	....	426 D
1888. President	151,977	150,438	1,678	*1,539 D
1889. Governor	162,654	120,477	897	*42,177D

* Plurality.

WASHINGTON.

COUNTIES. (34.)	Congress, 1890.		Governor, 1889.		Congress, 1888.	
	Carroll, *Dem.*	Wilson, *Rep.*	Semple, *Dem.*	Ferry, *Rep.*	Voorhees, *Dem.*	Allen, *Rep.*
Adams	150	211	141	260	139	280
Asotin	109	139	135	171	139	193
Chehalis	765	1,119	615	897	688	886
Clallam	332	548	231	222	160	181
Clarke	714	1,005	692	1,216	663	1,033
Columbia	637	550	648	666	665	661
Cowlitz	411	708	355	666	385	588
Douglas	231	297	265	353	198	262
Franklin	56	42	89	38	103	38
Garfield	361	370	418	517	440	531
Island	124	161	110	180	97	168
Jefferson	563	866	633	867	448	634
King	2,665	4,270	3,089	4,319	2,533	3,360
Kitsap	310	418	291	618	220	498
Kittitas	791	878	1,158	1,339	776	792
Klickitat	387	541	382	686	365	706
Lewis	630	866	868	1,219	676	868
Lincoln	812	871	863	1,104	766	915
Mason	299	381	393	322	274	295
Okanogan	290	342	211	322	248	312
Pacific	247	437	150	494	172	455
Pierce	2,857	3,680	3,611	4,298	1,650	2,476
San Juan	130	318	104	264	111	264
Skagit	738	983	563	961	383	768
Skamania	48	51	72	62	72	42
Snohomish	688	1,007	659	886	473	805
Spokane	2,360	1,944	2,272	3,256	1,114	2,535
Stevens	420	475	350	460	289	289
Thurston	656	930	725	1,067	527	856
Wahkiakum	141	206	284	135	116	201
Walla Walla	979	1,116	1,118	1,417	1,051	1,321
Whatcom	1,024	1,309	752	1,534	463	764
Whitman	1,619	1,838	1,844	2,149	1,706	1,950
Yakima	438	453	519	537	398	461
Total	22,831	29,153	24,732	33,711	18,920	26,291
Plurality	....	6,322	....	8,979	....	7,371
Scattering	2 819		....	....	1,137	
Whole vote	54,803		58,443		46,353	

WASHINGTON—*Continued.*

The scattering vote in 1888 was for Greene, Pro., and in 1890 for Abernathy, Pro.

Present State Government.

Governor, Elisha P. Ferry; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles C. Laughton; Secretary of State, Allen Weir; Treasurer, A. A. Lindsley; Auditor, T. M. Reed; Adjutant-General, R. G. O'Brien; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. B. Bryan; Land Commissioner, W. R. Forrest; Attorney-General, W. C. Jones—all Republicans.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, T. J. Anders; Associate Justices, Elmore Scott, R. O. Dunbar, T. J. Stiles, J. P. Hoyt; Clerk, Sol Smith—all Republicans.

State Legislature, 1891.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	30	61	91
Democrats	4	17	21
Republican majority	26	44	70

Past Vote of the Territory and State.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1880. Congress	7,013	8,810	.....	1,797
1882. Congress	9,244	11 252	.....	3,008
1884. Congress	20,995	20,847	.....	148
1886. Congress	23,272	21,080	2,875	*2,192
1888. Congress	18,920	26 201	1,137	*7,371
1889. Governor	24,732	33 711	....	8,979
1890. Congress	22,831	29,153	2,819	6,322

* Plurality.

WEST-VIRGINIA.

COUNTIES. (54.)	Supreme Judge, 1890.			President, 1888.		
	Lucas, *Dem.*	Reynolds, *Rep.*	Johnson, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
Barbour	1,472	1,372	....	1,548	1,473	
Berkeley	2,056	1,979	2	2,411	2,183	
Boone	695	466	1	741	520	
Braxton	1,691	986	22	1,688	1,062	
Brooke	734	669	15	804	787	1
Cabell	2,371	1,814	18	2 427	1,947	3
Calhoun	894	545	7	935	624	
Clay	472	458	....	414	464	
Doddridge	1,153	1,241	19	1 151	1,394	
Fayette	1,879	2,152	27	1,923	2,616	2
Gilmer	1,167	734	....	1,179	833	
Grant	382	1,035	....	378	1,027	
Greenbrier	1,961	854	....	2,121	1,393	
Hampshire	1,921	425	....	1,907	519	
Hancock	560	678	25	480	575	1
Hardy	1,261	351	....	1,153	439	
Harrison	2,450	2 377	30	2,161	2,628	2
Jackson	1,924	2,060	22	1,942	2,234	2
Jefferson	2,364	866	....	2,357	1,132	
Kanawha	4 679	3,096	7	3 889	4,541	
Lewis	1,612	1,498	40	1,642	1,627	2
Lincoln	1,257	874	....	1,147	960	
Logan	1,378	343	1	1,533	393	
Marion	2,115	2,205	58	2,256	2,233	4
Marshall	1,857	2,380	143	1,837	2,676	
Mason	2,123	1,858	31	2,161	2,646	
Mercer	1,609	1,339	....	1,374	1,402	
Mineral	1,176	1,191	14	1,209	1,251	
Monongalia	1,262	1,960	32	1,361	2,208	
Monroe	1,373	882	....	1,338	1,222	
Morgan	544	838	7	539	877	
McDowell	454	645	....	469	682	
Nicholas	1,669	683	5	1,616	779	
Ohio	4,665	4 717	122	4 865	4,749	
Pendleton	1,012	726	....	1,012	779	

WEST-VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Supreme Judge, 1890.			President, 1888.		
	Lucas, *Dem.*	Reynolds, *Rep.*	Johnson, *Pro.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*	Fisk, *Pro.*
Pleasants	766	586	....	803	693	7
Pocahontas	772	372	....	891	587	6
Preston	1,572	2,808	31	1,403	2,098	44
Putnam	1,439	1,460	7	1,390	1,521	10
Raleigh	901	704	4	924	866	20
Randolph	1,306	675	....	1,426	772	....
Ritchie	1,391	1,811	91	1,498	1,900	100
Roane	1,667	1,350	....	1,636	1,449	3
Summers	1,498	1,018	1	1,353	1,272	15
Taylor	1,108	1,456	6	1,219	1,586	30
Tucker	751	602	1	680	628	6
Tyler	1,634	1,347	1	1,137	1,562	14
Upshur	785	1,456	33	841	1,716	24
Wayne	2,011	1,75	....	2,048	1,472	3
Webster	601	267	....	668	295	....
Wetzel	1,966	1,222	11	2,295	1,385	7
Wirt	998	804	1	1,054	921	3
Wood	2,678	2,934	48	2,803	3,255	62
Wyoming	554	543	12	471	596	1
Total	78,534	70,197	898	78,677	78,171	1,084
Plurality	8,337	....	....	506	....	....
Per cent.	52.49	46.91	.58	49.34	49.02	0.69
Scattering	....	....	....	....	1,302	....
Whole vote	....	149,630	....	....	159,449	....

The scattering vote for President in 1888 was for Streeter, Union Labor.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. John O. Pendleton, Dem., 18,479; W. P. Hubbard, Rep., 17,831; F. N. Lynch, Pro., 415. Pendleton's plurality, 648.

II. W. L. Wilson, Dem., 20,430; George Harmon, Rep., 18,374; Aaron Baker, Pro., 130. Wilson's plurality, 2,665.

III. John D. Alderson, Dem., 20,133; Theophilus Gaines, Rep., 15,778; J. E. Middleton, Pro., 207. Alderson's plurality, 4,055.

IV. James Capehart, Dem., 10,573; C. B. Smith, Rep., 17,648; M. S. Hall, Pro., 199. Capehart's plurality, 1,925.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. B. Fleming; Secretary of State, W. A. Obley; Treasurer, W. T. Thompson; Auditor, Patrick F. Duffy; Superintendent of Free Schools, Benjamin S. Morgan; Adjutant-General, B. H. Oxley; Attorney-General, Alfred Caldwell—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: President, Daniel B. Lucas; Judges, Henry Brannon, J. W. English and H. A. Holt; Clerk, O. S. Long—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1891.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	16	44	60
Republicans	10	21	31
Democratic majority	6	23	29

WEST-VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	29,537	32,283	.....	.....	2,746 R
1876. President	56,505	42,001	.....	.....	14,504 D
1880. President	57,391	46,243	9,079	.....	*11,148 D
1884. President	67,317	63,066	805	939	*4,221 D
1886. Congress	65,184	64,279	.....	1,492	*905 D
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*U.-Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1888. President	78,677	78,171	1,508	1,084	506 D
1890. Sup. Judge	78,534	70,107	.....	898	8,337 D

* Plurality.

WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES. (68.)	Governor, 1890.				President, 1888.	
	Peck, *Dem.*	Hoard, *Rep.*	Alexander, *Pro.*	May, *Lab.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*
Adams	202	713	27	33	426	1,102
Ashland	1,728	1,760	162	76	2,233	2,868
Barron	731	1,147	172	207	885	1,800
Bayfield	342	600	69	117	708	1,205
Brown	3,083	1,938	97	93	3,554	2,055
Buffalo	1,408	1,151	93	24	1,331	1,754
Burnett	48	312	149	21	60	490
Calumet	1,720	705	24	75	1,084	952
Chippewa	2,171	1,792	221	40	2,566	2,685
Clark	1,493	1,000	162	232	1,207	2,260
Columbia	2,118	2,627	243	55	2,650	3,509
Crawford	1,503	1,356	67	82	1,564	1,799
Dane	6,212	5,632	742	59	6,426	6,827
Dodge	6,693	2,210	186	29	6,045	3,176
Door	978	1,061	66	31	1,018	1,088
Douglas	1,317	1,662	235	57	778	1,183
Dunn	1,317	1,662	235	57	1,299	2,531
Eau Claire	2,664	1,861	622	264	2,412	3,203
Florence	155	218	21	12	227	321
Fond du Lac	4,904	3,399	202	59	4,910	4,511
Forest	127	113	11	13	217	234
Grant	3,347	3,613	325	60	3,474	4,242
Green	2,003	1,982	283	84	2,098	2,610
Green Lake	1,691	1,391	64	14	1,415	1,702
Iowa	2,107	2,604	380	11	2,257	2,484
Jackson	1,007	1,371	252	91	986	2,090
Jefferson	4,190	2,222	176	17	4,282	2,994
Juneau	1,618	1,826	113	31	1,666	2,666
Kenosha	1,647	1,371	62	17	1,681	1,684
Kewaunee	1,992	515	33	27	2,077	849
La Crosse	3,819	3,161	302	80	3,901	4,128
La Fayette	2,145	2,270	180	20	2,285	2,604
Langlade	1,077	661	61	13	1,102	774
Lincoln	1,398	901	55	35	1,032	1,138
Manitowoc	4,687	1,905	62	49	4,218	2,703
Marathon	3,500	1,391	69	81	3,365	2,122
Marinette	1,393	1,140	135	182	1,767	1,775
Marquette	1,185	743	49	7	1,006	1,119
Milwaukee	24,520	18,313	153	1,208	17,302	21,304
Monroe	2,146	2,660	178	46	2,138	2,695
Oconto	1,149	866	49	42	1,148	1,318
Oneida	803	697	44	50	868	771
Outagamie	4,213	2,060	182	92	4,000	2,759
Ozaukee	1,326	411	15	33	2,026	750
Peplu	433	599	131	6	461	926
Pierce	867	1,568	251	99	1,158	2,277
Polk	597	1,154	194	51	531	1,703
Portage	2,342	1,740	109	23	2,322	2,604
Price	652	633	72	47	619	914
Racine	3,424	3,874	259	254	3,326	3,947
Richland	1,425	1,873	248	117	1,749	2,467
Rock	3,351	4,629	402	38	3,701	6,225
St. Croix	1,701	1,955	378	86	2,130	2,759
Sauk	2,709	2,463	378	45	2,648	3,410
Sawyer	220	307	38	30	511	542

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Governor, 1890.				President, 1888.	
	Peck, *Dem.*	Hoard, *Rep.*	Alexander, *Pro.*	May, *Lab.*	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Harrison, *Rep.*
Shawano	2,010	1,115	59	12	1,636	1,775
Sheboygan	5,013	2,815	86	74	4,320	3,729
Taylor	795	480	31	24	719	792
Trempealeau	1,373	1,387	198	29	1,571	2,261
Vernon	1,404	2,216	173	103	1,540	3,316
Walworth	1,936	3,134	373	57	2,028	4,473
Washburn	308	208	49	9	363	514
Washington	3,220	3,145	213	49	2,872	1,869
Waukesha	2,990	1,276	81	30	3,456	3,839
Waupaca	2,377	2,567	178	35	1,760	3,385
Waushara	853	1,651	112	32	663	2,245
Winnebago	5,221	4,636	364	122	4,611	4,938
Wood	1,979	1,443	45	51	1,984	1,904
Total	163388	132068	11,246	5,447	155232	176553
Plurality	28,320	....	....	....	....	21,321
Scattering		.....				22,829
Whole vote		309,149				354,614

The vote given as scattering for President in 1888 was 14,277 for Fisk, Pro., and 8,552 for Streeter, U. Lab.

In 1890 the Democrats elected their entire State ticket by about the same majorities as given for Peck, for Governor.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1890.

District.

I. Clinton Babbitt, Dem., 14,532; Henry A. Cooper, Rep., 14,209; Stephen Faville, Pro., 1,316. Babbitt's plurality, 323.

II. Charles Barwig, Dem., 17,826; D. C. Van Brunt, Rep., 9,266. Barwig's majority, 8,560.

III. Allen R. Bushnell, Dem., 16,432; R. M. La Follette, Rep., 15,430; Marion Ames, Pro., 1,567. Bushnell's plurality, 1,002.

IV. John L. Mitchell, Dem., 24,679; R. C. Spencer, Rep., 17,605; Robert C. Schilling, U. Lab., 1,635. Mitchell's plurality, 7,074.

V. George H. Brickner, Dem., 17,708; T. M. Blackstock, Rep., 8,093; George McKenney, Pro., 552. Brickner's plurality, 9,615.

VI. Lucas M. Miller, Dem., 15,573; Charles B. Clark, Rep., 13,409; George W. Gates, Pro., 1,156. Miller's plurality, 2,164.

VII. Frank P. Coburn, Dem., 15,399; Ormsby B. Thomas, Rep., 13,397; Sylvanus Holmes, Pro., 1,499. Coburn's plurality, 2,002.

VIII. W. F. Bailey, Dem., 15,261; Nils P. Haugen, Rep., 17,609; W. C. Jones, Pro., 2,911. Haugen's plurality, 2,348.

IX. Thomas Lynch, Dem., 24,491; Myron H. McCord, Rep., 19,161; J. H. Vrooman, Pro., 1,299. Lynch's plurality, 5,330.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George W. Peck; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles Jonas; Secretary of State, T. J. Cunningham; Treasurer, John Hunter; Attorney-General, J. L. O'Connor; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Oliver E. Wells; Railroad Commissioner, Thomas Thompson; Commissioner of Insurance, W. M. Root—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief-Justice, Orasmus Cole; Associate Justices, Harlow S. Orton; J. B. Cassoday, William P. Lyon and David Taylor; Clerk, Clarence Kellogg.

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1891.

	Senate.	*Assembly.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	18	66	84
Democrats	15	33	48
Union Labor	—	1	1
Democratic majority	3	32	35

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. President	86,477	104,988	....	....	18,511 R
1876. President	123,919	130,069	1,508	....	6,150 R
1879. Governor	75,030	100,535	12,996	....	25,505 R
1880. President	114,634	144,397	7,980	....	29,763 R
1881. Governor	69,797	81,751	7,602	13,225	11,954 R
1884. President	146,159	161,157	4,598	7,636	14,998 R
1886. Governor	114,529	133,274	21,467	17,089	18,745 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*U. Lab.*	*Pro.*	
1888. President	155,232	176,553	8,552	14,277	21,321 R
1890. Governor	160,388	132,068	5,447	11,246	28,320 D

WYOMING

COUNTIES. (12.)	Governor, 1890.		Congress, 1888.		Congress, 1884.	
	Baxter *Dem.*	Warren, *Rep.*	Organ *Dem.*	Carey, *Rep.*	Holliday, *Dem.*	Carey, *Rep.*
Albany	947	1,210	1,020	1,584	1,085	1,423
Carbon	847	944	932	1,701	884	1,022
Converse	446	525	610	696	....	....
Crook	396	519	500	650	....	....
Fremont	467	537	586	460	290	365
Johnson	374	523	554	362	637	675
Laramie	1,428	1,787	1,767	1,928	1,471	2,448
Natrona	136	158	....	....	....	....
Sheridan	395	457	390	480	....	....
Sweetwater	634	661	594	1,153	412	654
Weston	256	418	....	....	....	....
Uinta	884	1,133	600	1,437	807	639
Total	7,153	8,879	7,557	10,451	5,586	7,225
Majority	....	1,726	....	2,894	....	1,639
Whole vote	16,032		18,010		12,811	

For Representative in Congress, election of 1890, George Beck, Dem., received 6,219, and C. D. Clark, 9,078. Majority for Clark, 2,859.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Amos W. Barber (acting); Secretary of State, Amos W. Barber; Treasurer, Otto Gramm; Auditor, C. W. Burdick; Attorney-General, H. Denzelmann—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court; Chief-Justice, H. V. S. Grossbeck; Associate-Justices, Homer Merrill and A. B. Conaway.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1890.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	14	27	41
Democrats	2	6	8
Republican majority	12	21	33

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE SINCE 1878.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Beat.*	*Maj.*
1878. Congress	2,769	3,848	....	1,079 R
1880. Congress	3,907	3,760	....	147 D
1882. Congress	5,813	4,702	....	1,111 D
1884. Congress	5,586	7,225	....	1,639 R
1886. Congress	....	8,259	1,113	7,146 R
1888. Congress	7,557	10,451	....	2,894 R
1890. Governor	7,153	8,879	....	1,726 R

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CHICAGO—153 and 155 La Salle St. Paden & Gridley, Counsel; Depository, First National Bank.

LOUISVILLE—420 W. Main Street. James E. Gaither, Counsel; Depository, Merchants' National Bank.

MILWAUKEE—102 Wisconsin St. Bloodgood, Bloodgood & Kemper, Counsel; Depository, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co.

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WILLIAM WADDELL, 55 Beaver St. *See advt. page* 6.

ADDRESSING AND MAILING.

BUSINESS ADDRESS CO., 45 Vesey St. *See advt. page* 343.

TROW CITY DIRECTORY CO., 11 University Place. *See advt. page* 346.

ADVERTISING COMPANIES.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING SIGN CO., 20 Park Place. *See advt. page* 2.

ARMORED HOSE.

WATERBURY RUBBER CO., 49 Warren St. *See advt. page* 344.

ASPHALT.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING CO., 1 Broadway. *See advt. page* 1.

BANKS & BROTHERS (Publishers), 144 Nassau St. *See advt. page* 10.

BARBER ASPHALT PAVING CO., 1 Broadway. *See advt. page* 1.

BERIER, F. E. (Wines, Liquors, etc.), 70 Pine St., New York. *See advt. in Index.*

BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA (Printers' Rollers), 49 Rose St. *See advt. page* 352.

BRECKELS, THOS. N. (PIANO STOOLS), 23 East 14th St., New York. Factory, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y. *See advt. in Index.*

BREWERS.

GEO. EHRET, 92d to 93d Sts., 2d to 3d Aves. *See advt. page* 342.

BROWN, MARTIN B. (Printer and Stationer), 49 Park Place. *See advt. page* 358.

BRUCE & COOK (Metals), 186 Water and 250 Pearl Sts., New York. *See advt. page* 356.

BRUSHES.

JOHN K. HOPPEL, 315 Pearl St. *See advt. page* 359.

BULKLEY, DUNTON & CO. (Paper), 74 John St. *See advt. page* 350.

BUSH, J. P., MANUFACTURING CO. (Bovinine), 2 Barclay St. *See advt. page* 3.

BUSINESS ADDRESS CO. (Addressing and Mailing), 45 Vesey St. *See advt. page* 343.

CASES AND WOOD TYPE.

HEBER WELLS, 8 Spruce St. *See advt. page* 356.

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CHILDS & CO. (Monte Cristo Whiskey), 545 Tenth Ave. *See advt. facing page* 340.

COAL.

COMMUNIPAU COAL CO., 111 Broadway. *See advt. page* 347.

COLLIAU, VICTOR (Hot Blast Cupola), 287 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. *See advt. page* 354.

COMMUNIPAU COAL CO., 111 Broadway. *See advt. page* 347.

COMPLETE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., 24 Cortlandt St. *See advt. page* 345.

COLLECTION AGENCIES.

SNOW, CHURCH & CO., 265 Broadway. *See advt. facing page* 328.

COLLEGE (STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING).

VERMILYE & CO.'S COLLEGE, 816 Broadway. *See advt. page* 341.

COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE LIFE INSURANCE CO., 45 Broadway. *See advt. page* 357.

CONCRETE STONE.

CALVIN TOMKINS, 150 Broadway. *See advt. page* 352.

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COOPER, CHARLES, & CO. (CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS), 194 Worth St., New York. *See advt. in Index.*

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HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. *See advt. page* 336.

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DAVIDS, THADDEUS, CO. (Writing Inks), 127 William St. *See advt. page* 340.

DE NYSE, WILLIAM, & SONS (Electrotyping), 13 Frankfort St. *See advt. page* 349.

DRY GOODS.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 329 6th Ave. *See advt. facing pages* 332 and 333.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and Eleventh St. *See advt. facing page* 33

EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 4 Broad St. *See advt. facing page* 11.

EHRET, GEO. (BREWER), 92d to 93d Sts 2d to 3d Aves. *See advt. page* 342.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND CONSTRUCTION COS.

THE COMPLETE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., 24 Cortlandt St. *See advt. page* 345.

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MOSS ENGRAVING CO., 535 Pearl St *See advt. page* 6.

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EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 120 Broadway. *See advts. facing pages* 3 and 329.

EXPRESSES.

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ROBERT M. GILMOUR, 82 John St *See advt. page* 359.

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THE H. & D. FOLSOM ARMS CO., Murray St., N. Y. *See advt. page* 354.

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WILLIAM P. HOWELL, 205 Front St *See advt. page* 344.

FITZGERALD, JAMES M. (Paper), 13 South 5th Ave. *See advt. page* 351.

FOLEY, JOHN (Gold Pens), 7 Astor House New York *See advt. page* 350.

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GRAND UNION HOTEL, 42d St., opp. Grand Central Depot. *See advt. facing page* 331.

GUILLAUME, Q. (GLASS), 36 West 3d St. *See ad. under Glass.*

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR (Cough Remedy). *See advt. page* 336.

HERKNER & STINE (Leather Belting), 8 Ferry St. *See advt. page* 356.

HOE, R., & CO. (Printing Press Manufacturers), 504 Grand St. *See advt. page* 360.

HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDEN (Patent Fasteners), 25 Park Place. *See advt. page* 354.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO., 254 Broadway. *See advt. facing page* 14.

HOT BLAST CUPOLA.

VICTOR COLLIAU, 287 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. *See advt. page* 354.

HOTELS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, 42d St., opp. Grand Central Depot. *See advt. facing page* 331.

HOPPEL, JOHN K. (Brushes), 315 Pearl St. *See advt. page* 359.

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SACKETT & WILHELMS LITHOGRAPHING CO., Judge Building, Fifth Ave. and 16th St. *See advt. page* 334.

McCREERY, JAMES, & CO. (Dry Goods), Broadway and Eleventh St. *See advt. facing page* 330.

MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL CO., 74 Cortlandt St. *See advt. facing page* 341.

MERGENTHALER PRINTING CO. (Linotypes), Tribune Building. *See advt. facing page* 346.

MERRIAM, EDWARD J. (Paper), 23 Beekman St. *See advt. page* 346.

MERRIAM, G. & C., & CO. (Publishers), Springfield, Mass. *See advt. page* 344.

METALS.

BRUCE & COOK, 186 Water and 250 Pearl Sts., New York. *See advt. page* 356.

MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL CO., 74 Cortlandt St. *See advt. facing page* 341.

METROPOLITAN PLATE GLASS INS. CO., 66 Liberty St. *See advt. page* 359.

MORRILL, GEO. H., & CO. (Printing Ink Manufacturers), 17–31 Vandewater St. *See advt. page* 348.

MOSS ENGRAVING CO. (Engraving), 535 Pearl St. *See advt. page* 6.

MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., 32 Nassau St. *See advt. page* 7.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION (INSURANCE). *See advt. inside front cover.*

NEEDLES.

PRATT & FARMER, 353 Broadway. *See advt. page* 350.

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O'CONNOR, M. (PAPER CUTTING, ETC.), 15 Dutch St., New York. *See advt. in Index.*

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THE YORK HAVEN PAPER CO., Pulitzer Building, New York. *See advt. page* 347.

EDWARD J. MERRIAM, 23 Beekman St. *See advt. page* 346.

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THE QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO., 194 William St. *See advt. page* 353.

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G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Springfield, Mass. *See advt. page* 344.

BANKS & BROTHERS, 144 Nassau St. *See advt. page* 10.

QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO., 194 William St. *See advt. page* 353.

RACINE WAGON & CARRIAGE CO., 81 Wooster St. *See advt. facing page* 10.

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REED'S TONIC.

THE GEO. M. REED BITTER CO., New Haven, Conn. *See advt. page* 343.

SACKETT & WILHELMS LITHOGRAPHING CO., Judge Building, Fifth Ave. and 16th St. *See advt. page* 334.

SAFE DEPOSIT CO. OF NEW YORK, 140 Broadway. *See advt. page* 340.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO. OF NEW YORK, 140 Broadway. *See advt. page* 340.

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SELLERS, ALFRED (Photo-Eng. Supplies), 44 Ann St. *See advt. page* 343.

SELLEW, T. G. (Office Furniture), 111 Fulton St. *See advt. facing page* 351.

SIMPSON, GEORGE H. (Paper), 194 William St. *See advt. page* 349.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO. 291 Broadway. *See advt. page* 355.

SNOW, CHURCH & CO. (Collection Agency), 265 Broadway. *See advt. page* 328.

SOAPS.

PEARS' SOAP. *See advt. back cover.*

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STETSON, THOMAS DREW (Patents), 23 Murray St. *See advt. in index under Patents.*

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TOMKINS, CALVIN (Concrete Stone), 150 Broadway. *See advt. page* 352.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. *See advt. page* 8.

TROW CITY DIRECTORY CO., 11 University Place. *See advt. page* 346.

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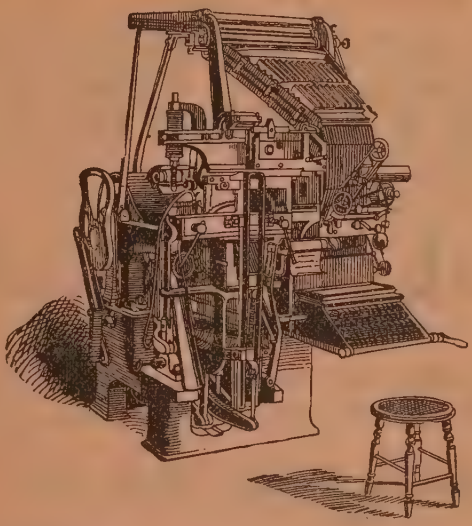

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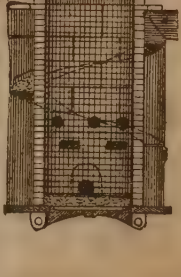

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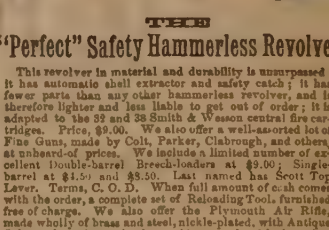

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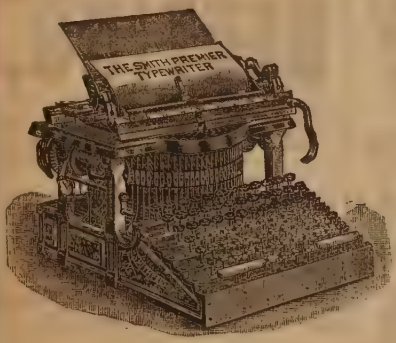

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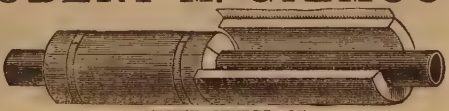

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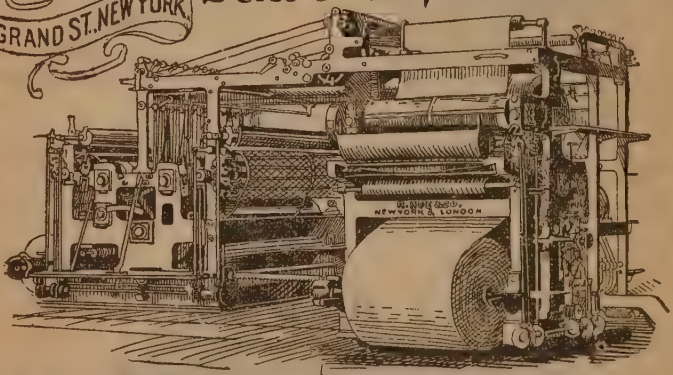

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